

*Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 13th August 1862.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of August instant, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ, of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Gooroodoss Chatterjee, Denobundoo Dutt, Ramcoomar Bonnerjee, and Issen Chunder Mitter,—

1st.—The right, title, and interest of the said Issen Chunder Mitter, of, in, and to an upper-roomed brick-built dwelling house, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation one biggah, more or less, situate, lying, and being at Joyrampore, in Pergunnah Bhoorsoot, and in the Zillah of Hooghly.

2nd.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Issen Chunder Mitter, of, in, and to a piece of land, with thatched houses, one tank, and many bamboos growing thereon, commonly called Khamaurbatty, containing by estimation eleven biggahs, more or less, situate at the same place, also a quantity of paddy and straw lying at the same Khamaurbatty.

3rd.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Issen Chunder Mitter, of, in, and to a Puttoonah Talook called Tarnjole, consisting of three Mouzahs, *viz.* Tarrajole, Been-debatty, and Khoruddohattaree, situate at the same place, paying an annual revenue to the Maharajah of Burdwan Company's Rupees 515.

4th.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Issen Chunder Mitter, of, in, and to a piece of Mohotran land occupied by Ryots, containing by estimation five biggahs, more or less, situate at Shampore, in Pergunnah Ballongur, and in the Zillah aforesaid.

5th.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Ramcoomar Bonnerjee, of, in, and to a dwelling house, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Pauch Getchiah, in Pergunnah and Zillah aforesaid.

6th.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Ramcoomar Bonnerjee, of, in, and to a thatched Poojaurbatty, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation four cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

7th.—Also the right, title, and interest of the said Ramcoomar Bonnerjee, of, in, and to a thatched Goalbatty, with a piece of land thereunto belonging, containing by estimation ten cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

8th.—And also two brick kilns, containing about 120,000 bricks and 2,000 of tiles, the property of and belonging to the said Issen Chunder Mitter, lying at Joyrampore, in Pergunnah Bhoorsoot, and in the Zillah aforesaid.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,

*Sheriff.*

**Bank of Bengal.**

THE 13TH AUGUST 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in conformity with Government Notification No. 64, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th April last, the Bank of Bengal and General Treasury will be closed on Monday, the 18th instant.

Published by Order of the Directors,

GEO. DICKSON,

*Secretary and Treasurer.*

**Wanted**

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c., as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, *Captain,*

*Deputy Commissioner.*

ZILLAH GONDAR ; }  
Deputy Commr's Office, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

**Notice**

Is hereby given, that on Monday, the eighteenth day of August instant, a Session of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal will be holden before the Honorable Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Justice of the said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Writ of *Mandamus* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, directed to the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, for the examination of Witnesses *viva voce* on oath on the part of the Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, in a certain cause now depending before the said Court wherein John Montresser Smyth is the Plaintiff, and Stephen Francis Charles Annesley is the Defendant, and for receiving other proofs therein as by the Statutes are required. Dated this ninth day of August 1862.

W. THEOBALD,

*Prothonotary.*

SANDES, STACK, COLLIS, AND MURFIELD, *Attorneys.*

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of Loll } On Wednesday, the Beharry Day, of Gur- } 6th day of August instant, it was ordered of Calcutta, Writer, an } that the matters of the Insolvent. } petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Downing, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alexander Wallace and Alexander Wallace Davidson, both of Commercial Buildings, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on trade and business as Merchants and Agents under the style and firm of Alexander Wallace and Company, Insolvents.

Abbott and Carruthers, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 8th August 1862.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the style or firm of W. S. Palmer and Co., Merchants, an Insolvent.

Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 19th day of August instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the style and firm of W. S. Palmer and Co., an Insolvent.

On Monday, the 11th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the style and firm of W. S. Palmer and Co., an Insolvent.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., Cap. XXI., was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 11th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of George May and another, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered upon the application of the Official Assignee that an account of unclaimed Dividends in the above matter be received and filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Woomeschunder Ghose, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, an account of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Official Assignee, from the 7th day of April last to the 1st day of August instant, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk, and it was ordered that Saturday, the

6th day of September next, should be appointed for the further hearing of this matter for the purpose of making a Dividend.

On Monday, the 4th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be heard on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined by said Court.

"Any Creditor or other person interested, who may intend to establish or oppose any claim upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, may attend and be heard, having given notice to the Chief Clerk three clear days before the day of hearing."

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of John Lyall, the older, and others, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 8,531-4 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of Company's Annas three and half per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents, and claims proved, as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Thomas Edward Mitchell Turton, an Insolvent.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 7,289-3-10 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvent, as a dividend at the rate of Company's Annas eleven per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvent, and claims proved, as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Kissree Chund and Issree Chund, Insolvents.

On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the Assignee do pay and divide the sum of Company's Rupees 6,242-0-9 to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate of the said Insolvents, as a dividend at the rate of Company's Rupees 5-8 per cent. upon such of the debts admitted in the Schedule, and claims proved, as have been duly substantiated in proportion to their several debts, and upon the other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court from time to time for directions respecting any debts or any other matter or thing relating thereto.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.



In the matter of Shama- } On Saturday, the 2nd  
churn Ghose, an Insol- } day of August instant,  
vent. } it was ordered that the  
first Saturday in the month of August in the year  
1863 be appointed for the further hearing of this  
matter so far as relates to the Insolvent's joint  
Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the con-  
trary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged  
personally as well as to his after acquired property  
from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of  
and against the said Insolvent at the time of the  
filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, Attorney.

In the matter of Shama- } On Saturday, the 2nd  
churn Ghose, an } day of August instant,  
Insolvent. } it was ordered that  
Saturday, the 26th day of November next, be  
appointed for the further hearing of this matter,  
so far as relates to the Insolvent's separate Estate,  
and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary  
on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged  
personally as well as to his after acquired property  
from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of  
and against the said Insolvent at the time of the  
filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall Attorney.

In the matter of } On Saturday, the 2nd  
Doorgapersaud and } day of August instant  
Goolzaree Mull, Insol- } it was ordered that the  
vents. } Assignee do pay and  
divide the sum of Company's Rupees 6,274-3-9  
to and amongst all the Creditors upon the Estate  
of the said Insolvents, as a dividend of Company's  
Rupees 7-8 per cent. upon such of the debts  
admitted in the Schedule of the said Insolvents,  
and claims proved, as have been duly substantiated  
in proportion to their several debts, and upon the  
other debts admitted in the Schedule, when and so  
soon as such debts or any of them shall be duly  
substantiated upon Affidavit filed in this Court, with  
liberty to the said Assignee to apply to the Court  
from time to time for directions respecting any  
debts or any other matter or thing relating  
thereto.

John Cochrane, Official Assignee.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th August 1862.

### Assam Company.

#### GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Half-yearly  
General Meeting of Proprietors will be held at the  
Company's Office on Friday, the 15th instant, at  
noon, when the Accounts of the first six months  
of the year will be submitted.

The Accounts will be open for the inspection of  
Proprietors on and after Friday, the 8th instant.

By Order of the Directors,

R. S. STAUNTON,

Secretary.

No. 4, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, }  
Calcutta, 4th August 1862. }

#### Lost.

SECOND-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note,  
No. 01272, for Rupees 10.

#### Notice.

WE the undersigned beg to notify to the Public  
that we have no connection with any of the other  
Gubboys of this City or of the Upper Provinces.

EZEKIEL S. GUBBOY,  
of No. 36, Doomtollah.

ELLIAS S. GUBBOY,  
of No. 42, Doomtollah.

CALCUTTA,  
The 7th August 1862. }

#### Notice.

CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY "LIMITED."

A DIVIDEND at the rate of thirty-five Rupees  
per Share will be payable on and after Tuesday  
next, the 19th instant, at the Office of the Calcutta  
Docking Company.

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend  
Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. MELANY,

Superintendent.

#### Notice.

THE interest and responsibility of D. D. BEGG  
in our Firm ceased on this date.

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co.

CAWNPORE,  
The 30th April 1862. }

WE have this day admitted MR. JOHN  
M. TRITTON and DUNCAN MACNEILL as Partners in  
our Firm.

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co.

CAWNPORE,  
The 1st May 1862. }

#### Notice.

Two Government Promissory Notes of 4 Per  
Cent. Loan been destroyed by White Ants,  
No. 6390 of 1835-36, for Company's Rupees 2,500,  
and No. 7716 of 1835-36, for Company's Rupees  
500, dated 31st March, which will be received in  
Duplicates from Government, and the Interest  
which has been received for 50½ yearly, the last  
dates of 25th May and 14th June 1861.

MUDDOOSOODUN GHOSE.

The 5th August 1862.

#### Destroyed by White Ants.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 13871,  
18242, 18243, and 18244, of 5-8 per Cent. loan  
of 1859-60, dated 31st May 1859, at 1,000  
Rupees each, originally standing in my name, and  
the renewal of which has been sanctioned by Go-  
vernment.

NEMY CHURN DUTT.

COLOOTOLLAH,  
The 6th August 1862. }

#### Notice.

STOLEN a Bank Note, No. 14451A, 14, for  
Rupees 100.

**Lost.**

THE upper-half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 39300, of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 1,600, last endorsed to the Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

**Lost at Darjeeling.**

THE Left-hand half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 23651F, for Rupees 100. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co.

CALCUTTA,  
The 12th August 1862. }

**NOTICES issued by the  
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

**No. 159.**

The 7th August 1862.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th August 1862, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 16th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 16th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

	Rs.	As.	P.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	...	0	6
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	0	8
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	0	14
" 1 "	...	1	0

Weight.	<i>via</i> Marseilles.	<i>via</i> Southampton.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

**MEMORANDUM** shewing the date and hour of arrival, at the Calcutta Post Office, of the Mails which left England on the 10th of July 1862, and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of BOXES OF LETTERS.			No. of COPIES OF NEWS-PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Steamer <i>Candia</i>	9th Aug. 1862, at 3-25 P. M.	9th August 1862, at 4-40 P. M.	6-40 P. M.	7-5 P. M.	2 hours	3	3	6	36	20	56
											6
										Total	62
										France	2 Boxes
										Mauritius	1 "
										Madras	2 "
										Singapore	1 "
										Hong-Kong	1 "
										Ceylon	1 "
										Malta	1 Bag.
										Alexandria	1 "
										Gibraltar	1 Pckt.
										Suez	1 "
										Aden	1 "
										Bombay	1 "
										Penang	1 "
										Hong-Kong	1 "
										Total	78

The 12th August 1862.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1862.

## Home Department.

### LEGISLATIVE.

FORT WILLIAM, THE 9TH AUGUST 1862.

THE following Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it are published for general information by order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council:—

No. 51 of 1862.

*A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal; It is enacted as follows:—

I. From and after the passing of this Act, Laws repealed. Section XIV of Regulation XXVI. 1814 of the Bengal Code (for modifying some of the Rules at present in force regarding the admission and trial of special and summary appeals from decisions passed in regular suits; for limiting and altering some of the existing provisions respecting the pleadings and processes, and the mode of executing decrees and regular suits, and appeals; and for explaining and making certain additions to the provisions of Regulation I. 1814), Section V of Regulation VII. 1832 of the said Code (for modifying certain of the provisions of Regulation F. 1831, and for providing supplementary Rules to that enactment), and Act XIV of 1845 (to provide for the appointment of Nazirs in the Mooniffs' Courts) shall cease to have effect in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

II. The Judges of the several Zillah Courts and Courts of Small Causes in the said North-Western Provinces shall, as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this Act, fix the number of Peons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued out of such Courts, and the Judge of every Court subordinate to a Zillah Court shall, subject to the approval of the Zillah Judge to whom he is subordinate, fix the number of Peons necessary for the service and execution of processes issued out of the Court in which he presides, and the number of Peons so fixed shall be appointed for such Zillah Courts, Small Cause Courts, and subordinate Courts respectively.

III. The appointment of Peons under the last preceding Section shall be made, subject to the approval of the Judge of the Court, by the Nazir of the Court in which the Peons are employed, or by the Clerk of the Court where there is such an Officer; and every such appointment shall be registered in the Court with the following particulars: the name of the Peon, his age, his place of abode, his father's name, and date of appointment.

IV. No person who shall not be appointed and registered as a Peon in the manner hereinbefore provided shall be employed in the service or execution of the process of any Court without the special leave of such Court.

V. The Peons who are appointed and registered in the manner above prescribed, shall be furnished at the expense of the State with a uniform belt and plate, on which shall be inscribed the Court to which the Peon belongs and the number of the Peon in the Register.

VI. The Peons appointed and registered under this Act shall either receive fixed salaries, or be remunerated by fees for the service of the processes served or executed by them, as the local Government shall direct. The amount of salary shall be fixed by the local Government.

VII. The cost of serving or executing processes shall be fixed by the Judge of each Court with due regard to the distance from the Court at which service or execution is to take place. The rates so fixed shall be subject to the sanction of the Zillah Judge, if the Judge fixing the same be subordinate to a Zillah Judge. A Table showing the amount chargeable for such service and execution shall be exposed to view in a conspicuous part of the Court.

VIII. On every process served or executed under this Act there shall be endorsed the name of the Peon deputed to serve or execute the same, the period within which the Peon is required to certify service or execution, the amount payable for the service or execution of the process, and the date of payment, and such endorsement shall be signed by the Nazir or Clerk of the Court.

IX. When the Peons appointed under this Act are remunerated by a fixed salary, the money paid under this Act for the service or execution of processes shall be carried to the credit of Government, and shall be formed into a fund out of which the salaries of such Peons shall be paid. Any surplus that may accrue from such fund, after paying the salaries of the Peons, shall be at the disposal of the local Government, and may be applied by such Government, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the improvement of the administration of Civil Justice in the North-Western Provinces.

X. When the Peons appointed under this Act, are remunerated for their services by fees, the Nazir or Clerk of the Court shall, on delivering any process to be served or executed, pay to the Peon employed to serve or execute such process one-half of the fee deposited for the service or execution of the same, and on such Peon returning to the Nazir or Clerk of the Court such process duly served or executed, the Nazir or Clerk of the Court shall pay to such Peon half of the balance of the fee so deposited. The remaining half of such balance shall be carried to the credit of Government, and shall be added to the fund, if any, for which provision is made in the last preceding Section, and shall be appropriated as therein directed. If the process shall not have been served or executed, the Peon shall nevertheless be entitled to receive the half of such balance as aforesaid, if he shall show to the satisfaction of the Court in which he is employed, good and sufficient cause for the process not having been served or executed.

XI. A regular account of all moneys received into and paid out of Court under this Act shall be kept, and extracts from this account shall be forwarded to the local Government at such times and in such form as such Government shall direct.

XII. Every process served or executed under this Act shall be held to be a process within the meaning of Sections 23 and 188 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

XIII. The Sudder Court shall have power to make rules not inconsistent with this Act, and from time to time to vary such rules, for carrying out the provisions of this Act in all Courts subordinate to the Sudder Court, as well as in the Courts of Small Causes established within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court. The rules so made shall be affixed to the Table of Costs under Section VII of this Act.

XIV. The term "Judge" in this Act shall denote the Presiding Judicial Officer in every Court of Civil Judicature, by whatever title he shall be designated.

#### STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the employment and remuneration of Peons for the service and execution of Civil process in the Courts of the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

The Code of Civil Procedure (Section 2, Act XXIII of 1861) declares that "every process required to be issued under the Code shall be served at the expense of the party at whose instance it is issued, unless otherwise specially directed by the Court; and that the sum required to defray the costs of such service shall be paid into the Court before the process is issued, within a period to be fixed by the Court issuing the process." But the Code contains no rules for the appointment of the Peons to be employed in the service of the processes of the Civil Courts, for regulating the charges for such service, or for the remuneration of the Peons employed on this duty, and the Sections of the Regulations and the Act, quoted in the margin, which the Bill proposes to consolidate and amend, continue to

be the rule of guidance in all matters relating to the appointment and remuneration of the persons employed to serve the processes of the Civil Courts. As regards the processes of the Criminal Courts, to which Section XIV, Regulation XXVI of 1814, also applies, it is sufficient to mention that the Code of Criminal Procedure authorizes no charge being made on the parties for the service or execution of such processes except in the single case for which provision is made in Section 228 of the Code. Under that Section a Magistrate may refuse to summon any witness for the defence whose evidence he considers unnecessary until a deposit is made to defray the expense of obtaining the attendance of such witness.

Under the Laws at present in force the Nazirs of the Civil Courts are allowed to appropriate to their own use, in addition to any fixed salaries received by them, one-fourth of the subsistence or diet money deposited for the service or execution of every process, the remaining three-fourths being paid to the Peon employed to serve or execute the process. The provision of Law, under which this appropriation takes place, applied originally only to the Nazirs of the Zillah Courts, but it has been extended by subsequent enactments to all the subordinate Civil Courts. The effect of the provision has been not only to raise the emoluments of the Nazirs of the Civil Courts generally much beyond what, looking to the position of these Officers and the nature of their duties, may be considered an adequate remuneration for their services and responsibilities, but frequently to give the Nazirs in



the Courts of the Moonsiffs larger allowances than are received by the Moonsiffs under whom they are employed. This has led to abuses from which there can be no doubt the character of the Courts in which they have been practised has suffered.

The Bill, after laying down rules for the appointment of the Peons to be employed in the service of the processes of the Civil Courts, and for regulating the charges for such service, provides for the remuneration of the Peons either by fixed salaries or by fees. When the Peons receive fixed salaries, the sums paid into Court for the service of processes will be formed into a fund out of which the salaries of the Peons will be paid. When the Peons are remunerated by fees, three-fourths of the money, paid as above, will be given to the Peons employed to serve the process, and the remaining one-fourth will be carried to the credit of Government to cover any charges to which the Government may be put in connection with the department. Any surplus from this source, or from the fund before mentioned, will be at the disposal of the local Government, and it is proposed that it should be applied by such Government, subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council, to the improvement of the administration of Civil Justice in the North-Western Provinces.

Though it has been thought necessary to make provision in the Bill for the payment of the Peons employed to execute the processes of the Civil Courts by fees as well as by fixed salaries, I deem it probable that the latter mode of payment will be generally observed. The system of paying the Peons of the Civil Courts fixed salaries, instead of remunerating them for their services by fees, has already been tried in the North-Western Provinces, to which alone the provisions of the present Bill are intended to apply, and it has been found to work well.

(Sd.) H. B. HARRINGTON.

*The 9th August 1862.*

A. G. MACPHERSON,  
Offg. Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India,  
Home Department.

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4170.

*Fort William, the 15th August 1862.*

*Notification.*—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Resolution of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 17th October 1861, regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue, together with the Circular instructions this day issued to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,  
*London, 9th July 1862.*

REVENUE.  
No. 14.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—*Para. 1.* The letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated 21st

\* Dated 17th October last (No. 18), with which was forwarded a Resolution

which "had been made public regarding the sale of waste lands in fee simple, and the redemption of existing land revenue," has been under my consideration in Council.

2. Her Majesty's Government have considered with the greatest care and deliberation the important questions which form the subject of that

Resolution, and the still more important question which is necessarily raised by the consideration of them, namely, that of a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India, and I now proceed to communicate to you the conclusions at which they have arrived.

3. The first Section of the Resolution (paragraphs 8 to 37) relates to the grant or sale of waste lands not under assessment.

4. I have perused with the greatest satisfaction the observations contained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, in which the Government state it to be their "firm conviction that, in order to obtain 'permanently good results from' these 'measures, it is indispensable, not only that no violence be done to the long existing rights which, sometimes in a rude, sometimes in a complicated form, are possessed by many of the humblest occupants of the soil in India, but that these rights be nowhere slighted or even overlooked. 'Scrupulous respect for them is one of the most solemn duties of the Government of India, as well as its soundest policy, whatever may be the mode in which that Government may think fit to deal with rights of its own.' Her Majesty's Government cordially participate in these sentiments, and I trust that you will carefully enforce their observance in all parts of India. The mode in which dormant claims on lands now uncultivated and apparently deserted are proposed to be dealt with will be referred to in a subsequent part of this Despatch.

5. The waste lands in different parts of India are found under such varying conditions that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to deal with all in the same manner. In the greater part of the country no material objection to the proposed plan may perhaps be anticipated; but in distant and wild tracts the case will be widely different. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is confidently "anticipated that harmony of interests between permanent European settlers and the half-civilized tribes, by whom most of the waste Districts and the country adjoining them are thinly peopled, will conduce to the material and moral improvement of large classes of the Queen's Indian subjects, which, for any such purposes, have long been felt by the Government to be almost out of the reach of its ordinary agencies." I cannot but fear that such anticipations are little likely to be realized in frontier Districts, such as the Huzara mountains, the Hilly tracts on our North-Eastern boundary, and other similar localities which are inhabited by warlike and predatory clans. It is assumed that half-civilized tribes will be ready to appreciate a community of interests between the European settlers and themselves. I apprehend, on the contrary, that, passionately attached as they are known to be to their ancestral lands, they might rather regard the intrusion of European strangers as an encroachment and a wrong inflicted on themselves. Differences and quarrels ending in affrays and bloodshed might arise, which would lead to the necessity of employing an armed force for their suppression. Such has been the result of our experience in many of our Colonial possessions, of which a signal example may be found in the recent unhappy occurrences in New Zealand. It is unfortunately the case that situations such as those referred to are, from their climate, the best adapted to European constitutions, and, therefore, not unlikely to attract British

settlers; but placed as they are, to use the words of the Resolution, beyond the reach of the ordinary agencies of Government, the necessity of affording protection to such scattered Europeans as might settle on them would render their occupation by British subjects a source, in a political sense, rather of weakness than of strength to the Indian Government, and would certainly involve an amount of expenditure far outweighing any advantages which could be expected from it. I must, therefore, desire that the greatest caution be exercised in allowing grants of land in outlying Districts, where the arrangements for the protection of life and property are still imperfectly organized.

6. It is proposed (paragraph 29) that the price to be set upon waste lands "should not exceed Rupees 2½ [five shillings] per acre for uncleared land, or Rupees 5 [ten shillings] per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, subject to deduction of area for swamps or uncultivable land."

7. It is apparently intended to apply this Rule to all lands throughout India, now unassessed and without immediate claimants, with the sole exception (paragraphs 23 and 24) of "special tracts," which, for the public interests, it may be necessary to reserve for future disposal, and of "reserves of grazing land, or of land for the growth of forest trees, or of firewood near Towns and Stations, or for other special purposes, such as sites for sanatoria, building lots, &c., &c.," which "are not to be sold without the special sanction of Government."

8. The proposal to divide all the unassessed and unclaimed lands throughout India into two classes, those which are "encumbered with jungle" and those which are not, and to sell the lands of each class at a uniform price per acre, without any regard to their situation or to their presumed fertility, appears to me to be untenable. A tract enjoying every advantage of soil, climate, and situation, placed perhaps close to a navigable river, or in the immediate vicinity of a projected Railway Station, is to be dealt with as if of no more value than a tract of sandy desert, far removed from all means of irrigation, and even from communication with other Districts. It cannot be supposed that land, although now uncultivated and unclaimed, on the banks, for instance, of the Baree Doab Canal, is worth no more than land situated at five or ten miles beyond its fertilizing influence. Even in the Sunderbuns, to which especial reference is made in the Resolution, I have reason to believe that the proposed Rule of a uniform price would be inapplicable. On the side bordering on the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the land is represented to lie low, and to be constantly liable to inundation by salt water, rendering expensive embankments absolutely necessary; whereas on the Backergunge side the land is comparatively high, requiring less protection from the encroachments of the sea, and, in addition, is much more fertile. It cannot surely be contended that lands differing so entirely in their intrinsic value ought to be sold at the same price.

9. For these reasons, and others to which I shall not now refer in detail, Her Majesty's Government cannot approve of the proposal to fix a uniform price for all unassessed and unclaimed land throughout India without reference to

locality or situation, and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency in Council will immediately take measures for withdrawing the offer made in paragraph 29 of the Resolution. The several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors should be instructed to fix, after communication with the chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province, of which a public announcement should be made.

10. In regard to the mode of sale, I am of opinion that the course adopted in many of our Colonies should be pursued; and that the lands applied for should be put up to auction at a minimum or upset price, and sold to the highest bidder. This plan has been followed in the Madras Presidency under the Rules promulgated in August 1859. It is true that, in paragraph 30 of the Resolution, provision is made for the sale by auction of any lot for which more than one intending purchaser may apply; but the proceeding is evidently meant to be exceptional, and the grant is, in all ordinary cases, to be made to the applicant at a fixed price.

11. I observe that, under paragraph 25, "when the land is unsurveyed, immediate possession may be given on payment of the Collector's estimate of the cost of survey." I am of opinion that this provision should be modified, and that the following course should be pursued. If the land should be unsurveyed the first step will be to survey it, the applicant, of course, depositing the estimated cost of that proceeding. On the completion of the survey, and at once in the case of surveyed land, the boundaries of the plot should be marked out, and an Advertisement should be issued, describing the land to be sold by auction, stating the upset price, and specifying the place and date of sale. At the sale the land will be assigned to the person offering the highest price, or, in the event of no competition, to the applicant at the upset price, the cost of Survey (if made) being added in both cases. The Advertisement should be posted on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring Villages, and in all other usual places. I consider the previous marking out of the boundaries of the land applied for to be absolutely indispensable, if only as a means of attracting the attention of the residents in the neighbourhood, by whom the mere issue of an Advertisement might probably pass unnoticed. Thirty days after the publication of that Advertisement, and subject to the considerations hereafter to be adverted to in regard to the necessity of a legislative enactment for disposing of the claims of third persons subsequently preferred, possession might be given to the purchaser.

12. I have also to point out to you that some alteration is required in the language used in the second clause of paragraph 10. It is there stated that, "at the grantee's option, a fixed annual sum may be paid, at the rate of ten per cent., on any unpaid portion of the price of the grant which will then be under hypothecation until the price is paid in full." This provision is explained in paragraph 28 to mean that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum is to be charged on any balance of the purchase money which may remain unpaid; but as it stands it is open to the interpretation that the purchase money may be paid off by ten yearly instalments without interest.



ions con- Resolution necessary. It days of the in paragraph (sement), any in the land h claim is to satisfied by the after the expira- formal allotment any person shall in the land so the party to whom *in fide* shall not be the claim be made the allotment, the right, and on shewing im was not advanced made, shall be entitled government full compensa- of his interest in such ation of a year all rights which have not been already altogether barred, as well in asation as against the land," such exceptions as are admitted of limitation.

ars, me impossible that, in any sing regular tribunals a Resolution tive Government would be held to the existing law. Suppose that a man the first year "establishes a right of y" in land which has been "allotted" by ment to another. He is not, however, ng to the Resolution, to be put in possession land, because the possession of the party n the land has been granted must not be ed; he is only to receive full compensation actual value of his interest. But the man cline the compensation, and demand the In such a case I apprehend the Courts ave no alternative but to decree possession. also fail to establish his right within the ar, but may succeed in establishing it ten ater. In this case, too, I presume, the must uphold the existing law, and would to recognize any arbitrary curtailment, by a tion of the Government, of the time of ion which that law lays down.

It may be argued that such claims will or never be preferred in respect to lands in ets of wild and uncultivated country as nly in view when the Resolution was paration. Even this supposition is very Throughout the wilds of the Sunder- on as the Government manifested a pose of the land to grantees, every rest was claimed by the Zemindars of Districts, as included in their per- ed Estates, and a legislative enact- red to dispose of these pretensions. India much land that is now, een, waste and unclaimed, was in no remote period, populous l. The descendants of the old eir rights, although they may lie dormant while no object asserting them. They may ant Villages, and may not ent of their ancestral lands er the period prescribed in ever may be the strict,

letter of the law of limitation, as defined by the Act of 1859, the habits and feelings of the people are undoubtedly in favor of the rights derived from ancestral possession, however long the time may be during which they have remained unclaimed. Even, admitting that a suit for the recovery of land after twelve years' adverse possession would be barred by the existing law, I apprehend that the cause of action would be held to lie only from the date of allotment, and that the possession of the grantee would be at any time liable to disturbance until after that period had expired.

16. But the objection to the measure is much stronger when applied to ryotwarry Districts,\* in which, it is declared in paragraph 35, "lands for which an assessment has been fixed, but which have been uncultivated for five years or upwards, and which are at the absolute disposal of the Government, may be sold under the same conditions as unassessed waste land, excepting that the price shall be twenty years' purchase of the assessment." If this provision be acted on there can be little question that claimants without number will spring up, possessing rights hitherto held to be indefeasible under *mecrassee* and other similar tenures in Madras and Bombay, or the *jennmi* tenures in Malabar, causing a most serious amount of embarrassment to the Local Governments.

17. The whole question requires deliberate and mature consideration. Under any circumstances I am of opinion that the greatest caution will be required in making grants of land, irrespective of claims which may subsequently be advanced by third parties, except within tracts of country in which there may be a reasonable approach to certainty that valid claims will not be put forward, or, at any rate, to no considerable extent. If it should be deemed expedient to bar by law the right of re-entry on the land after so short a period as thirty days, the right to compensation should, at all events, remain in force for a longer period. The necessary provision in both cases can obviously be effected only through the means of a legislative enactment. The mode of assessing the compensation to be awarded in such cases should, of course, be clearly laid down by law, and the amount should have reference only to the value of the interest at the date of allotment, irrespective of any increased value which might subsequently be given to the land by the labor or expenditure of the grantee.

18. The Rules contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 for reserving adjoining lands for grantees under certain conditions must, it appears to me, be abrogated, as inconsistent with the plan of auction sales now ordered. The actual possessor of any grant will be able to become the purchaser of any additional land which he may require simply by offering a higher price than any one else is willing to give.

19. The provisions for the commutation of existing grants into grants under the new Rules, and for the redemption of the rent on unassessed lands already granted, contained in paragraphs 33 and 50, obviously require revision. In the latter of these paragraphs it is stated that "grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sunderbuns, will be treated as if the land were permanently-settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue, at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency

"of the grant, provided it shall not exceed the rate fixed in paragraph 29 of this Resolution, and if there is no right of occupancy other than that of the lessee or that derived from him.

20. It is evident from the letter under reply that this provision was not intended to include grants on the Neilgherry or Shervaroy Hills, or in Wynad, as they are specially referred to as "lands which, being assessed at one Rupee per acre, will not be purchaseable for less than twenty Rupees an acre." The words, however, of the Rule are, as it appears to me, wide enough to include not only the holders of such grants, but also such cases as that of the land granted to Mr. Atherton at Kangra, which forms the subject of the second of Lord Stanley's Despatches referred to. He was permitted to purchase the proprietary right over 1,000 acres of land for the sum of Rupees 1,500, subject to an assessment of four annas an acre, which, at the expiration of the existing settlement, was liable to be raised to one Rupee per acre. In both cases it would seem that the grantees might claim to hold their lands discharged of all future payments by tendering the maximum price of Rupees 5 per acre, after deducting, in the latter, the balance already paid.

21. In order to prevent such a result, I have to desire that so much of paragraph 50 as provides that the price to be paid for the redemption of the land revenue on grants already made shall in no case exceed the rate fixed for lands newly granted may be withdrawn.

22. It is declared in paragraph 37 that "the tenure of all waste lands granted under this Resolution will be that of an heritable and transferable property, held in perpetuity, free from all claims, either of the Government or of third parties, prior to or inconsistent with the grant." It must be made perfectly clear by the terms of the grant that the "claims of Government" herein mentioned include only claims on account of land revenue, and do not extend to exempt the possessor of the grant from general taxes, such as those on income; nor from local rates which may hereafter be imposed throughout the District for the construction or maintenance of roads, or for other purposes.

23. I now proceed to that which is by far the most important portion of the Resolution, viz., the redemption of the land revenue.

24. This measure has generally been advocated with the object of promoting the settlement of Europeans in India. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is remarked that "the best results to the people of India may be looked for from the settlement of Europeans in climates in which they can live and occupy themselves without detriment to their health, and whence they may direct such improvements as European capital, skill, and enterprise can effect in the agriculture, communications, and commerce of the surrounding country." I fully admit the advantages which have arisen, and which in future are likely to arise from the settlement of Europeans in many parts of India, by the introduction of new or improved processes of agriculture and manufactures, and by the moral influence of their example on the neighbouring population; and I am most anxious that every facility should be given to persons desirous of settling in India with that object in view.

25. It appears to me, however, that an extension of the practice which is pursued in some Districts, particularly in the Hilly tracts of the

Madras Presidency, to the extent of redemption which does not secure a comparatively small interest which actions so far exceed the purchase of that few persons in course. The permission to redeem their land has not, so far as I am aware, been a single instance; to the extent to which the Presidency, and the various Collectories of Calcutta, have taken advantage of the power by a single payment, less than that only a very few persons avail themselves of the offer.

26. If the power of redemption is left at the discretion of the local authorities, to include lands required for dwellings, factories, gardens, plantations, and other purposes, it would probably meet every provision need be made. This would redeem the land assessment should be taken into consideration of land comprised within the jama of which is not redeemed, a proportion being, of course, made in the jama payable to Government.

27. Such a measure, however, would on a narrow and partial character. The benefit would be confined to comparatively very few persons, even if some natives were found to avail themselves of it.

28. But the measure contemplated in Stanley's Despatch, and in the Resolution under discussion, has a much wider scope, and large more serious questions arise in the consideration of it than would appear at first sight to be involved.

29. The redemption of the land revenue is authorized, both on lands permanently-settled and on lands temporarily-settled; and "the price to be paid is fixed at twenty years' purchase of the existing assessment," the only limit being that in every District the permission to redemption shall, in the first instance, be restricted to such a number of Estates as shall, in the aggregate assessment, not exceed ten per cent of the total land revenue.

30. As regards the former, viz., the permanently-settled Estates, no practical difficulty in redemption is to be allowed at all as a measure, a question which will hereafter be considered. The only matter for discussion is the price to be demanded for it.

31. It is remarked in the Resolution that "justice to the public creditor and a security for the resources of the Government are as long as the public revenue is sufficient to meet the current expenses of the Empire and the interest of its public debt, the terms of redemption of a permanent security for that debt, when the price is fixed, should be such as to afford a security for the public securities, afford a security for the payment of interest."

32. The words here used are the instructions in Lord Stanley's



the 31st December (No. 2) 1858. But it is clear that the object avowedly in view would not be attained by pursuing the course proposed in the Resolution. So long as the Notes of the 5 per cent. loans are purchasable at par, the extinction of a perpetual annuity may be effected without loss by the payment of twenty times its amount. If, however, as anticipated in that Despatch, a reduction of interest on the public debt should take place—such, for example, as would arise from the 4 per cent. loan becoming saleable at par—it is clear that the same purpose could only be accomplished by requiring a sum equivalent to twenty-five years' purchase of the perpetual annuity, or, in other words, of the jumma of the permanently-settled Estate. In this country the redemption of the land tax is, by the existing Acts of Parliament, permitted on the payment of a capital sum varying according to the actual price at the time of Government Stock, and for this purpose the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, which constitute by far the largest portion of the public debt and bear the lowest rate of interest, are taken as the basis of calculation.

33. When, however, it is proposed to apply the measure to lands under temporary settlement, much more serious questions arise, involving the most important change in the tenure of land throughout the greater part of India.

34. It was stated in Lord Stanley's Despatch of December 1858, that the redemption of the land assessment must necessarily operate as a permanent settlement of the revenue on the lands to which it was applied at the amount of the present assessment, and it is obvious, on the closest consideration, that this must be the case.

35. We must be prepared then to deal with the measure as effecting, to the extent to which it may be carried, a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India; and it becomes necessary to consider in all its bearings that most serious question which has for so many years been the subject of controversy, and has been viewed in such opposite lights by many of the ablest men who have given their attention to the most important matters of financial and social interest affecting that Empire. Whatever advantages or disadvantages are anticipated from a direct permanent settlement will be equally caused by the indirect mode of attaining the same object by a redemption of the land assessment.

36. Before entering, however, on the general considerations affecting such a measure, I will advert to those which are peculiar to the proposal of redeeming the assessment. Even if the measure be limited to the redemption of one-tenth of the assessment in any District, it appears to me that a very serious difficulty presents itself at the outset. Unless the fair and equal bearing of the assessment on the estates or classes of land which it comprises be first ascertained, it is almost inevitable that loss will be incurred by the State. In all revisions of settlement, even where no increase of the aggregate revenue is obtained, or even expected, it is generally found that, while some Estates or classes of land may fairly be subjected to an increased assessment, others will require an abatement, although the majority may probably be left at the existing rates. It is clear, therefore, that if a right of redeeming their assessment by the payment of a capital sum be given to the landholders to the extent of one-tenth

of the aggregate revenue of every District, the owners of those Estates will be most anxious to avail themselves of it in which the assessment is the lowest in proportion to the value of the land. On Estates where the assessment is so redeemed, the State will necessarily be precluded from raising it at any future period. On the other hand, the redemption being optional, the owners of land on which the assessment may now press unduly would of course decline to avail themselves of the permission, and they could not fairly be deprived of the relief for which they might reasonably look at the next revision of settlement, because others had taken advantage of it and redeemed their assessment. By this arrangement, therefore, the Government is clearly subjected to a prospective loss. Before redemption can be permitted in any District it is indispensable, therefore, to ascertain that the assessment bears equally on all the Estates or classes of land within it.

37. It is of course impossible to foresee to what extent the owners of land would be disposed to avail themselves of permission to redeem the assessment, but we must be prepared to meet the consequences of the disposition becoming general.

38. If the disposition to redeem should exist to any great extent, and if the power of so doing is to be held out as a boon to the landowners generally, it is difficult to see on what principle the permission could be restricted to such proportion of them only as pay one-tenth of the assessment in each District. The whole benefit of such a limited measure might be appropriated by a few wealthy landowners, and no advantage whatever would be derived from it by the great mass of occupiers of land. The latter body would complain, and I think with good reason, of being unfairly and unjustly treated. It is this class, however, whose condition it is so manifestly the interest of the Government to raise, and whose attachment it is so desirable to secure. It seems to me, therefore, that if we go so far as to give a right to redeem to the extent of one-tenth of the assessment, it is impossible to stop at that point. We must go further and contemplate a general right to redeem the land assessment.

39. Now, even as regards redemption to the extent of one-tenth, there is a consequence which does not seem to have been foreseen, and which, if the redemption were to become general, would produce great difficulty. The amount of capital which would be required incalculably exceeds what can be supposed to be in the hands of the landowners. Nor, indeed, if they were in a condition to provide such a sum, would it be desirable that so large an amount should be placed at the disposal of the Government, which would find itself in the embarrassing position of having its treasury overflowing with money arising from the capitalization of its annual income, which it would have no adequate means of employing or investing.

40. The objection arising from capitalizing the income of the State and depriving it in future years of the steady and stable resource of the land revenue, on which it can, under all circumstances, confidently rely, is most serious. It is not a consideration of slight importance that of all sources of revenue none is so easily collected, and none more willingly paid. Her Majesty's Government would be sorry to deprive the Government of India in future years of this large and most unobjectionable portion of their income, which the people have been immemorially

accustomed to contribute, and which, consequently, all the authority of prescription and tradition in its favor. These considerations seem to me to be fatal to a scheme of general, or even of a very extensive, redemption of the land revenue.

41. A direct permanent settlement of the land revenue is free from this objection, and it remains, therefore, to discuss this most important question, and to weigh with the greatest care all the considerations by which it ought to be determined.

42. The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is less to be regarded as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a kind of joint ownership in the soil or its produce, under which the latter is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It is not only just but necessary for the security of the landowner that the respective shares in the produce should, at any given period, or for specified terms, be strictly limited and defined. The increase of population, the improvement of communications, and the accumulation of wealth have a tendency to increase the extent of cultivation and the value of the net produce or rent, and the Government may rightly claim to participate in those advantages which accrue from the general progress of society. This has hitherto been effected by means of periodical adjustments of the share, or at least of its value in money which belongs to the State.

43. By many persons great advantages have been anticipated from what is usually called a permanent settlement, that is, by the State fixing, once and for ever, the demand on the produce of the land, and foregoing all prospect of any future increase from that source. It has been urged that not only would a general feeling of contentment be diffused among the landholders, but that they would thereby become attached, by the strongest ties of personal interest, to the Government by which that permanency is guaranteed. It is further alleged that by this means only can sufficient inducement be afforded to the proprietors to lay out capital on the land, and to introduce improvements by which the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased.

44. In this country these views have been put forward mainly in reference to the settlement of Europeans in India, but they are clearly applicable to the occupiers of land generally throughout India. They have been entertained by many of our ablest Officers, and they have recently been advocated by the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, in relation to their probable effect on the agricultural population of the North-West Provinces. In his Report on the remedial measures required in those Districts which had suffered most severely in the late famine, he strongly recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. That recommendation was based both on social and financial grounds, and was founded on his conviction of the great benefits which had accrued to the country from the demand of the Government having been declared unalterable for a period of thirty years. He desired to confirm and accelerate the improvement which he had witnessed by strengthening the motives which, in his opinion, had produced it. It was his belief that this object could be most effectually attained

by the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity instead of only for a limited term.

45. On the other hand, it has been urged that the consequence of a permanent settlement of land revenue is to preclude the Government from ever obtaining any future augmentation of income from this source; and, considering that the experience of all countries advancing in civilization demonstrates that the cost of administration is constantly tending to increase, it follows that the Government must of necessity be met by tax in some shape, such as Customs, Excise, Salt, or Income duties. Colonel Baird Smith, in the able paper already referred to, admits that the result will take place; but he argues (part 64) that any sacrifice of public revenue in perpetuity would be more than compensated by the increased ability of the people generally to bear taxation, direct or indirect, which would necessarily follow on the improvement in their social condition. An "intelligent and powerful Government," he says, "could not fail to participate in these advantages." "Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means."

46. It is a serious and difficult question to determine by which course the interests of India will be best promoted. Before deciding on any step by which the prospect of any future increase of land revenue is given up it must be very carefully considered how far, on the whole, it is likely that the possible sacrifice of increased revenue from that source will be made up by the greater ability of the people to contribute in other ways to the public income, and whether it will be for the general interest to purchase at this price the social and political advantages which have been adverted to.

47. Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement. The security, and, it may almost be said, the absolute creation of property in the soil which will flow from limitation in perpetuity of the demands of the State on the owners of land, cannot fail to stimulate or confirm their sentiments of attachment and loyalty to the Government by whom so great a boon has been conceded, and on whose existence its permanency will depend.

48. It is also most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the peasant proprietors and occupiers. It is believed that among the latter may be found many men of great intelligence, public spirit, and social influence, although individually in comparative poverty. To give to the intelligent, the thrifty, and the enterprising the means of improving their condition, by opening to them the opportunity of exercising these qualities, can be best accomplished by limiting the public demand on their lands. When such men acquire property, and find themselves in a thriving condition they are certain to be well affected towards the Government under which they live. It is on the contentment of the agricultural classes, who form the great bulk of the population, that the security of the Government mainly depends. If they are prosperous, any casual outbreak on the part of other classes or bodies of men is much



likely to become an element of danger, and the Military Force and its consequent expense may be regulated accordingly.

49. The strongest opponents of a permanent settlement would probably admit the political and social advantages of such a measure. Their main argument against it is based on the financial consideration that, by means of temporary settlements, the land revenue might be raised, from time to time, according to the expected rise in the value of land, and that, by this means also, the loss might be avoided, which, in all cases of fixed money payments, must ensue if a depreciation of the value of the precious metals should take place.

50. It is indispensable, of course, that whether with a view to redemption, even to the extent of one-tenth of the revenue, or to a permanent settlement, the preliminary step of a revision of the present assessment must be taken. In the first instance, whichever course may be finally adopted, a full, fair, and equitable rent must be imposed on all lands now under temporary settlement; and, when that has been accomplished, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a permanent settlement may be safely applied. This was the course recommended by one of the ablest and most distinguished men who ever was called on to bear a part in the administration of British India. In his celebrated Minute of the 31st December 1824, Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of the Presidency of Madras, several times refers to this subject, and particularly in the following passage: "No survey assessment of a great Province," he says, "can ever at once be made so correct as not to require future alteration; when, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and wherever it might be found too high it should be lowered, and it may then, with safety to the revenue and benefit to the people, be made permanent."

51. When once the rent has been properly fixed, any increase consequent on the natural progress of society will in all probability take place but slowly, and reach no great amount until after a considerable interval. It must be remembered that, in all the revisions of settlement which have taken place of late years, the tendency has been towards a reduction in the rates of assessment. Whenever the settlements have been carefully made, and the capabilities of the country have been well ascertained, the probability of any considerable increase of land revenue appears to be but slight.

52. The necessity for the reduction above noticed seems to have been caused mainly by the depreciation in the value of the crops from the increased production consequent on the greater tranquillity of the country under British rule. There are at present symptoms of a rise in the price of agricultural produce, caused probably, to a great extent, by the increased employment of labor in the construction of Railways and other public works. But the Railways, when completed, while they will contribute largely to the development of the resources of India, may, in some degree, counteract this tendency. The great differences in the price of food in Districts at no great distance from each other, so that while one was in a condition bowling on famine, others

enjoyed comparative plenty, will cease to exist, at least to the same extent, when ready and cheap means of transport shall have been provided. Produce from the interior will be more readily brought to the centres of consumption or of exportation, and the value of land in the interior will be thereby increased; but, on the other hand, the value of the produce of land near large towns and the coast will be reduced by the competition of the produce of the interior. The probable effect of the Railroads would seem to be towards the equalization of the prices of produce in different parts of India, and a general improvement in the wealth of all classes of the country, rather than to give any peculiar advantage to the landholders.

53. That this general improvement will be accelerated by a permanent settlement Her Majesty's Government cannot entertain any doubt. A ready and popular mode of investment for the increasing wealth of the country will be provided by the creation of property in land, and all classes will benefit by the measure. On the agricultural population the effect will be, as pointed out by Colonel Baird Smith in the able paper already referred to, the elevation of the social condition of the people, and their consequent ability, not only to meet successfully the pressure occasioned by seasons of distress, but, in ordinary times, to bear increased taxation in other forms without difficulty; the feeling of ownership, or, in other words, the absolute certainty of the full enjoyment of the reward for all the labor and capital which they may invest in the land, will be sure to call out all their energies for its improvement. Her Majesty's Government confidently expect that a people in a state of contentment and progressive improvement will be able without difficulty to contribute to the revenue in other ways to such an extent as more than to compensate for the disadvantage of foregoing some prospective increase of that from land.

54. The example of Tanjore may be cited in confirmation of this view. It has been for many years so moderately assessed that a feeling of private property in the soil has continued to exist among the people to such an extent that land sells, on an average, for twenty years' purchase. This District is eminently one in which a permanent settlement might properly be established; and that such a measure would lead to no loss of public income may be inferred from the fact that in it the receipts from Salt, Abkarry, and Stamps have in ten years risen from Rupees 6,54,500 to Rupees 9,50,500, or nearly 48 per cent.

55. It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment, although occurring only at intervals of thirty years, nevertheless demand, for a considerable time previous to their expiration, much of the attention of the most experienced Civil Officers whose services can be ill spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious, and, perhaps, even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial Officers, who must, of necessity, have great opportunities for peculation, extortion, and abuse of power. Moreover, as the period for re-settlement approaches the agricultural classes, with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their

cultivation, cease to grow the most profitable crops, and allow wells and watercourses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but their can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public Officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation, lies in a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

56. The course of events which has been anticipated is, indeed, only that which has taken place in every civilized country. Experience shews that in their early stages nations derived almost the whole of their public resources in a direct manner from the produce of the soil, but that as they grew in wealth and civilization, the basis of taxation has been changed, and the revenue has been in a great degree derived indirectly by means of imposts on articles which the increasing means of the people, consequent on a state of security and prosperity, have enabled them to consume in greater abundance. I am aware that it has been stated as an objection to promoting such a course of things in India that, in most European countries, the advantages of this change have been mainly appropriated by the large landowners; but it must be remembered that in India, and especially in the Districts under ryotwarry settlement, the great bulk of the agricultural population are the proprietors, subject only to the payment of the assessment, of the lands which they till; and that, consequently, the benefit of a permanent settlement would be enjoyed, not by a narrow and limited class, but by the majority of the people.

57. The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, which has been previously noticed, though deserving consideration, does not seem to Her Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.

58. After the most careful review of all these considerations Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in all Districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are, or may hereafter be, fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy, and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to ensure, in the highest degree, the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country.

59. They consider that the direct mode of making a permanent settlement is preferable to the indirect one of obtaining a similar result by conceding to the landholders the right to redeem their assessment. They do not believe that the power to redeem the land revenue is necessary to induce the landholders to incur expenditure in the improvement of their property. What is really required, in order to call into effective action their enterprise and capital, is not an exemption from all payments to the Government on account of their Estates, but the fixing those payments in

perpetuity at a moderate and certain amount. In Bengal, where a permanent settlement was made with the Zemindars seventy years ago, the general progress of the country in wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the peasantry, caused by errors and omissions in the mode of making the settlement, has been most remarkable. Such errors in the existing state of our knowledge regarding the rights and interests of the subordinate occupants of the soil would not be permitted to recur.

60. It must be remembered that, with a view to attaining the objects aimed at, of improving the condition of the people, and enabling them to contribute in other ways to the public revenue, it is essential that the measure should be generally brought into operation. The improved condition of a limited number and of an exceptional class would add little to the contentment of the population or to the resources of the public treasury. No measure can be really effective for such purposes unless it can be brought to bear on the general mass of the population.

61. Although, therefore, the acquisition of a permanent tenure free from rent might be more acceptable to the European capitalist, it is certain that, to the native agricultural population of India, who do not possess capital, permanency of tenure, and fixity of rent will afford all that they require, or from which they could derive any benefit. To hold out to them as a boon the offer of redemption, of which hardly any one could avail himself, would be merely illusory, nor would the object be attained which is prescribed in Lord Stanley's Despatch, that in any recommendation which might be submitted the proposed benefits should be participated in by the agricultural community generally. By the Madras freehold rules it was at first directed that the sales should be made without any reservation of rent, but the Planters complained that the capital required for clearing the forest would be exhausted in paying the purchase money. The capital which would be absorbed in purchasing the fee simple and redeeming the land tax would be more profitably expended in improving the land.

62. In either case, whether the land revenue were redeemed, or its amount fixed in perpetuity, the benefit of all improvements would equally go into the pocket of the landholder, nor could he have any difficulty in paying the moderate rent which is now universally fixed on revising the assessments.

63. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined to limit the power of redeeming the land revenue to such cases as are referred to above in paragraph 26; but they have resolved to sanction a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. It will, however, still remain to be determined how far any particular District is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure at the present time.

64. There are doubtless parts of the North-Western Provinces, and probably of the Punjab, where so large a proportion of the soil was already under cultivation when the existing settlements were made, that, assuming the rates of assessment to have been fairly adjusted to the capabilities of the land, little or no increase can be expected in the revenue on the revision which will take place on the expiration of those settlements. Such Districts, provided that the assessment is not only adequate in amount, but also equally distributed,



may be considered to be in a condition in which the introduction of a permanent settlement might properly be permitted.

65. In other parts of these Provinces a large proportion of the land is still uncultivated, and does not, consequently, yield to the public treasury a return commensurate with its prospective capabilities; while in recently acquired territories, such as Oudh and Nagpore, which are still unsurveyed, no means exist for determining either the adequacy of the amount, or the equality of the pressure of the present assessment.

66. In the ryotwarry Districts of Madras and Bombay the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement appear to Her Majesty's Government to be the greatest.

67. In the former Presidency the revision of the assessment for the purpose of bringing it into accordance with the present circumstances of the people and the country has only recently been commenced. The existing settlement records, which determine the supposed extent of each holding, and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy. It is true that by the increase of cultivation, which has ensued on the reduction of the assessment on the higher classes of land, a greater aggregate revenue has been obtained; and, although some increase may be found practicable in the rates on the lower classes, it is probable that the general result will be a reduction in the average rates. At all events there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessment as regards particular fields or estates requires careful readjustment. It was with the view of equalizing the pressure of the assessment, and with no desire or expectation of increasing its amount, that the arrangements now in progress, estimated to cost at least three-quarters of a million sterling, were sanctioned by the Home Authorities.

68. In Bombay the revised assessment, though still in progress, has been, throughout a large portion of the Presidency, for many years in operation. It is well understood that the existing rates were adapted rather to the depressed circumstances of the agricultural population at the time when they were imposed than to the prospective capabilities of the soil. The measure has been in all respects successful, and it is believed that the condition of the people has advanced so rapidly that on its revision a very considerable increase may be effected in the rates without any undue pressure on the resources of the people.

69. Her Majesty's Government consider, therefore, that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorizing a permanent settlement of the land revenue on the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies, however, as Districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is no reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the lands effected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed.

70. It is obvious that the process of introducing a permanent settlement must be very gradual, and this circumstance is not without its advantages. It would be impossible at one time to provide Establishments large enough for a general revision of the assessment throughout the whole

of India, and the effect of the measure may be watched in its progress. If any unforeseen difficulties occur there will be time to take measures for obviating them. If the anticipations of a rise in the value of land, or of a depreciation in that of the precious metals, should be realized, any loss from these sources could be avoided in subsequent settlements, and the principal objections to the measure would be in great measure disposed of.

71. It is to be hoped that the greater interest which the influential classes would acquire in the preservation of peace and order might enable the Government to reduce its Military Establishments, at any rate to such an extent as to provide for the increased charge of civil administration, which improvements in civilization always render necessary.

72. I have therefore to announce to your Excellency in Council, as the result of the foregoing considerations, that, as regards all Districts or parts of Districts in which no considerable increase is to be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has already been, or may hereafter be, ascertained to your satisfaction, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to sanction, on your recommendation, or that of the local Government supported by you, the settlement, in perpetuity, of the assessment at the present or the revised rates.

73. I have accordingly to request that you will place yourselves in communication with the several local Governments, in order to ascertain from them the extent to which, in their judgment, it may be expedient to apply this important measure to the territories under their immediate administration. In the North-West Provinces, where the revision of the thirty years' settlement has already commenced, it is possible that several Districts are now in a condition to justify immediate action. In the Presidency of Madras the result of the survey and settlement operations which have been recently commenced will shew how far the Districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir Thomas Munro, in the extract already quoted, as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity; while, in the revised portions of the Bombay Presidency, it will probably be deemed prudent to await the expiration of the thirty years' leases, which will begin to expire in three or four years, before taking any steps for giving permanency to existing arrangements.

74. I must remind you that, wherever a permanent settlement is made directly with individuals or communities for Estates in which other persons possess subordinate rites and interests, those rights and interests should be guarded with the greatest care, so as to avoid the errors which are now acknowledged to have been committed in respect to the permanent settlement of Bengal.

75. With regard to the investment of the amount which may be received by the Government from the sale of waste lands, or in commutation of land revenue, I observe that it is declared, in paragraph 56 of the Resolution, that, "with a view to secure the Government and the public creditor against any loss of existing sources of Government income, provision will be made by law that all sums paid in purchase of waste land, or in redemption of land revenue, or in other wise forestalling the land revenue, shall be paid to Commissioners, and periodically invested in such manner as the law may direct;" and the

the Reports of the Commissioners shall be regularly published. In reference to this arrangement I have to desire that all moneys received on these accounts should be invested, not periodically, but as soon as practicable, and, as a rule, in the 4 per cent. loan. The price of redemption should be variable according to the actual value at the time of that stock, so that the amount paid, when so invested, may produce a dividend equivalent to the annual revenue which will thereon cease to be received.

76. Your Excellency in Council will understand that the instructions contained in this Despatch supersede at once the provisions of the Resolution of the 17th October 1861 so far as they are inconsistent with them, and that fresh regulations must be prepared and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not, however, intended that these orders should have retrospective effect, and if any arrangements, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of land revenue, have been actually completed under the provisions of the Resolution, they must, so far as is compatible with the law, be scrupulously carried into effect. You will, however, furnish me with a special report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements may have been made.

77. Copies of this Despatch will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

I have, &c.,  
C. Wood.

No. 4206.

REVENUE.

The 15th August 1862.

TO THE SECY. TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL.

" " " N. W. PROVINCES.  
" " " PUNJAB AND ITS DE-  
PENDENCIES.

SIR,—WITH reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am desired to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a Despatch\* received from the Secretary of State regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the existing land revenue.

2. It is desirable that Rules for regulating the sale of waste lands should be prepared, with as little delay as possible, in conformity with the modified provisions now prescribed by Her Majesty's Government; but it will be observed that all arrangements which have been already completed under the terms of the Resolution promulgated by the Government of India last October, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of the land revenue, are to be maintained, the present Despatch not being intended to have retrospective effect. Referring to the concluding words of the 76th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, I am desired to request that a Report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements have been made may be furnished as soon as possible.

3. As regards the sale of waste lands, the principal points upon which the provisions of the Resolution of October last must be modified, in conformity with the instructions now received, are as follows:—

4. Paragraph 29 of the Resolution, which fixed a uniform price throughout India of 2½ Rupees per acre for uncleared land, and of 5 Rupees per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, is cancelled; and it is ordered that the several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors shall fix, after communication with the Chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province.

5. In modification of paragraph 30 of the Resolution, which prescribed the sale of the land by auction in the event of more purchasers than one being desirous to buy the same tract, it is ordered that in every case the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder.

6. The provision contained in paragraph 25 of the Resolution, admitting of possession being given to an applicant for land in anticipation of survey, will be modified as directed in paragraph 11 of the accompanying Despatch. In conformity with these directions the land applied for must, in every instance, be surveyed, and the boundaries marked out before it is advertised for sale. The applicant for the grant, it will be observed, is to be required to deposit the estimated cost of the survey, which will, of course, be restored to him if he should be eventually outbid for the land. It is of great importance that a ready agency should be provided for effecting the preliminary survey and marking out of boundaries, so that applicants for land may be subjected to no unnecessary delay.

7. The provision which is made in paragraph 31 of the Resolution for reserving adjoining lands at the requisition of those who take grants must be regarded as withdrawn, it being inconsistent with the general injunction for resort to sale by auction.

8. In the 21st paragraph of the Despatch, herewith enclosed, it is ordered that the provision in paragraph 50 of the Resolution, which limits the price to be paid in the commutation of a grant under the terms of that paragraph to 5 Rupees an acre, shall be withdrawn. It is also observed by the Secretary of State that the provisions generally which relate to the commutation of existing grants under the new Rules contained in paragraphs 33 and 50 of the Resolution require revision.

9. As it has already been found that some misunderstanding prevails in regard to the intention and scope of these paragraphs, it seems desirable that the present opportunity should be taken of stating what the Governor General in Council understands to have been their purpose. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it cannot reasonably be maintained that paragraph 33 of the Resolution was intended to include land the absolute sale of which has already been effected, but for which the purchase money has not been wholly paid up, being, by the terms of sale, payable by instalments. It is obvious that in such a case there could be no question of the applicability or the inapplicability of the limitation of the new Rules as to area, inasmuch as the owner has already purchased absolutely the whole area in his possession whatever it may be,



and, therefore, though he may not have paid the whole of the purchase money, it is manifest that the permission accorded by the concluding words of the paragraph to purchase absolutely as much or as little of the area as may suit him, has no application to and could not possibly have contemplated any such case. The 33rd paragraph of the Resolution cannot, therefore, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be held applicable only to the case of those Grantees who hold their lands on terms which do not comprise the right of acquiring an absolute ownership in fee simple. Such Grantees, it is the object of the 33rd paragraph to declare, may obtain that right by commuting their grants under the Rules for the sale of land in fee simple.

10. Paragraph 50 of the Resolution declares

Grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Soonderbunds, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee, or that derived from him.

the terms upon which commutation may be made in the case of one, and that a very large class of existing grants. This paragraph, when modified according to the instructions of Her Majesty's Go-

vernment, will stand as in the margin.

11. In the case of existing grants, which do not fall under the terms of paragraph 50, the conditions on which commutation under the new Rules will be allowed may be settled with reference to the average value obtainable for waste lands of the same description in the District when sold by auction.

12. As it is highly desirable that persons who wish to avail themselves of the resolution come to by the Government to dispose of waste lands by sale in fee simple should be enabled to carry their intentions into effect with the least avoidable delay, and as the directions now received from Her Majesty's Government are on most points clear and specific, the Governor General in Council will not require that the detailed Rules to be framed by the several Local Governments should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India before they are acted on. A copy of the Rules should, however, be forwarded as soon as they are finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if on any point the intention of Her Majesty's Government should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for determination. As legislation will be necessary to give legal effect to the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Resolution, a Bill for that object will be introduced, on the meeting of the Governor General's Council, for legislative purposes.

13. With respect to that part of the Secretary of State's Despatch which discusses the important questions of a redemption of the land revenue and of a permanent settlement, the Governor General in Council thinks it unnecessary at present to do more than point special attention to the conclusion which is announced in the 26th and the 63rd paragraphs as to the extent to which redemption of the existing land revenue is to be permitted, and to the 72nd paragraph, in which the conditions are finally stated, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, should be attained before a permanent settlement is conceded. It will be observed that this paragraph contemplates that

the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government should be obtained to the introduction of a permanent settlement in any District. Early steps should, therefore, be taken to obtain the information which will be required to enable the Local Government to submit the Report referred to in the 73rd paragraph as to the extent to which it may now be expedient to give effect to this important measure.

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 4231.

*Fort William, the 15th August 1862.*

*Notification.*—The following Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary Medical Certificates, have been granted, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.,—

*Covenanted.*

Sir T. J. Metcalfe, <i>Bar.</i>	...	6 months
Mr. A. C. Lyall	...	4 "
" A. O. Hume	...	6 "

*Uncovenanted.*

" S. W. Fallon	...	6 "
" W. L. Willson	...	3 "
" W. deW. George	...	6 "
" C. Campbell	...	6 "
" W. J. Twentyman	...	6 "
" W. H. Sevenoaks	...	3 "
" E. O'Brien	...	6 "
" R. King	...	6 "
" W. W. Willans	...	6 "

Captain J. Rennie, of the Marine Department, has been granted an extension of leave for three months, on Sick Certificate, under the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

E. C. BAYLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 748.

POLITICAL.

*Fort William, the 15th August 1862.*

The services of Major R. H. Keatinge, Political Agent at Gwalior, are re-placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government for employment in the Political Department of that Presidency.

No. 1614.

GENERAL.

Captain J. Ashburner, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore from the date on which he took charge of the Office, in addition to his own duties.

No. 432.

## REVENUE.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the abolition by the Nawab of Jowrah of all transit duties on Cotton within the limits of his State. The translation of a Proclamation issued by the Nawab is herewith subjoined:—

*"Translation of a Proclamation issued by the Nawab of Jowrah, dated 24th June 1862."*

"WHEREAS the increased production and traffic of Cotton forms at present a subject of special attention with the Supreme Government of India: AND WHEREAS the Agent, Governor General, for Central India is likewise highly desirous of attaining the above results: AND WHEREAS the desired increase of this staple depends on consideration being shewn to the Ryots, and proper treatment and profits thereon being secured to the Mercantile Community: It is hereby promulgated that duties on Cotton are remitted by this State on every Merchant bringing the said article within my Territory, or purchasing it here for exportation, and the Mercantile Community in general are hereby assured thereof to enable them to pass to and fro and to carry on their business with ease."

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.

*LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.*

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

Ahem.	Roach.
Bennett, C. J. (Sub-Revenue Surveyor.)	Scarlett.
Carshore, W. S.	Scott, Sergeant.
Doyle.	Scott, A.
Elliot.	Stephens, P. (Sub-Conductor.)
March, E.	Tarby, I.
Munro, W. H.	Thurnell, Mr.
Page.	Western, Major W. C.
Purcell, C.	Whitecombe.
Purcell, J.	Young, J.

*LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals.*

Names of Parties.	
Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Birrell, E.	... Assistant, Telegraph Department.
Catania, Cornelius	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Corcoran, E. A.	... Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Creed, E.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, G.	... Ditto ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Cawood, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.

## Names of Parties.

Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Dewes, H.	... Sub-Engineer
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, <i>Constantia</i> .
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Davis, J. B.	... Railway Inspector.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Hyde, William	... Civil Apothecary.
Hamilton, W.	... Shoemaker.
Hornby, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Holden, J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Lynch, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Lucas, Fitzherbert	...
Lemaine, W.	... Shoemaker.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Morgan, John J.	... Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office.
Pidgeon, James D.	... Late Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sinclair, C.	... Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Thriepland, T. M. E.	... Clerk.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 127.

Fort William, the 15th August 1862.

*Notification.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Salaries, Pay, Batta, and Allowances of the Civil, Military, and Marine Departments, for the month of August 1862, will be payable as under:—

Military and Marine Departments on Wednesday, the 10th proximo.

Civil Department on Monday, the 15th proximo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council,

E. DRUMMOND,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 13th August 1862.*

No. 791 of 1862.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioners of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw their stipends at this Presidency, payment of Pensions is to be made and charged accordingly :—

	<i>Rate of Pension per diem.</i>
William Tabrar, late of the 52nd Foot	One shilling one penny per diem from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.
George Beesley, late of the Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion	One shilling per diem from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.
Patrick Murphy, late of the 23rd Foot, 1st Battalion	One shilling half penny per diem from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.

*Fort William, the 14th August 1862.*

No. 792 of 1862.—The following Promotions are made in the Warrant Grades :—

*Army Commissariat Department.*

Assistant Commissary Lieutenant John Burnell to be Deputy Commissary	From the 1st October 1861, in succession to Deputy Commissary Lieutenant Isham Baggers, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Deputy Assistant Commissary Lieutenant A. E. Madras to be Assistant Commissary.	
Conductor A. B. Fox to be Deputy Assistant Commissary	
Sub-Conductor G. J. Rogers to be Conductor	
Deputy Assistant Commissary Lieutenant R. Kelly to be Assistant Commissary	From the 20th December 1861, in succession to Assistant Commissary Lieutenant W. May, transferred to the Pension Establishment.
Conductor C. T. Hunter to be Deputy Assistant Commissary	
Sub-Conductor John Woodroffe to be Conductor	
Sub-Conductor J. Patterson to be Conductor from the 12th May 1862, vice Conductor Duggan, transferred to the Pension Establishment.	
Sub-Conductor M. O. Loughlin to be Conductor from the 12th July 1862, vice Conductor D. Ryan, deceased.	
Serjeants J. Connolly and J. Boyd to be Sub-Conductors, to fill existing vacancies.	

The following temporary promotions are made in the Subordinate Grades of the Army Commissariat in room of Warrant Officers who have proceeded to Europe on leave :—

*Conductors.*  
 \* H. B. Steward.  
 G. Duncan.  
 T. Thrall.  
 J. Patterson.  
*Sub-Conductor.*  
 R. Tear.

*To officiate as Conductors.*  
 Sub-Conductor J. Wilks.

" A. Simmons.  
 " T. Gill.  
 " J. Senior.

*To officiate as Sub-Conductors.*  
 Serjeant C. H. Gilson.

" W. Browne.  
 " J. O'Brien.  
 " P. Flynn.  
 " J. Smithwick.

The promotions announced in Government General Order No. 106, dated 28th January 1862, vice Assistant Commissary Lieutenant W. May; that of Sub-Conductor Woodroffe announced in Government General Order No. 648, dated 23rd June; and the temporary promotions announced in Government General Order No. 746, dated 31st ultimo, are hereby cancelled.

*Fort William, the 15th August 1862.*

No. 793 of 1862.—The leave of absence to Europe, on Sick Certificate, for fifteen months, granted to Captain G. C. Bloomfield, of the late 45th Native Infantry, Commandant of the 31st (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, in Government General Order No. 542 of the 18th June 1861, is extended for a period of five months.

No. 794 of 1862.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, is, under the special authority of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps :—

Rank and Name.	Corps.	Staff Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Captain (Brevet-Major) Late 13th N. I. Richard Charles Germon.		Commandant of Depot at Ranceeunge, now Commandant of the 18th (the Lucknow) Regiment Native Infantry.

No. 795 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet-Major) R. C. Germon.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.*,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 135.

*Fort William, the 15th August 1862.*

*Transfer.*—Captain N. D. Robinson, Her Majesty's 7th Royal Fusiliers, Assistant Engineer, Second Class, is transferred from the Punjab to the North-Western Provinces, and directed to report himself at Allahabad.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.*,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## New Lines of Steam communication to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

FROM CAPTAIN J. G. REDDIE, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, (No. 391, dated Fort William, the 8th August 1862.)

SIR,—I AM directed to state, for your information, that, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, a Contract has been concluded

## LINE I.

Calcutta to Rangoon direct once a month (leaving 24 hours after the receipt of the Home Mails *via* Bombay, usually arriving about the 5th of each month) thence to Kaligouk, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.

## LINE II.

By a branch Steamer once a month from Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair in connection with Line No. I, and leaving Rangoon within 12 hours of the arrival of the Steamer from Calcutta, returning from Port Blair to Moulmein and from thence to Rangoon direct.

with the Agents of the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for running Lines of Steam communication, as specified in the margin, to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

## LINE III.

Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, on the 1st and 16th of each month, calling *en route* on the return voyage (as required) at Kyook Phyoo and Sandoway. (It will be optional with the Company hereafter to connect Chittagong with all the other Ports by running a small Steamer thither from Akyab instead of by the larger Steamer calling there on going and returning as now proposed.)

2. I am desired to remark that Line No. 3, between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Kyook Phyoo, and Sandoway, and leaving this Port on the 1st and 16th of each month, is intended to supersede the bi-monthly Mail Line, now running between Calcutta and Moulmein, by the Vessels of the same Company, the Contract for which will shortly expire

3. The date fixed for the commencement of the respective Lines is the 1st proximo; but owing to a difficulty experienced by the Company in the provision of suitable Vessels by that date for the performance of the service between Calcutta and Singapore, His Excellency in Council, in respect to that line, has been pleased to sanction till the 1st February 1863, the substitution of a six-weekly communication for the monthly service provided for in the Official Contract.

4. The fixed rates for Government freight and passage, conveyance of specie, &c., &c., on the three Lines, respectively, are shewn in the Statement accompanying herewith.

## A.

## Rates of Freight and Passage from Calcutta to Chittagong and Moulmein.

CALCUTTA TO	Cabin Passage	Deck Passage	Freight.	Specie.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Per Ton. Rs.		
Chittagong ...	90	15	30	per ct.	Calcutta to Pilot Station ... 135 miles.
Akyab ...	90	15	30	"	Pilot Station to Chittagong ... 240 "
Kyook Phyoo ...	100	20	35	"	Chittagong to Akyab ... 160 "
Sandoway ...	120	22-8	40	"	Akyab to Kyook Phyoo ... 55 "
Chittagong to Akyab	45	7-8	15	"	Kyook Phyoo to Sandoway ... 85 "
Calcutta to Rangoon ...	120	22-8	40	"	Sandoway to Rangoon ... 360 "
Moulmein ...	140	25	45	"	Rangoon to Moulmein ... 130 "
					Total ... 1,165 miles.

## Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances.

1st Class, 4 annas per mile.  
2nd " 2 " "  
Deck 0 9 pie "



*Rates of Freight and Passage by Steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon and Straits, and in connection therewith from Rangoon to Port Blair.*

CALCUTTA TO	Cabin Pas- sage.	Deck Pas- sage.	Freight.	Bullocks.	Sheep.	Convicts.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Per Ton. Rs.				
Rangoon ...	120	22-8*	40	...	...	...	Rangoon to Kali- gouk ... 125 miles.
Kaligouk ...	150	30	50	...	...	...	Kaligouk to Tavoy... 160 "
Tavoy ...	180	34	60	...	...	...	Tavoy to Mergui ... 120 "
Mergui ...	200	38	60	...	...	...	Mergui to Penang... 530 "
Penang ...	290	50	70	...	...	...	Penang to Malacca.. 265 "
Malacca ...	340	56	80	...	...	...	Malacca to Singapore 135 "
Singapore ...	360	60	80	...	...	...	Calcutta to Rangoon direct ... 1,335 800
		2nd Class Messing with Officer.					2,135
Port Blair via Rangoon (through rate.)	200	100	65	60	10	50*	* With guard, 75 without guard.
Rangoon and Moulmein to Port Blair ...	80	40	30	25	5	30	Ditto 45 Ditto.

*Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances.*

1st Class, 4 annas per mile.  
2nd " 2 " "  
3rd " 0 9 pie "

*Rates for the conveyance of Specie.*

Distance under 400 miles  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent.  
Ditto " 1,000 "  $\frac{1}{2}$  "  
Ditto above 1,000 "  $\frac{3}{4}$  "

**B.**

*The period of time the Steamers of the Company are to be detained at the various Ports of the three Lines.*

Line No. 1, once a month.	Line No. 2, Rangoon to Port Blair.	Line No. 3, twice a month.
Rangoon ... 24 hours.	Port Blair, 48 hours.	*Chittagong 6 hours daylight.
Kaligouk ... 3 " daylight.	Moulmein (on the outward trip)	Akyab 9 " "
Tavoy ... 24 " (or Steamer Station near the mouth of the Tavoy River.)	Moulmein (on the return trip.) 12 hours daylight.	Rangoon 24 "
Mergui ... 6 hours daylight.		Moulmein 48 "
Penang ... 24 "		Kyauk Phyoo } to call when re- Sandoway ... } quired.
Malacca ... 6 " "		
Singapore ... 4 days.		

\* With power to the Commissioner or Chief Civil Officer or the Company's Agents when necessary to detain the Steamers as follows:—

At Chittagong ... 9 hours of daylight.  
" Akyab ... 24 " in all.  
" Rangoon ... 48 " "  
" Moulmein ... 48 " "

C.

*Statement of the time within which the Runs are to be performed both on the outward and inward voyages.*

Line No. 1, From Calcutta (once a month)	Hours.	Line No. 2, From Rangoon	Hours.	Line No. 3, From Calcutta (twice a month)	Hours.
To Rangoon ...	115	Moulmein ...	19	To Chittagong ...	54
" Kaligouk ...	18	Port Blair ...	60	" Akyab ...	23
" Tavoy ...	23			" Rangoon ...	72
" Mergui ...	18			" Moulmein ...	19
" Penang ...	76			" Kyouk Phyoo.	
" Malacca ...	38			" Sandoway.	
" Singapore ...	20				

P. 8.—If required to touch at any intermediate Ports a proportionate increase of time to be allowed.

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.**

No. 2450.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*The 11th August 1862.*—Lieutenant R. C. Money, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is vested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the First Class as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

*The 12th August 1862.*—Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban to the temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Nowadah, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the First Class as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), and Section I., Act X. of 1854; also the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Act X. of 1859, in Behar. Mr. Raban is also empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of that Code, to hold the preliminary enquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions or by the High Court; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or High Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Mr. T. Smith to be Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Nuddea, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861).

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to be a Member of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Comillah.

Mr. A. Caw to officiate as Shipping Master, under Act I. of 1859, in the Port of Calcutta. Mr. Caw is also authorized to grant Licences under Section XVIII. of that Act.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—*The 15th July 1862.*—Mr. E. Stewart, Deputy Magistrate of Sasseeram, for fifteen days, under Section IX. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*The 11th August 1862.*—Baboo Kooldeepnarain Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sarun, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 17th of June last.

*The 12th August 1862.*—Mr. J. T. Worsley, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Nowadah, for three months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*The 13th August 1862.*—Mr. C. J. Jackson, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Sarun, for one month, under the Financial Notification dated the 22nd February 1856.

*The 14th August 1862.*—Moulavy Mahomed Nazim, Principal Sudder Ameen of Mymensing, during the ensuing Dusserrah vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. S. Lobb, Officiating Professor of History and Political Economy in the Presidency College, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Syud Abdool Mujeed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Moonsheegunge, for fourteen days, on Medical Certificate, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 26th ultimo.

**NOTIFICATION.**—*The 13th August 1862.*—Lieutenant W. Campbell, Officiating Adjutant, 3rd Police Battalion, is declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostanee on the 4th instant.

A. EDEN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**Public Works Department,—Bengal.**

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 140.

*The 12th August 1862.*

**Appointments.**—The undermentioned Probationary Assistant Overseers, attached to the Divisions specified opposite to their names, are appointed, permanently, to the Public Works Department in Bengal as Assistant Overseers:—

Baboo Rakhall Doss Day, Mahanuddy Division.  
" Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Dacca "

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,  
in the Public Works Dept.*



[ 2905 ]

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 3160A.

Nynce Tal, the 31st July 1862.

*Leave of Absence.*—Two months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Sub-Overseer Sant Lall, attached to the Agra Division, Public Works, from the date he may avail himself of it.

No. 3173A.

The 1st August 1862.

*Notifications.*—The individuals mentioned in the following Descriptive Roll, who were lately employed in the Roorkee Workshops, are proscribed from further employment of any kind under Government :—

*DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of Individuals lately employed in the Roorkee Workshops, and dismissed from Government employ.*

DISTRICT.	Name and Rank.	HEIGHT.			FATHER'S NAME.	RESIDENCE.			CASTE.	COMPLEXION.							Date of dismissal.	REMARKS.
		Years.	Feet.	Inches.		Village.	Zillah.	Pergunnah.		Face.	Eyes.	Nose.	Forehead.	Distinctive marks.	Beard.	Hair.	Color.	
Saharunpore.	Uleemooddeen, Moolur.	23	5	7	Rahul Ally.	Jhaloo.	Bijnour.	Bijnour.	Shaik.	Ordinary.	Very dark and bright looking.	Straight.	High.	Dark complexioned, good looking, very bright eyes, and white teeth.	Slight.	Very black.	Very dark.	1862. Uleemooddeen was convicted by Judge of Saharunpore of peculation and forgery in Government Accounts. December 1861.
Saharunpore.	Aman Khan, Head Moonshee.	45	5	11	Mubara Khan.	Mandawar.	Bijnour.	Bijnour.	Pathan.	Long.	Ordinary.	Long.	High.	Tall, fair, pleasing looking, marked with small-pox slightly.	Thin.	Black.	Fair.	1862. Aman Khan was found guilty by Judge of Saharunpore of complicity in forgery and fraud in Government Accounts.
Saharunpore.	Wasseent Ally, Native Assistant, Roorkee Workshops.	40	5	6	Zahur Ally.	Mandawar.	Bijnour.	Bijnour.	Sayul.	Ordinary.	Ordinary.	Long.	High.	Mouth very much twisted from a Wolf bite.	Small.	Black.	Ordinary.	1862. Found guilty by Judge of Saharunpore of peculation and fraud in Government Accounts.

No. 3207A.

The 2nd August 1862.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction an exchange of appointments between Lieutenant J. Birney, Engineers, Deputy Superintendent, Eastern Jumna Canal, and Lieutenant O. B. C. St. John, Engineers, Assistant Engineer, Bareilly Division, Public Works.

No. 3216A.

The 4th August 1862.

*Leave of Absence.*—Privilege leave of absence to the 15th October next, from the date on which he may be relieved by Lieutenant J. Birney, Engineers, is granted to Lieutenant O. B. C. St. John, Assistant Engineer, Bareilly Division, Public Works.

No. 3219A.

One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieutenant G. T. Skipwith, Deputy Superintendent, Allyghur Division, Ganges Canal, from the 15th July, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 782.

Allahabad, the 9th August 1862.

*Transfer.*—Supervisor W. H. Longmore from the Second Division, Rohilcund Imperial Roads, to the Bareilly Division, Public Works, for temporary employment at Nynce Tal.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORRIS, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.*

# ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 4th August 1862.

No. 1511.—*Promotions.*—The promotion of Messrs. W. B. Jones and J. G. Cordery, announced in the *Gazette* of the 2nd instant, is consequent on the transfer of Mr. F. Macnaghten to Bengal.

No. 1512.—Mr. H. E. Jacomb, Assistant Commissioner, from the Second to the First Class. Lieutenant G. G. Young, Assistant Commissioner, from the Third to the Second Class.

The above promotions are consequent on the transfer of Mr. A. Leven to Bengal.

R. H. DAVIES,  
*Secy. to Govt., Punjab.*

## Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,440 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,305
Benares Opium	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	2,440

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct. 1862	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,356	1,164	2,520
Total	3,966	3,434	7,400

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

## Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received, up to the 1st September next, for the deepening of Tolly's Canal from the Hooghly River at Kidderpore to near Nowadabad, a distance of about twelve miles.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 Rupees as Earnest Money.

The Party or Parties contracting will be required to give Security to the amount of one-tenth of the value of the work contracted for.

The Tenders will be opened on the 1st September at noon precisely in the presence of the Parties tendering.

THOS. J. ISAAC, C. E.,

*Ecc. Engr., Calcutta and Eastern Canals*  
*and Acra Division.*



**Notification.**

THE following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3861, dated 31st July 1862, is published for the information and guidance of all Public Officers.

J. I. HARVEY,  
*Offg. Acctt.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

ACCTT.-GENL.'S OFFICE, }  
The 15th August 1862. }

1. RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the general receipt given by the Head of an Office on the back of a Pay Abstract is not liable to a Stamp Duty, the receipt being executed in this instance by an Officer of Government in his official capacity and acting on behalf of Government; but that when the amount of the Pay Abstract comes to be distributed the receipts of the payees for salaries exceeding Rupees 20 a month must have a Stamp of one anna affixed to each like other receipts given for the payment of money. The taking of such receipts on the back of a general Pay Abstract does not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, form any ground of exemption.

2. The question may arise whether, the Law being as above stated, such receipts should be specially exempted from Stamp Duty. The Governor General in Council sees no reason why they should. The tax is one which has been purposely put at such a low uniform rate that it will hardly be felt as a burden by any one; and it therefore appears to His Excellency in Council to be very undesirable to admit of any exemptions from the tax other than those provided for by the Law.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) A. M. MONTEATH,  
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**Notice.**

TREASURY Notes of the Police Superannuation Fund being re-payable to order, on demand, at the Treasury at which the Subscription was originally made, will immediately upon discharge be forwarded to the Accountant-General for cancellation in the Registers of the Loan Office. A separate receipt being taken for the amount from the Payees in support of the entry in the monthly Cash Account.

J. I. HARVEY,  
*Offg. Acctt.-Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM; }  
Loan Office, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

SEALED Tenders are hereby invited for building a new Court House at Diamond Harbour.

Tenders will be received up to Monday, the 18th August instant, on which day they will be opened at 12 o'clock in presence of any tendering parties who may attend on that day.

The Tenders to be addressed to the undersigned, each Tender to be accompanied with a deposit of one hundred Rupees, which will be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The Tender should include the amount of Tender for the whole work, and a schedule of rates for each class of work, at which rates payments will be made for additions to, or deductions from, the estimated quantities.

Printed Forms of Tender may be had on application, and the Plan and Specification inspected, at the Office of the undersigned from 10½ to 4½ o'clock daily.

Security of one-fourth of the amount of the Contract will be required for the due completion of the work.

JOHN O'FLAHERTY, C. E.,  
*Ecc. Engr., 24-Perghs. Division.*

3, ROYD STREET, }  
The 2nd August 1862. }

**Notice.**

OWING to some accident to the Apparatus at the Time Ball Tower the dropping of the Ball this day cannot be depended upon.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,  
*Offg. in charge of the Observatory.*

CALCUTTA; }  
Surveyor-General's Office, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

Two men in the dress of Jogees, calling themselves Mohunnath and Luckernath, and accompanied by a party, both men and women, have been arrested at Ghazeeabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, in the Meerut District, under violent suspicion.

They had in their possession a large amount in cash, and a quantity of silk and new cloths of various kinds, apparently made up into wearing apparel. Also a large assortment of silver rings and female ornaments, some drugs, and two "roomals" or "ungauchas" stained with blood. From their statements it is believed that they have lately been in Bengal.

Further particulars and detailed lists of the property will be furnished to any Magistrate on application to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. FORBES,  
*Offg. Magistrate.*

MEERUT, }  
The 9th August 1862. }

*Sheriff's Office, the 2nd August 1862.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

DAVID COWIE,  
*Sheriff.*

সরিফ অফিস ২ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৬২ শাল।

সম্রাটর দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৭ আগষ্ট ১৮৬২ শাল বুধবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান হ্রিমিত্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্প্রদায় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এবিসয় সকলে স্মরণ রাখুন।

DAVID COWIE,  
*Sheriff.*

### Notice

Is hereby given, that the Effects of the late MR. JOHN BURKE, a European British Subject, who died at Doomrah on the 13th July last, are under the Seal of this Court. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to pay, and all having claims are requested to make them known to the undersigned.

O. W. MALET,  
*Judge.*

BEERBHOM;  
*Judge's Court,*  
The 1st August 1862.

### Notice

Is hereby given, that this day the Court of Small Causes at Nattore is opened for conducting public business.

W. W. LINTON,  
*Judge.*

SMALL CAUSE COURT;  
*Nattore,*  
The 19th July 1862.

### Nuddea Rivers.

*Report shewing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 8th to 11th August 1862.*

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.	Ft. In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges ...	33 6	
On the Entrance Shoal	25 0	
Thence to Hât Bauleah, 44 Miles ...	22 6	
Hât Bauleah to Alickdeah ...	20 6	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 Miles ...	22 6	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 Miles...	24 9	
BHAUGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance ...	11 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	11 3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 Miles ...	17 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 Miles ...	20 9	
JELLINGHEE.		
Entrance ...	17 0	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 Miles ...	17 10	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 Miles ...	18 9	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 Miles ...	19 3	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 11th August 1862, plus 22 feet 3½ inches.

R. G. SMYTH, *Lieutenant,*  
*Offg. Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.*

The 13th August 1862.



Nuddea Rivers' Division.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Upward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge, in the Month of July 1862.

NAME OF RIVERS.	Charcoal.			Coal.			Piece Goods, Native Produce.			Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.			Hides.		Cotton.		Castor Seed.		Castor Oil.		Jaggery.		Jute.		Gunny Bags.		Lime.		Limestone or Gneiss.		Grain.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Maunderage of Cargo by estimate.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
Bhaugrittee	...	...	...	8	290	24	...	...	...	3	435	99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</

NAME OF RIVERS.	NAME OF TOLL OFFICES.	Pulse.		Firewood.		Timbers.		Mustard Oil.		Sundry Oils.		Indigo.		Salt.		Sugar.		Tobacco.		Vegetables.		Sundries.		REMARKS.			
		Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.				
Bhaugrittee	Jungypore	51235	540	6	825	235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	27100	8030	...	...	4	250	62	125	25	107	25975	8870	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PULSE, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentils, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.
Jellinghee	Nudda	71506	1300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708	471625	310075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	285	151650	13725	
Malabar Gah	Kissungunge	1	520	660	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	557	331650	285720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	59000	29170	

KISHNAGHUR, }  
The 13th August 1862. }  
R. G. SMITH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers.

# Nuddea Rivers' Division.

MONTHLY STATEMENT of Downward Traffic passed through the Toll Stations of Jungypore, Nuddea, and Kishengunge, in the Month of July 1862.

NAME OF RIVERS.	NAME OF TOLL OFFICES.	Charcoal.		Coal.		Piece Goods, Native Produce.		Piece Goods, Imported Fabrics.		Hides.		Cotton.		Castor Seed.		Castor Oil.		Jaggery.		Jute.		Gunny Bags.		Lime.		Limestone or Ghooding.		Grain.													
		Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.												
Bhaugrutee	Jungypore	0	0	0	0	2	300	42	0	0	17	14000	5975	100	177300	53371	4	1890	853	0	0	4	1060	295	3	1450	520	2	700	240	4	4175	1925	1	350	400	295203	145900			
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
Jellinghee	Nuddea	0	0	0	0	0	172775	182250	0	0	3	1175	875	35	17325	14500	0	0	0	0	0	2	1375	1125	0	0	0	0	0	114	80925	60360	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	28139	44250
Matabaurah	Kishengunge	0	0	0	0	1	125	25	0	0	29	13250	50509	58	118325	45500	1	900	350	0	0	3	1625	800	36	33675	19125	22	15925	145025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422	474225	318857	

[ 2910 ]

NAME OF RIVERS.	NAME OF TOLL OFFICES.	Pulse.		Firewood.		Timbers.		Mustard Oil.		Sundry Oils.		Indigo.		Salt.		Sugar.		Tobacco.		Vegetables.		Sundries.		REMARKS.								
		Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.	Number of Boats.	Maunderage by River Measurement.									
Bhaugrutee	Jungypore	1464	1827425	723063	50	31775	16346	390	4945	2362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	76	106875	43219	102	50125	19252	228	50050	28459	451	42275	198519	Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley &c.; and under the Head of POULTRY, Gram, Kullie, Peas, Linseed, Lentils, Mustard Seed, &c., &c. are included.		
Jellinghee	Nuddea	248	106650	142075	10	6535	4900	37	1225	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6375	4775	11	2270	1675	159	78975	65725	73	17875	6001		303	216950
Matabaurah	Kishengunge	205	552870	277070	0	0	0	0	2275	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7150	16390	18	16390	7150	73	17875	6001	303	216950	97339			

Under the Head of GRAIN comes Rice, Wheat, Paddy, Oats, Barley, &c.; and under the Head of PEEL, Gram, Kulle, Peas, Linseed, Lentils, Mustard Seed, &c., &c., are included.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Superintendent, Nuddea Rivers.

KISHENAGHUR,  
The 12th August 1862.



Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

C. B. GARRETT,  
*Offg. Collector, Income Tax.*

HOOGHLY, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

CENTRAL DIVN., CUTTACK; } W. J. MONEY,  
*Collector's Office,* } *Collector.*  
The 1st August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. GREY,  
*Offg. Collector.*

NUDDEA INCOME TAX OFFICE, }  
The 5th August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

By Order, &c.,  
J. MACKENZIE,  
*Offg. Secy. to the  
Income Tax Commission.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 31st July 1862. }

Notice.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

COLIN MACKENZIE,  
*Collector.*

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. G. MILLETT,  
*Offg. Collector.*

PURNA; }  
*Collector's Office,* }  
The 5th August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

W. S. WELLS,  
Collector.

BANCOORAH,  
The 8th August 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

C. B. SKINNER,  
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;  
Bhāngulpore,  
The 8th August 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day

of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. ALEXANDER,  
Collector.

PATNA;  
Income Tax Office,  
The 6th August 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioner, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

T. B. PEACOCK,  
Offg. Collector.

MALDAH;  
Collector's Office,  
The 7th August 1862.

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP;  
Gyāh,  
The 6th August 1862.



**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

G. N. OAKES,

*First Class Deputy Commissioner.*

PURULIA, }  
The 1st August 1862.

**General Notice.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except as provided in Sections V. and VI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the assessment of the Duties contained in Schedules 1 and 2, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1862, upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862.

G. N. OAKES, Major,

*First Class Deputy Commissioner.*

PURULIA, }  
The 1st August 1862.

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

R. D. MANGLES,

*Collector.*

TIPPERAH; }  
Collector's Office,  
The 31st July 1862.

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123; dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 25rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

H. C. SUTHERLAND,

*Offg. Collector.*

RAJSHAHYE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 9th August 1862.

**Notice**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. D. LOCKWOOD,

*Offg. Collector.*

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, }  
The 11th August 1862.

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

L. R. TOTENHAM,

*Collector.*

FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 11th August 1862.

**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. M. HALLIDAY,  
*Offg. Collector.*

ZILLAH CHUMPARUN; }  
*Income Tax Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same in the Dumoh District as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. N. H. MACLEAN, *Major,*  
*Deputy Commr. of Dumoh.*

DUMOH; }  
*Deputy Commr.'s Office,*  
*The 7th August 1862.*

**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (the Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of this District, or to the Assessor of the Town of Akyab, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return

thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. W. RIPLEY,

*Deputy Commissioner of Akyab.*

AKYAB; }  
*Depty. Commr.'s Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. D. WARD,  
*Collector.*

CHITTAGONG; }  
*Collector's Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice.**

MERCANTILE Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Jynteah Hills are invited to make offers to the undersigned for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, viz., No. 1, Chin Cherra; No. 2, Rooye; No. 3, Letting Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 1,200 per annum. No. 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THEODORE SMITH,  
*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*



[ 2915 ]

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

No. 285.

STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the Delhi Executive during the Month of October 1861.

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.
Number of Men 9551 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or Days 29,615. Victualling Supplies. Rate per Man per month... Rs. 9-10-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .					
	lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Beef per Re.	25,790 0 0	11 1 12	...	...	2,321 1 7
Bread "	29,615 0 0	11 0 0	...	...	2,692 4 4
Coffee "	23 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	...	2 0 0	...	11 11 10
" { Issued to 2,067 Men only } per lb.	161 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0	...	...	0 6 0	60 6 1
Cooking Utensils, Tinned per set	sets 91-3	7 as. 6 pie	...	...	42 13 0
Firewood per Re.	88,845 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	336 8 6
Mutton "	3,825 0 0	9 1 8	...	...	420 12 0
Rice "	7,403 12 0	16 8 0	...	...	448 11 4
Salt "	1,850 0 0	...	15 0 0	...	123 5 4
Sugar "	4,627 5 8	8 6 0	...	...	552 8 3
Tea, black per lb.*	819 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	...	...	1 0 0	819 14 2
" green " †	409 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	...	...	1 8 0	614 13 7
Vegetables, Potatoes per Re.	25,781 0 0	36 0 0	...	...	716 2 2
" Onions "	3,834 0 0	80 0 0	...	...	47 14 9
					9,208 14 11

Number of Men 145 $\frac{1}{2}$ , or Days 4,502.

Hospital Supplies.

Rate per Man per month ... Rs. 12-7-7.

	lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrowroot per lb.	24 6 0	...	...	0 6 0	9 2 3
Barley per Re.	90 4 8	...	2 0 0	...	45 2 3
Beef "	523 0 0	11 1 12	...	...	47 1 1
Beer in Quarts per dozen	22 dozens	...	...	10 0 0	220 0 0
Butter per Re.	82 lbs. 9 oz.	2 2 0	...	...	38 13 7
Chickens "	No. 349	...	No. 4	...	87 4 0
Coffee per lb.	8 lbs.	...	...	0 6 0	3 0 0
Cooking Utensils, Tinned p. score	17 scores	7 as. 6 pie	...	...	7 15 6
Eggs per Re.	No. 1294	...	No. 32	...	40 7 0
Firewood "	18,324 0 0	...	264 0 0	...	69 6 6
Flour "	89 6 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	20 9 0	...	4 5 7
Ghee "	4 13 0	...	4 4 0	...	1 2 8
Ginger "	5 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	4 0 0	...	1 6 6
Lime Juice per dozen	8 dzns. 8 btl. 8 m.	...	3 Rs. 6 as.	...	29 7 7
Milk per Re.	3,005 pts. 7 m.	34 pints	...	...	88 6 2
Mutton "	1,295 0 0	9 1 8	...	...	142 7 2
Nutmeg "	5 9 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	12 oz.	...	7 7 0
Pepper "	11 3 5	...	3 lbs. 12 oz.	...	2 15 9
Port Wine per dozen	20 dozens	...	...	30 0 0	600 0 0
Potatoes per Re.	1,068 8 0	36 0 0	...	...	29 10 10
Rice "	1,087 1 0	16 8 0	...	...	65 14 1
Rum per gallon	1 gallon 8 drams	...	...	2 0 0	2 6 4

\* Issued to 18,965 $\frac{1}{2}$  Men.  
† Issued to 9,182 $\frac{1}{2}$  Men.

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

Hospital Supplies.—(Concluded.)

		lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sago	per lb.	24 15 0	...	...	0 4 0	6 3 9
Salt	per Re.	141 2 0	...	15 lbs.	...	9 6 6
Soda Water	per dozen	10 dozens	...	1 Rupee	...	10 0 0
		lbs. oz. d.				
Soojee	per Re.	8 9 0	...	18lbs. 10oz.	...	0 7 1
Sugar	"	575 12 4	8 6 0	...	...	68 11 11
Tea, black	per lb.	68 9 0	...	...	1 0 0	68 9 0
" green	"	68 9 0	...	...	1 8 0	102 13 6
Onions	per Re.	148 12 0	80 0 0	...	...	1 13 9
"	"	30 9 0	...	110 lbs.	...	0 4 4
						1,812 3 8

Number of Elephant 1, or Days 31.

Cattle.

Rate per each per month Rs. 40-6-6.

ELEPHANTS.

		Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Attah, 2nd sort, (at 8 seers each) ...	per Re.	6 8 0	...	0 15 6½	...	16 1 6
Fodder, green, (at 5 maunds each) ...	"	155 0 0	...	6 15 0	...	24 5 0
GEAR.						
				RS. AS. P.		
Doles with Ropes	per each	No. 1	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
Hides	"	" 1	...	2 0 0	...	2 0 0
Guddailas, Kharooah	"	" 1	...	9 4 6	...	9 4 6
Guddies, Tant	"	" 1	...	3 11 6	...	3 11 6
Oil for Hides	per Re.	1 seer 8 cks.	...	...	...	0 2 0
Ropes	per each	No. 3	...	0 10 0	...	1 14 0
						58 6 6

Number of Bullocks 82½, or Days 2,564. TRANSPORT TRAIN BULLOCKS. Rate per each per month ... Rs. 1-15-8.

		Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Gram, 2nd sort ...	per Re.	68 21 0	...	0 19 2½	...	143 1 4
Bhoosah, white ...	"	61 38 0	...	3 0 0	...	20 10 4



ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

TRANSPORT TRAIN BULLOCKS.—(Concluded.)

GEAR.				Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.		
	per each	No.								
Baskets		8	...	0	0	6	...	0	4	0
Brooms	"	12	...	0	0	1	...	0	1	0
Curry Combs	"	48	...	0	1	5	...	4	4	0
Doles with Ropes	"	4	...	0	12	0	...	3	0	0
Ghurrahs	"	8	...	0	0	6	...	0	4	0
Hand Rubbers	"	48	...	0	0	9	...	2	4	0
Hides, Oiled	"	4	...	1	12	0	...	7	0	0
Jhools, Tant	"	96	...	1	14	0	...	180	0	0
Line Doories	"	4	...	0	7	0	...	1	12	0
Mallets	"	4	...	0	2	0	...	0	8	0
Nath Ropes	"	96	...	0	1	0	...	6	0	0
Phawries	"	4	...	0	0	9	...	0	3	0
Pegs	"	192	...	0	0	6	...	6	0	0
Pughaies	"	96	...	0	1	6	...	9	0	0
Ropes	"	12	...	0	2	3	...	1	11	0
Suffrahs, Tant	"	48	...	0	11	9	...	35	4	0
Whips	"	48	...	0	1	6	...	4	8	0
								425	10	8

Number of Bullocks 7, or Days 217.

ORDNANCE BULLOCKS.

Rate per each per month ... Rs. 4-3-8½.

	Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Gram, 2nd sort, (at 1½ } per Re. seers each) ...	8 5 8	...	0 19 2½	...	16 15 10
Bhoosah, white, (at 7 } seers each) ...	37 39 0	...	3 0 0	...	12 10 6
					29 10 4

Number of Horses 133, or Days 4,123.

HORSES.

Rate per each per month ... Rs. 7-3-10.

	Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Gram, 1st sort, (at 4 } per Re. seers each) ...	412 12 0	...	0 17 2	...	963 0 7

Barrack Supplies.

					Rs. As. P.
Chatties	per each	No. 20	3 pie	...	0 5 0
Charcoal	per Re.	18 maunds	4 maunds	...	4 8 0
Chursasor Bukets, complete	per each	No. 1	2 8 0	...	2 8 0
Gumlaas	"	372	0 2 8	...	58 2 0
Ghurrahs	"	16	0 1 0	...	1 0 0
Jars, large	"	370	0 3 6	...	80 15 0

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

## Barrack Supplies.—(Concluded.)

			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Jars, small	per each	No. 6	0 1 6	...	...	0 9 0
Lanterns	"	" 25	...	2 12 0	...	68 12 0
Lime	per Re.	89 maunds	1 md. 25 srs.	...	...	54 12 3
Nets	per each	No. 8	1 anna	...	...	0 8 0
		MDs. s. c.		MD. s. c.		
Oil for Lamps	per Re.	19 27 5	...	0 5 2½	...	152 11 0
Ropes	per each	No. 1	1 Rupee	...	...	1 0 0
Thread for Wicks	per Re.	18 srs. 14½ cks.	...	0 2 0	...	9 7 3
						435 1 6

## Bazar Medicines.

		lbs. oz. d.		lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Alum	per Re.	3 10 0	...	8 0 0	...	0 7 3
Attees	"	3 0 0	...	1 10 0	...	1 13 6
Bar Soap	"	0 8 0	...	1 0 0	...	0 8 0
Bel Fruit	"	6 8 0	...	20 0 0	...	0 5 2
Behae Dana	"	1 0 0	...	1 8 0	...	0 10 8
Camphor	"	1 14 0	...	0 12 0	...	2 8 0
Cardamums	"	0 1 0	...	0 4 0	...	0 4 0
Chirrettah	"	14 0 0	...	7 0 0	...	2 0 0
Chunam	"	8 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	0 3 2
Cotton, cleaned	"	5 8 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 14 8
Cubeb	"	3 0 0	...	0 8 0	...	6 0 0
Gall Nuts	"	0 2 0	...	3 0 0	...	0 0 8
Ginger	"	3 0 0	...	4 0 0	...	0 12 0
Gunda Beroza	"	2 0 0	...	10 0 0	...	0 3 2
Gum	"	4 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 10 8
" Dhawk	"	1 0 0	...	20 0 0	...	0 0 9
Honey	"	2 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 5 4
Kaladana	"	3 8 0	...	16 0 0	...	0 3 6
Kameela	"	0 4 0	...	5 0 0	...	0 0 10
Kuth Kurringa	"	0 14 0	...	4 0 0	...	0 3 6
" Catechu	"	0 14 0	...	4 8 0	...	0 3 1
Linseed	"	4 0 0	...	18 0 0	...	0 3 6
" Oil	"	18 8 0	...	5 0 0	...	3 11 2
Mustard	"	18 0 0	...	9 13 0	...	1 13 4
" Seed	"	3 0 0	...	32 0 0	...	0 1 6
" Europe	per lb.	5 0 0	...	...	2 8 0	12 8 0
Opium	"	0 1 0	...	10 Rupees	...	0 10 0
Paper, Country	per Re.	2 quires	...	4 quires	...	0 8 0
				lbs. oz. d.		
Poppy Heads	"	4 lbs. 8 oz.	...	2 0 0	...	2 4 0
Rasout	"	8 oz.	...	6 0 0	...	0 1 4
Vinegar	per dozen	8 bottles	...	...	12 0 0	8 0 0
		lbs. oz. d.				
Virdigris	per Re.	0 2 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 2 8
Wax, White	per lb.	9 4 0	...	10 as. 6 pie	...	6 1 2
" Yellow	"	1 0 0	...	9 annas	...	0 9 0
						54 15 7



ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

## Hospital Necessaries.

				Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Baskets	per 100	No. 2	...	4 0 0	...	0 1 3
Bazar Phials	per dozen	37 dozens	...	0 4 0	...	5 4 0
Bottles, empty	"	2 "	...	0 3 6	...	0 7 0
Candles, Tallow	per Re.	2 lbs.	...	7 lbs.	...	0 4 7
" Wax	per each	No. 2	...	3 annas	...	0 6 0
Charcoal	per Re.	20 lbs.	4 mds.	...	...	0 1 0
Cloth for Dressing	per yard	58 yards	...	3 annas	...	10 14 0
" " Bandages	per Re.	99 "	...	14 yards	...	7 1 1
Cups, glazed	per each	No. 30	...	2 pie	...	0 5 0
" earthen	"	" 30	3 pie	...	...	0 7 6
		lbs. oz. d.				
Firewood	per Re.	640 0 0	...	264 lbs.	...	2 6 9
" In one case						
Government Carriage was supplied, and in the other, none was available hence the difference of Rates in Firewood...	"	1,360 0 0	...	240 "	...	5 10 8
Flour	"	97 0 0	...	20 lbs. 9 oz.	...	4 11 4
Flannel, Country	per yard	12 yards	...	8 annas	...	6 0 0
" Europe	"	2 "	...	1 Rupee	...	2 0 0
				lbs. oz. d.		
Ghee	per Re.	6 oz.	...	4 4 0	...	0 1 4
			RE. AS. P.			
Ghurrahs	per each	1 dozen	0 1 0	...	...	0 12 0
Gumlabs	"	3 "	0 2 6	...	...	5 10 0
Honey	per Re.	8 oz.	...	6 0 0	...	0 1 4
Jars, large	per each	No. 2	0 3 6	...	...	0 7 0
Lamp Oil	per Re.	64 lbs.	...	10 5 0	...	6 3 3
Leeches	"	No. 1429	...	No. 163	...	85 5 0
Lime Juice	per dozen	2 bottles	...	3 Rs. 6 as.	...	0 9 0
Linseed Meal	per Re.	83 lbs.	...	12 lbs.	...	6 14 8
Nets	per each	No. 40	0 1 0	...	...	2 8 0
Naunds	"	" 2	0 2 0	...	...	0 4 0
			RE. AS. P.			
Paper, Country	per quire	2 quires	...	0 4 0	...	0 8 0
Plantain Leaves	per dozen	22 dozens	...	0 3 0	...	4 2 0
Pots and Pans	"	2 "	...	0 3 0	...	0 6 0
Ram	per gallon	1 gallon	...	...	2 Rupees	2 0 0
Silk, green	per yard	1 yard	...	1 0 0	...	1 0 0
		lbs. oz. d.		lbs. oz. d.		
Soap, Country	per Re	2 8 0	...	12 0 0	...	0 3 4
Suet, Mutton	"	15 4 0	...	8 0 0	...	1 14 6
Sugar, soft	"	4 8 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 12 0
"	"	5 0 0	8 lbs. 6 oz.	...	...	0 9 6
Tape	per 100 yds.	30 yards	...	8 annas	...	0 2 5
		lbs. oz. d.				
Tow, Country	per Re.	3 0 0	...	32 lbs.	...	0 1 6
Twine	"	0 12 0	...	8 "	...	0 1 6
						170 8 6

[ 2920 ]

ARTICLES	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate	Amount Cost.

Hospital Miscellaneous

			Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
Blankets	per each	No. 1	.	6 annas	..		0	6	0
Cloth for Bandages	per Re.	6 yards		11 yds			0	6	10
„ „ Dressing	per yard	1 „		RS AS P.			0	12	0
Chintz, Country	„	3 „		0 3 0			0	9	0
Flannel, Europe	„	1 „		1 0 0	...		1	0	0
Iron Nails	per each	No. 200	..	0 0 6			6	1	0
Khareoah Cloth	per yard	3 yards	..	0 5 0			0	15	0
Naunds	per each	No. 6	0 2 0	..	...		0	12	0
Spitting Chaffies	„	„ 100	0 0 3		.		1	9	0
Stool Pans, earthen	„	„ 20	.	0 2 0			2	5	0
Tape, broad	per 100 yds.	100 yards		1 0 0	.		1	0	0
„ narrow	„	100 „		0 5 0			0	5	0
Tow, Country	per Re.	6 lbs		32 lbs	.		0	3	0
Thread	per set	1 lb		12 annas			0	6	0
							20	2	10

Bedding

			Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
Blankets	per each	No. 1037	1	14	6	...	...	1,976	12	6
Quilts	„	„ 1064	2	7	0	..	...	2,593	8	0
Sheets	„	„ 1037	1	6	6	...	.	1,458	4	6
								6,028	9	0

N. R. BURLTON, *Lieutenant,*  
*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

DELHI;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 10th December 1861. }



Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at RaneeGUNGE up to 11 A.M. of the 2nd day of September 1862, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day, in the presence of all Parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule —

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer
3. Tenders are to be subscribed for—‘ Paddy Straw and Grass, &c ’
4. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused
5. Parties tendering for the following assortment of articles are required to tender a rate for each and every article embraced within the assortment
6. Tendering Parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note

Number of Tenders.	NAME OF ARTICLES	Period for which Contract is invited	Aggregate quantity purchasable by and payable under the Contract	Where and to whom the Articles are to be delivered	Testimonials relative to the specification of delivery	Amount of Earnest Money	Security to be deposited for Contract	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Green Grass for Bullocks	Twelve Months from 1st November 1862	Mbs S C 1015 0 0	Executive Commissariat Officer, RaneeGUNGE. Deliverable both at Station and on Command	Daily as required	Rupees 300	Rupees 1350	The very best	
2	„ „ for Horses		1927 0 0						
3	Grass, dry		12040 0 0						
4	Paddy Straw for Elephants..		876 0 0						
5	„ „ for Bullocks ..		3010 0 0						

RANEEGUNGE;  
Executive Commissariat Office, }  
The 1st August 1862.

E. A. GRUBB, Captain,  
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

STATEMENT showing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

SEAKOFF						
ARTICLES		Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity
Victualling						
		lbs oz d	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	Rs As P	lbs oz d
Bread	per Re	434 1/2 0 0	15 8 0		2,801 0 0	3,028 0 0
Beef	"	1,905 0 0	11 0 0		2,781 7 2	2,141 0 0
Mutton	"	125 0 0	9 1/2 0 0		1,377 3 2	584 0 0
Coffee	"					121 14 0
Rice	"	10,856 4 0	21 0 0		516 15 5	757 0 0
Salt	"	2,714 1 0		24 8 0	110 12 6	189 4 0
Sugar	"	6,785 2 0	6 4 0		1,085 0 11	474 2 0
Firewood	"	130,275 0 0	231 0 0		561 15 4	9,084 0 0
Vegetables	"					1,464 8 0
Potatoes mixed	"	13,606 0 0	81 0 0		430 1 1	1,563 8 0
Dhall	"	24 1 12 0	15 0 0		163 9 1	
Tea from Stock	{ Black { green	per lb {	1,292 15 0 { 4 11 0	{ Stock rate at Re 1 { Stock rate at Rs 1-8	1,292 15 0 308 8 6	40 8 0 21 12 0
					1,062 11 2	
					Monthly Number of Men 43,425 Average cost per each Rs 9-9	
Hospital						
		lbs oz d	lbs oz d		Rs As P	lbs oz d
Arrowroot, from Stock	per lb	13 0 0	25 0 0	Stock rate	4 14 0	
Barley, Europe	"	75 0 0	2 0 0	Ditto	58 2 0	2 8 0
Beef	"	88 0 0	11 0 0		8 1 11	
Bread	"	1 04 0 0	15 8 0		296 1 0	57 0 0
Butter	"	95 0 0	2 1 0		12 3 7	2 8 0
Chickens	"	No 411	No 61		61 3 8	
Flour	"	66 lbs		28 lbs	2 5 8	2 8 0
Eggs	"	No 40		No 04	7 5 3	
Firewood	"	18 14 lbs	231 lbs		78 15 8	364 0 0
Gunpowder	"			2 lbs 4 oz	2 10 8	0 4 0
Milk	"	311 1 pmts	32 1 pmts		95 12 7	48 pmts
Mutton	"	1 93 0 0	9 1/2 0 0		210 3 8	12 0 0
Nutmeg	"	5 0 0		3 lbs 12 oz	1 5 4	
Onions and mixed Vegetables	"	743 0 0	84 0 0		8 14 1	1 4 0
Rice	"	114 0 0	21 0 0		41 15 3	24 0 0
Salt	"	90 0 0		24 lbs 8 oz	3 10 9	3 0 0
Sugar	"	106 0 0	6 4 0		64 15 4	0 2 0
Potatoes	"	538 0 0	21 1 0		22 2 11	36 0 0
From Stock						
Tea	{ black { green	per lb {	60 2 0 60 2 0	{ Stock rate at Re 1 { Stock rate at Rs 1-8	60 2 0 90 3 0	2 14 8
Ale	per Re	21 gallons	1 1/2 gallons	Stock rate	18 0 0	
Mustard	"	8 "	1/2 gallon	Ditto	20 0 0	1 gallon
Tom	"	7 drams	20 drams	Ditto	0 5 7	
Vinegar	"	2 bottle	2 bottles	Ditto	1 0 0	1 bottle
Beer	"	21 quarts	1 1/2 quarts	Ditto	21 0 0	
Brandy	"	6 bottles	1/2 bottle	Ditto	9 0 0	
					1,134 9 11	
Cat						
Gram 1st Sort		Mds S C				
18,000 Horses or Days at		0 4 0 per each				
9,331 " " "		0 5 0				
Gram 2nd Sort						
4,898 Bullocks or Days at		0 1 8				
Gram						
4,898 Horses or Days at		0 14 0				
848 " " "		0 17 0	per Certificate			
Barley issued to Bullocks to complete the Gram ration						
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Rs As P	Mds S. C.	
Attain for Elephants		107 20 0	0 17 8	216 3 7		
Barley, Country		87 30 0	0 27 4 1/2	128 12 2		
Bhoosah		857 6 0	2 0 0	128 9 0	31 0 0	
Elephant's Fodder, dry		100 0 0	2 20 11	36 7 5		
Gram, 1st sort		2,066 15 0	0 17 8	6,780 4 6		
" 2nd "		95 36 0	0 18 0	213 9 0	12 16 0	
Green Grass		377 33 0	2 20 11	101 5 0		
					7,934 11 8	
28* Elephants, at			Rs. 10-14-0 per each.			
681, Horses, at			" 7-12-0 "			
159 Bullocks, at			" 4-13-4 "			
* 221 Elephants at Graze.						



315.

Sealkote Executive during the Month of July 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.

KANARA.			DHURMSALLA.				Total of each Section
Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.	
Supplies.							
lbs. oz d	lbs. oz d.	Rs. Rs. P.	None.				
8 0 0	...	378 8 0					
8 0 0	...	293 4 5					
7 0 0	...	81 12 3					
2 1/2 0 0	...	51 7 6					
...	2 1/2 0 0	31 8 8					
...	18 0 0	10 3 6					
7 0 0	...	67 9 5					
...	320 0 0	28 6 2					
...	2 1/2 0 0	61 0 4					
...	62 0 0	25 3 0					
{ Stock rate at Ro 1	..	48 8 0					
{ Stock rate at Rs. 1-8	...	37 2 0					
		1,115 9 0					
Monthly Number of Men .. 3,023. Average cost per each . Rs. 11-8-8.							

Supplies.							
lbs. oz d		Rs. As P.	None.				
2 1/2 0 0	Stock rate.	0 15 0					
8 0 0	...	10 14 0					
.	2 lbs. 8 oz.	1 0 0					
.	26 lbs.	0 1 6					
...	320 "	1 2 2					
...	6 "	0 0 8					
...	64 pints	0 12 0					
7 1/2 0 0	...	5 14 0					
.	lbs. oz. d						
...	62 0 0	0 1 3					
...	24 0 0	1 0 0					
...	18 0 0	0 2 8					
7 0 0	...	1 4 10					
...	24 0 0	1 8 0					
{ Stock rate at Ro 1		2 13 0					
1/2 gallon	Stock rate.	2 6 0					
2 bottles	Ditto.	0 8 0					
		30 9 7					

tile.

Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	None			
8 0 0	15 8 0				
0 15 12	31 7 10				
	46 15 10				

at Rs. 5-14-0 per each.

[ 2024 ]

No.

STATEMENT showing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

ARTICLES	SEALROSE					Number or Quantity
	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost		
Barrack						
		Mds S C	Mds S C	Rs As P		lbs oz d.
Cotton for Wicks	per Re	0 28 0	0 1 10	17 3 8		5 0 0
Lamp Oil	"	20 26 0	0 7 10	114 13 8		3 rods 2 sts.
Lime	"	77 0 0	1 20 0	51 5 4		9 mds
Jailhs large and small	No	320	No 8	41 2 0		No 25
Naunds	"	7	" 5	1 6 6		
Ghous	"	10	" 20	0 8 0		
Gumlebs	"	48	" 24	2 0 0		" 20
Chatties	"	65	" 70	1 1 0		
Sorates	"	50	" 18	9 2 0		
				264 13 8		
Hospital Clothing						
		No	Rs As P	Rs As P		
Bannas	per each	No 132	2 8 0	380 0 0		
Caps Flannel	"	" 9	0 8 0	1 8 0		
" Lincn	"	" 35	0 8 0	17 8 0		
Gowhs single	"	" 6	0 12 0	4 8 0		
Mattresses Kharooah	"	" 41	1 0 0	41 0 0		
Blankets lincn with Chin/z	"	" 51	1 12 0	89 4 0		
Shirts	"	" 130	2 4 0	312 12 0		
Scks Cotton	per pair	300 pairs	0 8 0	150 0 0		
Hand Towels small and round	per each	No 56	0 0 9	2 12 0		
Jharuns	"	" 50	0 2 0	0 4 0		
Pulows, small and large	"	" 54	0 4 0	13 8 0		
Shirts	"	" 210	1 8 0	34 0 0		
Quits	"	" 37	1 0 0	37 0 0		
Slippers	per pair	204 pairs	0 6 0	110 4 0		
Pillow Cases, small	per each	No 19	0 4 0	4 12 0		
				1409 0 0		
Bazar Medicines						
		lbs oz d	lbs oz d	Rs As P		lbs oz d
Alum	per Re	2 0 0	4 0 0	0 7 0		1 4 0
Almonds	"	0 8 0	54 0 0	0 1 6		
Camphor (unrefined)	"	1 0 0	0 0 0	2 8 0		
Gruzer	"	1 0 0	43 0 0	0 4 0		0 4 0
Linseed Oil	"	8 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0		1 0 0
Mustard	"	9 0 0	4 0 0	2 1 0		0 4 0
Wax White	"	1 0 0	0 0 0	1 9 0		0 4 0
" Yellow	"	"	"	"		0 4 0
Bottles, empty, Pint	"	No 8	No 20	0 4 5		
Cloth for Dressing	per yard	52 yards	3 as 11 pc	12 11 8		4 yards
" Bandages	"	45 "	3 " 10 "	10 12 6		4 "
Candles, Wax	per Re	0 8 0	1 lb	0 12 0		No 1
Charcoal	"	10 0 0	91 lbs	0 1 9		
Chunim	"	2 0 0	21 1/2 "	0 1 6		
Flour for Poultices	"	35 0 0	4 1/2 "	7 1 6		
Flannel, Europe	per yard	5 yards	1 Re 7 as	7 3 0		
" Country	"	2 "	12 annas	1 8 0		
Honey	per Re	1 lb	6 1/2 lbs	0 2 6		
Leeches	"	No 508	No 577	8 13 0		" 80
Linseed Meal	"	43 lbs	2 lbs	21 9 0		
Lime Juice	per d zen	9 dozens	1 Rs 6 as 3p	27 10 1		
Naunds	per Re	"	"	"		" 2
Oil for Lamps	"	9 lbs	6 1/2 lbs	1 0 6		30 lbs.
Pots and Pans, earthen	"	No 51	No 8	6 6 0		No. 12
Soup, Country	"	0 lbs	1 1/2 lbs	1 1 6		
Suet, Mutton	"	7 "	0 "	2 10 0		1 lb.
Tape	"	8 yards	10 1/2 yards	0 1 2		
Tow, Country	"	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	0 2 0		
Firewood	"	2 0 0	16 0 0	6 7 11		108 lbs
Bel Fruit	"	1,520 0 0	231 0 0	0 5 0		
Green Silk for Eye-shades	"	2 0 0	61 0 0	0 11 0		1/2 yard
		1 yard	1 1/2 yds			
				127 6 0		

Grand Total.

Virtualling Supplies	...
Hospital Supplies	...
Barrack Supplies	...
Hospital Clothing and Bedding	...
Bazar Medicines and Necessaries	...
Total	1409 0 0

SEALROSE;  
Executive Commissioner's Office,  
The 1st August 1961.



[ 18925 ]

315.—(Concluded.)

Bealkoto Executive during the Month of July 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.

KANORA.				DHUMSALLA.				Total of each Section.
Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.		
Supplies.								
...	lbs oz. d.	Rs. As. P.						
...	2 8 0	2 0 0						
...	4 srs. 10 cks.	28 11 6						
...	6 mds. 10 srs.	1 7 0						
...	No. 4	6 4 0						
						None.		
...	" 25	0 12 0						
		89 3 3						
and Bedding.								
			None.			None.		
and Necessaries.								
...	lbs oz d	Rs. As. P.						
...	8 0 0	0 2 6						
...	6 0 0	0 0 8						
...	6 0 0	0 2 0						
...	2 8 0	0 1 7						
...	3 0 0	0 1 4						
...	8 yds. p. 4te	0 8 0						
...	4 " "	1 0 0						
...	No. 5.	0 3 2						
						None.		
...	" 33 1/2	2 0 4						
...	" 4	0 8 0						
...	8 lbs. 9 oz.	3 8 6						
...	No. 25	0 7 8						
...	6 lbs.	0 2 8						
...	280 "	0 6 0						
...	1/2 yard	1 0 0						
		10 11 2						

Rs. As. P.  
13,178 4 11  
1,185 8 6  
7,981 11 6  
304 0 11  
1,489 6 0  
186 1 2  
24,324 0 0

M. J. BRANDER, Major,  
Assistant Commissary General.

[ 2926 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bograh, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 69, dated 25th June 1862, and Commissioner of Rajshahye Division's Memorandum No. 30, dated 4th July 1862, in the Bograh Collectorate, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, corresponding with 15th Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of each Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum, calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communication.

This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Statement.	Tonjee Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. G.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
11	827	Mouzah Pyekorah, Pergunnah Katar-mulla	437 0 0	115 8 0	231 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1272 B. S.
14	714	Mouzah Damrool Koroee, Tuppah Koosumbee	290 4 9½	41 5 3½	82 10 7	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1289 B. S.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
1st 25th July 1862. }



[ 2027 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF RE-SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindarce right of Government to the Khas Mehal situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to re-sale, on the default of the first Purchaser, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Monday, the 25th of August 1862, corresponding with the 10th of Bhadro 1269 B S. and 11th of Bhadro 1269 U S

The Purchaser of the Mehal will be subject to the undermentioned conditions —

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1st —The Estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price

2nd —A deposit of 25 per cent to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, or if the day be a close holiday, then on the first Office day, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser

3rd —The sale to be subject to the existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and the Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities

4th The annual embankment charges of the Mehal which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the Purchaser as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars The existing arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the embankments will remain in force

5th —The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehal under the heading of Sudder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be hable on account of the Government Revenue of the Estate

6th —In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate the Purchaser will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

No. of Lot	Collectorate Town & Number	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area			Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price.			REMARKS
			B	C	B	Rs	As.	P	Rs	As	P	
1	1352	Koddalca, Pergunnah Kasseqjora	1,089	5	11	1,457	8	0	2,915	0	0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 Umlee The future Purchaser will have right to collect and will be held responsible for Govt. Revenue from the 12th of July last

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 4th August 1862.

COLIN MACKENZIE,  
Collector.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle, at his Office, in Burdwan, up to 5 p. m. of the 15th September next, for the works noted in the subjoined Schedule, and will be opened there at 2 p. m. on the day following in the presence of such of the parties or of their Agents as may be present.

2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of work may be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to

The Executive Engineer, First Division, Grand Trunk Road,—Raneegunge.

The Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle,—Burdwan.

The Chief Engineer, Bengal,—Calcutta.

3. No Tenders will be received except in the printed Form.

4. Tenders to be superscribed,—“Tenders for works on the First Division, Grand Trunk Road.”

5. Parties tendering must lodge with each Tender as earnest money a sum of Rupees 100 in Currency Bills, which will be returned to those parties whose Tenders may be rejected.

6. Parties may tender for one or more Contracts; but in this case a separate Tender, with earnest money, must be submitted for each Contract noted in the subjoined Schedule.

7. The lowest Tender or any other Tender will not necessarily be accepted:—

SCHEDULE.

Contract.	Portions of Road and lengths in Miles.	Nature of Work.
Contract A.	Grand Trunk Road, miles 1 to 28	Collection of metal and spreading.
Ditto B.	“ “ “ “ 28 to 58	Ditto.
Ditto C.	“ “ “ “ 58 to 88	Ditto.
Ditto D.	“ “ “ “ 88 to 118	Ditto.
Ditto E.	“ “ “ “ 118 to 147	Ditto.
Ditto F.	Baneocrah Branch Road and Raneegunge “ 3	Ditto.

W. D. SHORT, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*  
*Supdy. Engineer, Burdwan Circle.*

BURDWAN,  
The 14th August 1862. }

Wanted

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c., as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, *Captain,*  
*Depy. Commissioner.*

ZILLAH GONDAR; }  
*Depy. Commr.'s Office,* }  
The 1st August 1862. }

Advertisement

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1862, for the supply of 1,250 Chests of Congo Black Tea, averaging 86 lbs. each, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores free of all extra charges whatsoever on or about 31st July 1863, but no payments will be made prior to June 1863.

2. Each Chest must be well packed in good matting, and secured with strong rattan lashings. No broken or damaged Chest will be received.

3. The quality of Tea to be subjected as usual to approval or rejection of a Committee, and payment will be made for such quantity only as may be passed by the said Committee.

4. The Contractor must lodge in deposit at this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (10,000) ten thousand in cash, Government Paper, Bank Shares, or other tangible Security for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

5. Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1862 at 1 p. m., in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and the most favorable offer, if approved of, will be accepted.

6. Samples of Tea required can be had on application at this Office.

7. Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred Rupees, and be sealed and superscribed—“Tender for Tea.”

8. The deposit on the approved Tender will be retained, and the Tenderer will be required to sign the Contract Bond, and furnish his Security within three days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender by the Commissary General being notified to him, in failure of which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. The deposits of all others will be returned to the respective parties immediately after the successful competitor has been declared.

10. The Commissary General reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Commissary General,

R. Q. MAINWARING, *Captain,*

*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

MADRAS; }  
*Commst. Office,* }  
The 18th July 1862. }

### Notice

Is hereby given, that on Monday, the eighteenth day of August instant, a Session of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal will be holden before the Honorable Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Knight, one of Her Majesty's Justice of the said Court, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, in execution of a Writ of *Mandamus* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, directed to the Chief Justice and other Justices of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, for the examination of Witnesses  *viva voce* on oath on the part of the Plaintiff and Defendant, respectively, in a certain cause now depending before the said Court wherein John Montresser Smyth is the Plaintiff, and Stephen Francis Charles Annesley is the Defendant, and for receiving other proofs therein as by the Statutes are required. Dated this ninth day of August 1862.

W. THEOBALD,  
*Prothonotary.*

SANDES, STACK, COLLIS, AND MIRFIELD, *Attorneys.*

### Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ending 13th August 1862.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Proprietors' Capital paid up	1,09,90,909 0 0	Govt. Securities Investment No. 1	31,12,747 7 4
Reserve Fund	16,34,156 11 1	Loans on Govt. Securities, &c., at Head Office and Branches	95,32,591 0 0
General Treasury Balance at Head Office	4,69,67,253 3 9	Accounts of Credit on do. do.	5,03,815 4 7
Other Branches	1,63,99,888 11 10	Mercantile Bills discounted do.	42,60,975 6 3
Deposits at Head Office and Branches	91,805 9 5	Dead Stock do. do.	1,94,219 11 1
Drafts payable at do.	2,72,408 1 10	Stamps do. do.	8,234 8 9
Bank Post Bills	5,19,86 0 0	Bankers' Balances	71,958 13 0
Bank Notes outstanding	3,75,934 13 2	Sundries	4,59,771 0 0
Sundries			1,81,44,213 3 0
		Treasury Reserve in Coin, Rs. ...	3,15,74,573 12 9
		Amount invested in Govt. Securities and claims against Govt.	69,53,120 8 2
		Bank's Reserve in Notes and Silver at Head Office, Rs. ...	1,97,85,608 6 7
		Ditto ditto at Branches, Rs. ...	38,42,825 5 1
		Rupees	8,03,00,641 3 1
		By Order of the Directors,	
		GEO. DICKSON, <i>Secretary and Treasurer.</i>	
		D. WOODS, <i>Accountant.</i>	

### Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the style and firm of W. S. Palmer and Co., an Insolvent. On Monday, the 11th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 20th day of September next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Shama-churn Ghose, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of August in the year 1863 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter so far as relates to the Insolvent's joint Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Shama-churn Ghose, an Insolvent. On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 26th day of November next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, so far as relates to the Insolvent's separate Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th August 1862.

In the matter of Kadur Bux Ostagur, carrying on trade and business in Mateahboorooz, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Trader, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioners of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 22nd day of August instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Molloy and Dallas, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Kadur Bux Ostagur, carrying on trade and business in Mateahboorooz, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Trader, an Insolvent. On Thursday, the 14th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Molloy and Dallas, *Attorneys.*



In the matter of Kadar Bux Ostagur, carrying on trade and business in Mateahboorooz, in Zillah 24-Pergunnahs, but at present residing at Bow Bazar, in the Town of Calcutta, Trader, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 14th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Molloy and Dallas, Attorneys.

In the matter of John Charles Monnier, late Fourth Class Inspecting Post-Master of the Dacca Division, but now a Prisoner for debt in Her Majesty's Great Jail of Calcutta, in the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 22nd day of August instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid."

Shirecore, Attorney.

In the matter of John Charles Monnier, late Fourth Class Inspecting Post-Master of the Dacca Division, but now a Prisoner for debt in Her Majesty's Great Jail of Calcutta, in the custody of the Sheriff of Calcutta, an Insolvent. Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent, seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 15th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shirecore, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th August 1862.

Sheriff's Sale; Calcutta, 16th August 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the eleventh day of September next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to Public Sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Hurris Chunder Mullick, —

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Hurris Chunder Mullick, of, in, and to the following landed property, viz:—

1. A piece of land, containing by estimation three biggahs, situated at Komolapore, in Pergunnah Ballia, in Zillah of Hooghly.
2. Also a piece of Lackraj land, containing by estimation two biggahs and eight cottahs, situate at the same place.
3. Also a piece of Lackraj land, containing by estimation one biggah and eighteen cottahs, situate at the same place.
4. Also a piece of land, containing by estimation six biggahs, situate at Nobabpore, in Pergunnah Ballia, in Zillah of Hooghly.

5. Also a piece of Lackraj land, containing by estimation two biggahs, situate at the same place.

6. Also a piece of Lackraj land, containing by estimation one biggah and six cottahs, situate at the same place.

7. Also a piece of land, containing by estimation one biggah, situate at the same place.

8. Also a piece of land, containing by estimation six cottahs, situate at the same place.

9. Also a piece of land, containing by estimation sixteen cottahs, situate at the same place.

10. And also a piece of land, containing by estimation one biggah and twelve cottahs, situate at the same place.

The Conditions of Sale and further particulars may be had by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,

Sheriff.

### Notice

The interest and responsibility of D. D. BEGG in our Firm ceased on this date.

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co.

CANNPORA, }  
The 30th April 1862. }

We have this day admitted MR. JOHN M. TRITTON and DUNCAN MACNEILL as Partners in our Firm.

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co.

CANNPORA, }  
The 1st May 1862. }

### Notice.

CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY "LIMITED."

A DIVIDEND at the rate of thirty-five Rupees per Share will be payable on and after Tuesday next, the 19th instant, at the Office of the Calcutta Docking Company.

Proprietors will please apply for Dividend Warrants.

By Order of the Directors,

J. M. MELANY,

Superintendent.

### East India Tea Company "Limited."

A HALF-YEARLY General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 14, Strand, on Monday, the 25th August 1862, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,

R. BLECHYNDEN,

Secy., pro-tem.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

### Notice.

STOLEN a Bank Note, No. 14431A, 14, for Rupees 100.

### Lost.

SECOND-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 35484C, for Rupees 50. Payment stopped at the Bank.

**The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company  
"Limited."**

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, at noon.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

Two Government Promissory Notes of 4 Per Cent. Loan been destroyed by White Ants, No. 6390 of 1835-36, for Company's Rupees 2,500, and No. 7716 of 1835-36, for Company's Rupees 500, dated 31st March, which will be received in Duplicates from Government, and the Interest which has been received for 50½ yearly, the last dates of 25th May and 14th June 1861.

MUDDOOSOODUN GHOSE.

The 5th August 1862.

**Lost.**

THE upper-half of the Government Promissory Note, No. 39300, of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55, for Company's Rupees 1,600, last endorsed to the Uncovenanted Service Bank Limited. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereupon has been stopped at the Loan Office, and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors.

**NOTICES Issued by the  
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 159.

The 7th August 1862.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail, which leaves Bombay on the 27th August 1862, will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Saturday, the 16th idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 16th, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

	Rs.	As.	P.
Under ½ Ounce	...	0	6 0
" ½ "	...	0	8 0
" 1 "	...	0	14 0
" 1 ½ "	...	1	0 0

No. 160.

The 7th August 1862.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet, to the extent of 200 ounces, will be sent to Bombay on Sunday, the 17th instant, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee for ¼ of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 161.

The 7th August 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Rangoon*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *via* Moulmein by this opportunity.

No. 164.

The 12th August 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, for transmission per Steamer *Thunder*, will be closed at this Office on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 6 P. M., instead of the 19th as previously notified.

No. 165.

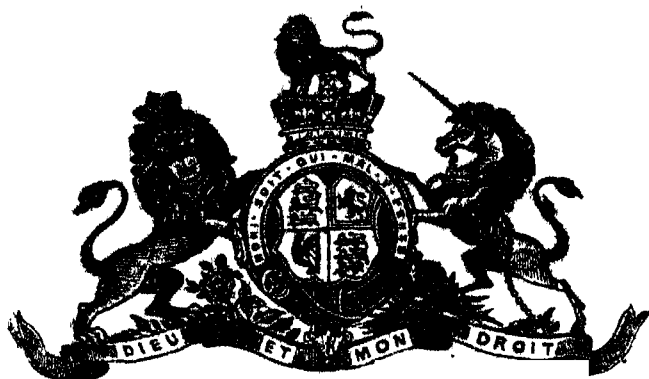
The 12th August 1862.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Neversis* will be closed on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

	Weight.	<i>via</i> Marseilles.	<i>via</i> Southampton.
Under ½ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0	
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 8 0	
" 1 "	" 0 14 0	" 1 0 0	
" 1 ½ "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0	

No. 167.

The 13th August 1862.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland express packet of the 2nd August 1862, and the safe *dak* of the 1st idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1862.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4170.

Fort William, the 15th August 1862.

*Notification.*—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 17th October 1861, regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue, together with the Circular instructions this day issued to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE,  
London, 9th July 1862.

REVENUE  
No. 14.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE  
GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—*Para. 1.* The letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated 21st

October last (No. 18), with which was forwarded a Resolution\* which "had been made

"public regarding the sale of waste lands in fee simple, and the redemption of existing land revenue," has been under my consideration in Council.

2. Her Majesty's Government have considered with the greatest care and deliberation the important questions which form the subject of that Resolution, and the still more important question which is necessarily raised by the consideration of them, namely, that of a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India, and I now proceed to communicate to you the conclusions at which they have arrived.

3. The first Section of the Resolution (paragraphs 6 to 17) relates to the grant or sale of waste lands not under assessment.

4. I have perused with the greatest satisfaction the observations contained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, in which the Government state it to be their "firm conviction that, in order to obtain permanently good results from" these "measures, it is indispensable, not only that no violence be done to the long existing rights which, sometimes in a rude, sometimes in a complicated form, are possessed by many of the humblest occupants of the soil in India, but that these rights be nowhere slighted or even overlooked.

"Scrupulous respect for them is one of the most solemn duties of the Government of India, as well as its soundest policy, whatever may be the mode in which that Government may think fit to deal with rights of its own." Her Majesty's Government cordially participate in these sentiments, and I trust that you will carefully enforce their observance in all parts of India. The mode in which dormant claims on lands now uncultivated and apparently deserted are proposed to be dealt with will be referred to in a subsequent part of this Despatch.

5. The waste lands in different parts of India are found under such varying conditions that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to deal with all in the same manner. In the greater part of the country no material objection to the proposed plan may perhaps be anticipated; but in distant and wild tracts the case will be widely different. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is confidently "anticipated that harmony of interests between permanent European settlers and the half-civilized tribes, by whom most of the waste Districts and the country adjoining them are thinly peopled, will conduce to the material and moral improvement of large classes of the Queen's Indian subjects, which, for any such purposes, have long been lost by the Government to be almost out of the reach of its ordinary agencies." I cannot but fear that such anticipations are little likely to be realized in frontier Districts, such as the Huzara mountains, the Hilly tracts on our North-Eastern boundary, and other similar localities which are inhabited by warlike and predatory clans. It is assumed that half-civilized tribes will be ready to appreciate a community of interests between the European settlers and themselves. I apprehend, on the contrary, that, passionately attached as they are known to be to their ancestral lands, they might rather regard the intrusion of European strangers as an encroachment and a wrong inflicted on themselves. Differences and quarrels ending in affrays and bloodshed might arise, which would lead to the necessity of employing an armed force for their suppression. Such has been the result of our experience in many of our Colonial possessions, of which a signal example may be found in the recent unhappy occurrences in New Zealand. It is unfortunately the case that situations such as those referred to are, from their



climate, the best adapted to European constitutions, and, therefore, not unlikely to attract British settlers; but placed as they are, to use the words of the Resolution, beyond the reach of the ordinary agencies of Government, the necessity of affording protection to such scattered Europeans as might settle on them would render their occupation by British subjects a source, in a political sense, rather of weakness than of strength to the Indian Government, and would certainly involve an amount of expenditure far outweighing any advantages which could be expected from it. I must, therefore, desire that the greatest caution be exercised in allowing grants of land in outlying Districts, where the arrangements for the protection of life and property are still imperfectly organized.

6. It is proposed (paragraph 29) that the price to be set upon waste lands "should not exceed Rupees 2½ [five shillings] per acre for uncleared land, or Rupees 5 [ten shillings] per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, subject to deduction of area for swamps or uncultivable land."

7. It is apparently intended to apply this Rule to all lands throughout India, now unassessed and without immediate claimants, with the sole exception (paragraphs 23 and 21) of "special tracts," which, for the public interests, it may be necessary to reserve for future disposal, and of "reserves of grazing land, or of land for the growth of forest trees, or of ~~st~~wood near Towns and Stations, or for other special purposes, such as sites for sanatoria, building lots, &c., &c.," which "are not to be sold without the special sanction of Government."

8. The proposal to divide all the unassessed and unclaimed lands throughout India into two classes, those which are "encumbered with jungle" and those which are not, and to sell the lands of each class at a uniform price per acre, without any regard to their situation or to their presumed fertility, appears to me to be untenable. A tract enjoying every advantage of soil, climate, and situation, placed perhaps close to a navigable river, or in the immediate vicinity of a projected Railway Station, is to be dealt with as if of no more value than a tract of sandy desert, far removed from all means of irrigation, and even from communication with other Districts. It cannot be supposed that land, although now uncultivated and unclaimed, on the banks, for instance, of the Baree Doab Canal, is worth no more than land situated at five or ten miles beyond its fertilizing influence. Even in the Sunderbuns, to which especial reference is made in the Resolution, I have reason to believe that the proposed Rule of a uniform price would be inapplicable. On the side bordering on the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the land is represented to lie low, and to be constantly liable to inundation by salt water, rendering expensive embankments absolutely necessary; whereas on the Backergunge side the land is comparatively high, requiring less protection from the encroachments of the sea, and, in addition, is much more fertile. It cannot surely be contended that lands differing so entirely in their intrinsic value ought to be sold at the same price.

9. For these reasons, and others to which I shall not now refer in detail, Her Majesty's Government cannot approve of the proposal to fix an uniform price for all unassessed and unclaimed

land throughout India without reference to locality or situation, and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency in Council will immediately take measures for withdrawing the offer made in paragraph 29 of the Resolution. The several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors should be instructed to fix, after communication with the chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province, of which a public announcement should be made.

10. In regard to the mode of sale, I am of opinion that the course adopted in many of our Colonies should be pursued; and that the lands applied for should be put up to auction at a minimum or upset price, and sold to the highest bidder. This plan has been followed in the Madras Presidency under the Rules promulgated in August 1859. It is true that, in paragraph 30 of the Resolution, provision is made for the sale by auction of any lot for which more than one intending purchaser may apply, but the proceeding is evidently meant to be exceptional, and the grant is, in all ordinary cases, to be made to the applicant at a fixed price.

11. I observe that, under paragraph 25, "when the land is unsurveyed, immediate possession may be given on payment of the Collector's estimate of the cost of survey." I am of opinion that this provision should be modified, and that the following course should be pursued. If the land should be unsurveyed the first step will be to survey it, the applicant, of course, depositing the estimated cost of that proceeding. On the completion of the survey, and at once in the case of surveyed land, the boundaries of the plot should be marked out, and an Advertisement should be issued, describing the land to be sold by auction, stating the upset price, and specifying the place and date of sale. At the sale the land will be assigned to the person offering the highest price, or, in the event of no competition, to the applicant at the upset price, the cost of Survey (if made) being added in both cases. The Advertisement should be posted on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring Villages, and in all other usual places. I consider the previous marking out of the boundaries of the land applied for to be absolutely indispensable, if only as a means of attracting the attention of the residents in the neighbourhood, by whom the mere issue of an Advertisement might probably pass unnoticed. Thirty days after the publication of that Advertisement, and subject to the considerations hereafter to be adverted to in regard to the necessity of a legislative enactment for disposing of the claims of third persons subsequently preferred, possession might be given to the purchaser.

12. I have also to point out to you that some alteration is required in the language used in the second clause of paragraph 10. It is there stated that, "at the grantee's option, a fixed annual sum may be paid, at the rate of ten per cent. on any unpaid portion of the price of the grant which will then be under hypothecation until the price is paid in full." This provision is explained in paragraph 28 to mean that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum is to be charged on any balance of the purchase money which may remain unpaid; but as it stands it is open to the interpretation that the purchase money may be paid off by ten yearly instalments without interest.

13. In order to carry out the provisions contained in paragraphs 47 to 49 of the Resolution legislative action is indispensably necessary. It is therein declared that if, within thirty days of the date of the application (or, as directed in paragraph 11, from the issue of the Advertisement), any prior claim of property or occupancy in the land applied for should be preferred, such claim is to be "disposed of," and, apparently, satisfied by the applicant himself. If, however, after the expiration of the thirty days, when the formal allotment of the land will have taken place, "any person shall establish a right of property in the land so allotted, the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted *bona fide* shall not be disturbed. But, provided the claim be made within one year from the allotment, the claimant, on proof of his right, and on shewing good reason why his claim was not advanced before the allotment was made, shall be entitled to receive from the Government full compensation for the actual value of his interest in such land. After the expiration of a year all rights of third persons which have not been already claimed will be altogether barred, as well in regard to compensation as against the land," subject, however, to such exceptions as are admitted by the existing law of limitation.

14. It appears to me impossible that, in any country possessing regular tribunals a Resolution of the Executive Government would be held to override the existing law. Suppose that a man within the first year "establishes a right of property" in land which has been "allotted" by Government to another. He is not, however, according to the Resolution, to be put in possession of the land, because the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted must not be disturbed; he is only to receive full compensation for the actual value of his interest. But the man may decline the compensation, and demand the land. In such a case I apprehend the Courts would have no alternative but to decree possession. He may also fail to establish his right within the first year, but may succeed in establishing it ten years later. In this case, too, I presume, the Courts must uphold the existing law, and would refuse to recognize any arbitrary curtailment, by a Resolution of the Government, of the time of limitation which that law lays down.

15. It may be argued that such claims will seldom or never be preferred in respect to lands in such tracts of wild and uncultivated country as were mainly in view, when the Resolution was under preparation. Even this supposition is very doubtful. Throughout the wilds of the Sunderbuns, as soon as the Government manifested a desire to dispose of the land to grantees, every acre of the forest was claimed by the Zemindars of the adjoining Districts, as included in their permanently-settled Estates, and a legislative enactment was required to dispose of these pretensions. In other parts of India much land that is now, and has long been, waste and unclaimed, was formerly, and within its remote period, populous and fully cultivated. The descendants of the old proprietors know their rights, although they may have allowed them to lie dormant while no object was to be gained by asserting them. They may have migrated to distant Villages, and may not even hear of the allotment of their ancestral lands to strangers far long after the period prescribed in your Resolution. Whatever may be the strict

letter of the law of limitation, as defined by the Act of 1859, the habits and feelings of the people are undoubtedly in favor of the rights derived from ancestral possession, however long the time may be during which they have remained unclaimed. Even, admitting that a suit for the recovery of land after twelve years' adverse possession would be barred by the existing law, I apprehend that the cause of action would be held to lie only from the date of allotment, and that the possession of the grantee would be at any time liable to disturbance until after that period had expired.

16. But the objection to the measure is much stronger when applied to ryotwarry Districts, in which, it is declared in paragraph 35, "lands for which an assessment has been fixed, but which have been uncultivated for five years or upwards, and which are at the absolute disposal of the Government, may be sold under the same conditions as unassessed waste land, excepting that the price shall be twenty years' purchase of the assessment." If this provision be acted on there can be little question that claimants without number will spring up, possessing rights hitherto held to be indefeasible under *meerassee* and other similar tenures in Madras and Bombay, or the *jenni* tenures in Malabar, causing a most serious amount of embarrassment to the Local Governments.

17. The whole question requires deliberate and mature consideration. Under any circumstances I am of opinion that the greatest caution will be required in making grants of land, irrespective of claims which may subsequently be advanced by third parties, except within tracts of country in which there may be a reasonable approach to certainty that valid claims will not be put forward, or, at any rate, to no considerable extent. If it should be deemed expedient to bar by law the right of re-entry on the land after so short a period as thirty days, the right to compensation should, at all events, remain in force for a longer period. The necessary provision in both cases can obviously be effected only through the means of a legislative enactment. The mode of assessing the compensation to be awarded in such cases should, of course, be clearly laid down by law, and the amount should have reference only to the value of the interest at the date of allotment, irrespective of any increased value which might subsequently be given to the land by the labor or expenditure of the grantee.

18. The Rules contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 for reserving adjoining lands for grantees under certain conditions must, it appears to me, be abrogated, as inconsistent with the plan of auction sales now ordered. The actual possessor of any grant will be able to become the purchaser of any additional land which he may require simply by offering a higher price than any one else is willing to give.

19. The provisions for the commutation of existing grants into grants under the new Rules, and for the redemption of the rent on unassessed lands already granted, contained in paragraphs 33 and 50, obviously require revision. In the latter of these paragraphs it is stated that "grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sunderbuns, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue, at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency

"of the grant, provided it shall not exceed the rate fixed in paragraph 29 of this Resolution, and if there is no right of occupancy other than that of the lessee or that derived from him."

20. It is evident from the letter under reply that this provision was not intended to include grants on the Neilgherry or Shervaroy Hills, or in Wynaud, as they are specially referred to as "lands which, being assessed at one Rupee per acre, will not be purchasable for less than twenty Rupees an acre." The words, however, of the Rule are, as it appears to me, wide enough to include not only the holders of such grants, but also such cases as that of the land granted to Mr. Atherton at Kangra, which forms the subject of the second of Lord Stanley's Despatches referred to. He was permitted to purchase the proprietary right over 1,000 acres of land for the sum of Rupees 1,500, subject to an assessment of four annas an acre, which, at the expiration of the existing settlement, was liable to be raised to one Rupee per acre. In both cases it would seem that the grantees might claim to hold their lands discharged of all future payments by tendering the maximum price of Rupees 5 per acre, after deducting, in the latter, the balance already paid.

21. In order to prevent such a result, I have to desire that so much of paragraph 50 as provides that the price to be paid for the redemption of the land revenue on grants already made shall in no case exceed the rate fixed for lands newly granted may be withdrawn.

22. It is declared in paragraph 37 that "the tenure of all waste lands granted under this Resolution will be that of an heritable and transferable property, held in perpetuity, free from all claims, either of the Government or of third parties, prior to or inconsistent with the grant." It must be made perfectly clear by the terms of the grant that the "claims of Government" herein mentioned include only claims on account of land revenue, and do not extend to exempt the possessor of the grant from general taxes, such as those on income; nor from local rates which may hereafter be imposed throughout the District for the construction or maintenance of roads, or for other purposes.

23. I now proceed to that which is by far the most important portion of the Resolution, viz., the redemption of the land revenue.

24. This measure has generally been advocated with the object of promoting the settlement of Europeans in India. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is remarked that "the best results to the people of India may be looked for from the settlement of Europeans in climates in which they can live and occupy themselves without detriment to their health, and whence they may direct such improvements as European capital, skill, and enterprise can effect in the agriculture, communications, and commerce of the surrounding country." I fully admit the advantages which have arisen, and which in future are likely to arise from the settlement of Europeans in many parts of India, by the introduction of new or improved processes of agriculture and manufactures, and by the moral influence of their example on the neighbouring population; and I am most anxious that every facility should be given to persons desirous of settling in India with that object in view.

25. It appears to me, however, that an extension of the practice, which is pursued in some Districts, particularly in the Hilly tracts, of the

Madras Presidency, would amply provide for any extent of redemption with a view to such settlement which would be likely to take place. It does not seem probable that the permission to redeem would be taken advantage of, except in a comparatively small number of cases. The rate of interest which can be obtained in ordinary transactions so far exceeds that which an investment in the purchase of the land assessment would afford that few persons would be likely to adopt that course. The permission given to the settlers in the Neilgherry, Shervaroy, and Pulney Hills to redeem their land tax at twenty years' purchase has not, so far as I am informed, been acted on in a single instance; and the very inconsiderable extent to which the Inamdars of the Madras Presidency, and the owners of property within the Collectorates of Calcutta and Madras, have taken advantage of the power to redeem their quit-rents by a single payment, leads also to the conclusion that only a very few persons would be disposed to avail themselves of the offer.

26. If the power of redeeming was extended at the discretion of the local Governments so as to include lands required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and other similar purposes, it would probably meet every case for which provision need be made. This permission to redeem the land assessment should extend to portions of land comprised within Zemindaries, the jumma of which is not redeemed, a proportionate reduction being, of course, made in the jumma payable to Government.

27. Such a measure, however, would only be a narrow and partial character. The benefit of it would be confined to comparatively very few persons, even if some natives were found to avail themselves of it.

28. But the measure contemplated in Lord Stanley's Despatch, and in the Resolution under discussion, has a much wider scope, and larger and more serious questions arise in the consideration of it than would appear at first sight to be involved.

29. The redemption of the land revenue is authorized, both on lands permanently settled and on lands temporarily settled; and the price to be paid is fixed at twenty years' purchase of "the existing assessment," the only limitation being that in every District the permission of redemption shall, in the first instance, be restricted to such a number of Estates as shall, in their aggregate assessment, not exceed ten per cent. of the total land revenue.

30. As regards the former, viz., the permanently-settled Estates, no practical difficulty exists if redemption is to be allowed at all as a general measure, a question which will hereafter be considered. The only matter for discussion is the price to be demanded for it.

31. It is remarked in the Resolution that "justice to the public creditor and a due care for the resources of the Government require that, as long as the public revenue is no more than sufficient to meet the current charges of the Empire and the interest of its debt, no lower terms of redemption of a permanent tax forming the security for that debt should be accepted than will, when the price is invested in the public securities, afford a corresponding relief in the payment of interest."

32. The words here used appear to refer to the instructions in Lord Stanley's Despatch of



the 31st December (No. 2) 1858. But it is clear that the object avowedly in view would not be attained by pursuing the course proposed in the Resolution. So long as the Notes of the 5 per cent. loans are purchasable at par, the extinction of a perpetual annuity may be effected without loss by the payment of twenty times its amount. If, however, as anticipated in that Despatch, a reduction of interest on the public debt should take place—such, for example, as would arise from the 4 per cent. loan becoming saleable at par—it is clear that the same purpose could only be accomplished by requiring a sum equivalent to twenty five years' purchase of the perpetual annuity, or, in other words, of the jumma of the permanently-settled Estate. In this country the redemption of the land tax is, by the existing Acts of Parliament, permitted on the payment of a capital sum varying according to the actual price at the time of Government Stock, and for this purpose the 3 per cent. consolidated annuities, which constitute by far the largest portion of the public debt and bear the lowest rate of interest, are taken as the basis of calculation.

33. When, however, it is proposed to apply the measure to lands under temporary settlement, much more serious questions arise, involving the most important change in the tenure of land throughout the greater part of India.

34. It was stated in Lord Stanley's Despatch of December 1858, that the redemption of the land assessment must necessarily operate as a permanent settlement of the revenue on the lands to which it was applied at the amount of the present assessment, and it is obvious, on the slightest consideration, that this must be the case.

35. We must be prepared then to deal with the measure as effecting, to the extent to which it may be carried, a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India; and it becomes necessary to consider in all its bearings that most serious question which has for so many years been the subject of controversy, and has been viewed in such opposite lights by many of the ablest men who have directed their attention to the most important matters of financial and social interest affecting that Empire. Whatever advantages or disadvantages are anticipated from a direct permanent settlement will be equally caused by the indirect mode of attaining the same object by a redemption of the land assessment.

36. Before entering, however, on the general considerations affecting such a measure, I will advert to those which are peculiar to the proposal of redeeming the assessment. Even if the measure be limited to the redemption of one-tenth of the assessment in any District, it appears to me that a very serious difficulty presents itself at the outset. Unless the fair and equal bearing of the assessment on the estates or classes of land which it comprises be first ascertained, it is almost inevitable that loss will be incurred by the State. In all revisions of settlement, even where no increase of the aggregate revenue is obtained, or even expected, it is generally found that, while some Estates or classes of land may fairly be subjected to an increased assessment, others will require an abatement, although the majority may probably be left at the existing rates. It is obvious that if a right of redeeming their assessment, by the payment of a capital sum be given to the landholders to the extent of one-tenth

of the aggregate revenue of every District, the owners of those Estates will be most anxious to avail themselves of it in which the assessment is the lowest in proportion to the value of the land. On Estates where the assessment is so redeemed, the State will necessarily be precluded from raising it at any future period. On the other hand, the redemption being optional, the owners of land on which the assessment may now press unduly would of course decline to avail themselves of the permission, and they could not fairly be deprived of the relief for which they might reasonably look at the next revision of settlement, because others had taken advantage of it and redeemed their assessment. By this arrangement, therefore, the Government is clearly subjected to a prospective loss. Before redemption can be permitted in any District it is indispensable, therefore, to ascertain that the assessment bears equally on all the Estates or classes of land within it.

37. It is of course impossible to foresee to what extent the owners of land would be disposed to avail themselves of permission to redeem the assessment, but we must be prepared to meet the consequences of the disposition becoming general.

38. If the disposition to redeem should exist to any great extent, and if the power of so doing is to be held out as a boon to the landowners generally, it is difficult to see on what principle the permission could be restricted to such proportion of them only as pay one-tenth of the assessment in each District. The whole benefit of such a limited measure might be appropriated by a few wealthy landowners, and no advantage whatever would be derived from it by the great mass of the occupiers of land. The latter body would complain, and I think with good reason, of being unfairly and unjustly treated. It is this class, however, whose condition it is so manifestly the interest of the Government to raise, and whose attachment it is so desirable to secure. It seems to me, therefore, that if we go so far as to give a right to redeem to the extent of one-tenth of the assessment, it is impossible to stop at that point. We must go further and contemplate a general right to redeem the land assessment.

39. Now, even as regards redemption to the extent of one-tenth, there is a consequence which does not seem to have been foreseen, and which, if the redemption were to become general, would produce great difficulty. The amount of capital which would be required incalculably exceeds what can be supposed to be in the hands of the landowners. Nor, indeed, if they were in a condition to provide such a sum, would it be desirable that so large an amount should be placed at the disposal of the Government, which would find itself in the embarrassing position of having its treasury overflowing with money arising from the capitalization of its annual income, which it would have no adequate means of employing or investing.

40. The objection arising from capitalizing the income of the State and depriving it in future years of the steady and stable resource of the land revenue, on which it can, under all circumstances, confidently rely, is most serious. It is now a consideration of slight importance that of all sources of revenue none is so easily collected, and none more willingly paid. Her Majesty's Government would be sorry to deprive the Government of India in future years of this large and most unobjectionable portion of their income, which the people have been immemorially

accustomed to contribute, and which, consequently, all the authority of prescription and tradition in its favor. These considerations seem to me to be fatal to a scheme of general, or even of a very extensive, redemption of the land revenue.

41. A direct permanent settlement of the land revenue is free from this objection, and it remains, therefore, to discuss this most important question, and to weigh with the greatest care all the considerations by which it ought to be determined.

42. The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is less to be regarded as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a kind of joint ownership in the soil or its produce, under which the latter is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It is not only just but necessary for the security of the landowner that the respective shares in the produce should, at any given period, or for specified terms, be strictly limited and defined. The increase of population, the improvement of communications, and the accumulation of wealth have a tendency to increase the extent of cultivation and the value of the net produce or rent, and the Government may rightly claim to participate in those advantages which accrue from the general progress of society. This has hitherto been effected by means of periodical adjustments of the share, or at least of its value in money which belongs to the State.

43. By many persons great advantages have been anticipated from what is usually called a permanent settlement, that is, by the State fixing, once and for ever, the demand on the produce of the land, and foregoing all prospect of any future increase from that source. It has been urged that not only would a general feeling of contentment be diffused among the landholders, but that they would thereby become attached, by the strongest ties of personal interest, to the Government by which that permanency is guaranteed. It is further alleged that by this means only can sufficient inducement be afforded to the proprietors to lay out capital on the land, and to introduce improvements by which the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased.

44. In this country these views have been put forward mainly in reference to the settlement of Europeans in India, but they are clearly applicable to the occupiers of land generally throughout India. They have been entertained by many of our ablest Officers, and they have recently been advocated by the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, in relation to their probable effect on the agricultural population of the North-West Provinces. In his Report on the remedial measures required in those Districts which had suffered most severely in the late famine, he strongly recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. That recommendation was based both on social and financial grounds, and was founded on his conviction of the great benefits which had accrued to the country from the demand of the Government having been declared unalterable for a period of thirty years. He desired to confirm and accelerate the improvement which he had witnessed by strengthening the motives which, in his opinion, had produced it. It was his belief that this object could be most effectually attained

by the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity instead of only for a limited term.

45. On the other hand, it has been urged that the consequence of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is to preclude the Government from ever obtaining any future augmentation of income from this source; and, considering that the experience of all countries advancing in civilization demonstrates that the cost of administration is constantly tending to increase, it follows that the additional charge which will fall on the Government must of necessity be met by taxation in some shape, such as Customs, Excise, Salt, Stamp, or Income duties. Colonel Baird Smith, in the able paper already referred to, admits that this result will take place; but he argues (paragraph 64) that any sacrifice of public revenue involved in the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity would be more than compensated by the increased ability of the people generally to bear taxation, direct or indirect, which would necessarily follow on the improvement in their social condition. An "intelligent and powerful Government," he says, "could not fail to participate in these advantages." "Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means."

46. It is a serious and difficult question to determine by which course the interests of India will be best promoted. Before deciding on any step by which the prospect of any future increase of land revenue is given up it must be very carefully considered how far, on the whole, it is likely that the possible sacrifice of increased revenue from this source will be made up by the greater ability of the people to contribute in other ways to the public income, and whether it will be for the general interest to purchase at this price the social and political advantages which have been adverted to.

47. Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement. The security, and, it may almost be said, the absolute creation of property in the soil which will flow from limitation in perpetuity of the demands of the State on the owners of land, cannot fail to stimulate or confirm their sentiments of attachment and loyalty to the Government by whom so great a boon has been conceded, and on whose existence its permanency will depend.

48. It is also most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the peasant proprietors and occupiers. It is believed that among the latter may be found many men of great intelligence, public spirit, and social influence, although individually in comparative poverty. To give to the intelligent, the thrifty, and the enterprising the means of improving their condition, by opening to them the opportunity of exercising these qualities, can be best accomplished by limiting the public demand on their lands. When such men acquire property, and find themselves in a thriving condition, they are certain to be well affected towards the Government under which they live. It is on the contentment of the agricultural classes, who form the great bulk of the population, that the security of the Government mainly depends. If they are prosperous, any casual outbreak on the part of other classes or bodies of men is unlikely to

likely to become an element of danger, and the Military Force and its consequent expense may be regulated accordingly.

49. The strongest opponents of a permanent settlement would probably admit the political and social advantages of such a measure. Their main argument against it is based on the financial consideration that, by means of temporary settlements, the land revenue might be raised, from time to time, according to the expected rise in the value of land, and that, by this means also, the loss might be avoided, which, in all cases of fixed money payments, must ensue if a depreciation of the value of the precious metals should take place.

50. It is indispensable, of course, that whether with a view to redemption, even to the extent of one-tenth of the revenue, or to a permanent settlement, the preliminary step of a revision of the present assessment must be taken. In the first instance, whichever course may be finally adopted, a full, fair, and equable rent must be imposed on all lands now under temporary settlement; and, when that has been accomplished, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a permanent settlement may be safely applied. This was the course recommended by one of the ablest and most distinguished men who ever was called on to bear a part in the administration of British India. In his celebrated Minute of the 31st December 1824, Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of the Presidency of Madras, several times refers to this subject, and particularly in the following passage: "No survey assessment of a great Province," he says, "can ever at once be made so correct as not to require future alteration; when, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and wherever it might be found too high it should be lowered, and it may then, with safety to the revenue and benefit to the people, be made permanent."

51. When once the rent has been properly fixed, any increase consequent on the natural progress of society will in all probability take place but slowly, and reach no great amount until after a considerable interval. It must be remembered that, in all the revisions of settlement which have taken place of late years, the tendency has been towards a reduction in the rates of assessment. Whenever the settlements have been carefully made, and the capabilities of the country have been well ascertained, the probability of any considerable increase of land revenue appears to be but slight.

52. The necessity for the reduction above noticed seems to have been caused mainly by the depreciation in the value of the crops from the increased production consequent on the greater tranquillity of the country under British rule. There are at present symptoms of a rise in the price of agricultural produce, caused probably, to a great extent, by the increased employment of labor in the construction of Railways and other public works. But the Railways, when completed, will contribute largely to the development of the resources of India, may, in some degree, counteract this tendency. The great differences in the price of food in Districts at no great distance from each other, so that while one was in a condition bordering on famine, others

enjoyed comparative plenty, will cease to exist, at least to the same extent, when ready and cheap means of transport shall have been provided. Produce from the interior will be more readily brought to the centres of consumption or of exportation, and the value of land in the interior will be thereby increased; but, on the other hand, the value of the produce of land near large towns and the coast will be reduced by the competition of the produce of the interior. The probable effect of the Railroads would seem to be towards the equalization of the prices of produce in different parts of India, and a general improvement in the wealth of all classes of the country, rather than to give any peculiar advantage to the landholders.

53. That this general improvement will be accelerated by a permanent settlement Her Majesty's Government cannot entertain any doubt. A ready and popular mode of investment for the increasing wealth of the country will be provided by the creation of property in land, and all classes will benefit by the measure. On the agricultural population the effect will be, as pointed out by Colonel Baird Smith in the able paper already referred to, the elevation of the social condition of the people, and their consequent ability, not only to meet successfully the pressure occasioned by seasons of distress, but, in ordinary times, to bear increased taxation in other forms without difficulty; the feeling of ownership, or, in other words, the absolute certainty of the full enjoyment of the reward for all the labor and capital which they may invest in the land, will be sure to call out all their energies for its improvement. Her Majesty's Government confidently expect that a people in a state of contentment and progressive improvement will be able without difficulty to contribute to the revenue in other ways to such an extent as more than to compensate for the disadvantage of foregoing some prospective increase of that from land.

54. The example of Tanjore may be cited in confirmation of this view. It has been for many years so moderately assessed that a feeling of private property in the soil has continued to exist among the people to such an extent that land sells, on an average, for twenty years' purchase. This District is eminently one in which a permanent settlement might properly be established; and that such a measure would lead to no loss of public income may be inferred from the fact that in it the receipts from Salt, Akary, and Stamps have in ten years risen from Rupees 5,51,500 to Rupees 9,50,500, or nearly 48 per cent.

55. It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment, although occurring only at intervals of thirty years, nevertheless demand, for a considerable time previous to their expiration, much of the attention of the most experienced Civil Officers whose services can be ill spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious, and, perhaps, even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial Officers, who must, of necessity, have great opportunities for peculation, extortion, and abuse of power. Moreover, as the period for re-settlement approaches the agricultural classes, with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their



cultivation, cease to grow the most profitable crops, and allow wells and watercourses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but their can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public Officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation, lies in a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

56. The course of events which has been anticipated is, indeed, only that which has taken place in every civilized country. Experience shews that in their early stages nations derived almost the whole of their public resources in a direct manner from the produce of the soil, but that as they grew in wealth and civilization, the basis of taxation has been changed, and the revenue has been in a great degree derived indirectly by means of imposts on articles which the increasing means of the people, consequent on a state of security and prosperity, have enabled them to consume in greater abundance. I am aware that it has been stated as an objection to promoting such a course of things in India that, in most European countries, the advantages of this change have been mainly appropriated by the large landowners; but it must be remembered that in India, and especially in the Districts under ryotwary settlement, the great bulk of the agricultural population are the proprietors, subject only to the payment of the assessment, of the lands which they till; and that, consequently, the benefit of a permanent settlement would be enjoyed, not by a narrow and limited class, but by the majority of the people.

57. The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, which has been previously noticed, though deserving consideration, does not seem to Her Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.

58. After the most careful review of all these considerations Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in all Districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are, or may hereafter be, fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy, and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to ensure, in the highest degree, the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country.

59. They consider that the direct mode of making a permanent settlement is preferable to the indirect one of obtaining a similar result by conceding to the landholders the right to redeem their assessment. They do not believe that the power to redeem the land revenue is necessary to induce the landholders to incur expenditure in the improvement of their property. What is really required, in order to call into effective action their enterprise and capital, is not an exemption from all payments to the Government on account of their Estates, but the fixing those payments in

perpetuity at a moderate and certain amount. In Bengal, where a permanent settlement was made with the Zemindars seventy years ago, the general progress of the country in wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the peasantry, caused by errors and omissions in the mode of making the settlement, has been most remarkable. Such errors in the existing state of our knowledge regarding the rights and interests of the subordinate occupants of the soil would not be permitted to recur.

60. It must be remembered that, with a view to attaining the objects aimed at, of improving the condition of the people, and enabling them to contribute in other ways to the public revenue, it is essential that the measure should be generally brought into operation. The improved condition of a limited number and of an exceptional class would add little to the contentment of the population or to the resources of the public treasury. No measure can be really effective for such purposes unless it can be brought to bear on the general mass of the population.

61. Although, therefore, the acquisition of a permanent tenure free from rent might be more acceptable to the European capitalist, it is certain that, to the native agricultural population of India, who do not possess capital, permanency of tenure, and fixity of rent will afford all that they require, or from which they could derive any benefit. To hold out to them as a boon the offer of redemption, of which hardly any one could avail himself, would be merely illusory, nor would the object be attained which is prescribed in Lord Stanley's Despatch, that in any recommendation which might be submitted the proposed benefits should be participated in by the agricultural community generally. By the Madras freehold rules it was at first directed that the sales should be made without any reservation of rent, but the Planters complained that the capital required for clearing the forest would be exhausted in paying the purchase money. The capital which would be absorbed in purchasing the fee simple and redeeming the land tax would be more profitably expended in improving the land.

62. In either case, whether the land revenue were redeemed, or its amount fixed in perpetuity, the benefit of all improvements would equally go into the pocket of the landholder, nor could he have any difficulty in paying the moderate rent which is now universally fixed on revising the assessments.

63. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined to limit the power of redeeming the land revenue to such cases as are referred to above in paragraph 26; but they have resolved to sanction a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. It will, however, still remain to be determined how far any particular District is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure at the present time.

64. There are doubtless parts of the North-Western Provinces, and probably of the Punjab, where so large a proportion of the soil was already under cultivation when the existing settlements were made, that, assuming the rates of assessment to have been fairly adjusted to the capabilities of the land, little or no increase can be expected in the revenue on the revision which will take place on the expiration of those settlements. Such Districts, provided that the assessment is not only adequate in amount, but also equally distributed,

may be considered to be in a condition in which the introduction of a permanent settlement might properly be permitted.

65. In other parts of these Provinces a large proportion of the land is still uncultivated, and does not, consequently, yield to the public treasury a return commensurate with its prospective capabilities; while in recently acquired territories, such as Ondh and Nagpore, which are still unsurveyed, no means exist for determining either the adequacy of the amount, or the equality of the pressure of the present assessment.

66. In the ryotwarry Districts of Madras and Bombay the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement appear to Her Majesty's Government to be the greatest.

67. In the former Presidency the revision of the assessment for the purpose of bringing it into accordance with the present circumstances of the people and the country has only recently been commenced. The existing settlement records, which determine the supposed extent of each holding, and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy. It is true that by the increase of cultivation, which has ensued on the reduction of the assessment on the higher classes of land, a greater aggregate revenue has been obtained; and, although some increase may be found practicable in the rates on the lower classes, it is probable that the general result will be a reduction in the average rates. At all events there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessment as regards particular fields or estates requires careful readjustment. It was with the view of equalizing the pressure of the assessment, and with no desire or expectation of increasing its amount, that the arrangements now in progress, estimated to cost at least three-quarters of a million sterling, were sanctioned by the Home Authorities.

68. In Bombay the revised assessment, though still in progress, has been, throughout a large portion of the Presidency, for many years in operation. It is well understood that the existing rates were adapted rather to the depressed circumstances of the agricultural population at the time when they were imposed than to the prospective capabilities of the soil. The measure has been in all respects successful, and it is believed that the condition of the people has advanced so rapidly that on its revision a very considerable increase may be effected in the rates without any undue pressure on the resources of the people.

69. Her Majesty's Government consider, therefore, that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorizing a permanent settlement of the land revenue on the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies, however, as Districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is no reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the lands affected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed.

70. It is obvious that the process of introducing a permanent settlement must be very gradual, and this circumstance is not without its advantages. It would be impossible at one time to provide Establishments large enough for a general revision of the assessment throughout the whole

of India, and the effect of the measure may be watched in its progress. If any unforeseen difficulties occur there will be time to take measures for obviating them. If the anticipations of a rise in the value of land, or of a depreciation in that of the precious metals, should be realized, any loss from these sources could be avoided in subsequent settlements, and the principal objections to the measure would be in great measure disposed of.

71. It is to be hoped that the greater interest which the influential classes would acquire in the preservation of peace and order might enable the Government to reduce its Military Establishments, at any rate to such an extent as to provide for the increased charge of civil administration, which improvements in civilization always render necessary.

72. I have therefore to announce to your Excellency in Council, as the result of the foregoing considerations, that, as regards all Districts or parts of Districts in which no considerable increase is to be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has already been, or may hereafter be, ascertained to your satisfaction, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to sanction, on your recommendation, or that of the local Government supported by you, the settlement, in perpetuity, of the assessment at the present or the revised rates.

73. I have accordingly to request that you will place yourselves in communication with the several local Governments, in order to ascertain from them the extent to which, in their judgment, it may be expedient to apply this important measure to the territories under their immediate administration. In the North West Provinces, where the revision of the thirty years' settlement has already commenced, it is possible that several Districts are now in a condition to justify immediate action. In the Presidency of Madras the result of the survey and settlement operations which have been recently commenced will shew how far the Districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir Thomas Munro, in the extract already quoted, as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity; while, in the revised portions of the Bombay Presidency, it will probably be deemed prudent to await the expiration of the thirty years' leases, which will begin to expire in three or four years, before taking any steps for giving permanency to existing arrangements.

74. I must remind you that, wherever a permanent settlement is made directly with individuals or communities for Estates in which other persons possess subordinate rites and interests, those rights and interests should be guarded with the greatest care, so as to avoid the errors which are now acknowledged to have been committed in respect to the permanent settlement of Bengal.

75. With regard to the investment of the amount which may be received by the Government from the sale of waste lands, or in commutation of land revenue, I observe that it is declared, in paragraph 56 of the Resolution, that, "with a view to secure the Government and the public creditor against any loss of existing sources of Government income, provision will be made by law that all sums paid in purchase of waste lands, or in redemption of land revenue, or in otherwise forestalling the land revenue, shall be paid to Commissioners, and periodically invested in such manner as the law may direct;" and that

the Reports of the Commissioners shall be regularly published. In reference to this arrangement I have to desire that all moneys received on these accounts should be invested, not periodically, but as soon as practicable, and, as a rule, in the 4 per cent. loan. The price of redemption should be variable according to the actual value at the time of that stock, so that the amount paid, when so invested, may produce a dividend equivalent to the annual revenue which will thereon cease to be received.

76. Your Excellency in Council will understand that the instructions contained in this Despatch supersede at once the provisions of the Resolution of the 17th October 1861 so far as they are inconsistent with them and that fresh regulations must be prepared and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not, however, intended that these orders should have retrospective effect, and if any arrangements, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of land revenue, have been actually completed under the provisions of the Resolution, they must, so far as is compatible with the law be scrupulously carried into effect. You will, however, furnish me with a special report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements may have been made.

77. Copies of this Despatch will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

I have, &c.

C. Wood

No. 4206.

REVENUE.

The 15th August 1862.

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF BENGAL

" " " N. W. PROVINCES

" " " PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence cited on the margin, I am desired to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor, copy of a Despatch\* received from the Secretary of State regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the existing land revenue.

2. It is desirable that Rules for regulating the sale of waste lands should be prepared, with as little delay as possible, in conformity with the modified provisions now prescribed by Her Majesty's Government; but it will be observed that all arrangements which have been already completed under the terms of the Resolution promulgated by the Government of India last October, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of the land revenue, are to be maintained, the present Despatch not being intended to have retrospective effect. Referring to the concluding words of the 76th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, I am desired to request that a Report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements have been made may be furnished as soon as possible.

3. As regards the sale of waste lands, the principal points upon which the provisions of the Resolution of October last must be modified, in conformity with the instructions now received, are as follows:—

4. Paragraph 29 of the Resolution, which fixed a uniform price throughout India of 2½ Rupees per acre for uncleared land, and of 5 Rupees per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, is cancelled; and it is ordered that the several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors shall fix, after communication with the chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province.

5. In modification of paragraph 30 of the Resolution, which prescribed the sale of the land by auction in the event of more purchasers than one being desirous to buy the same tract, it is ordered that in every case the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder.

6. The provision contained in paragraph 25 of the Resolution, admitting of possession being given to an applicant for land in anticipation of survey, will be modified as directed in paragraph 11 of the accompanying Despatch. In conformity with these directions the land applied for must, in every instance, be surveyed and the boundaries marked out before it is advertised for sale. The applicant for the grant, it will be observed, is to be required to deposit the estimated cost of the survey, which will, of course, be restored to him if he should be eventually outbid for the land. It is of great importance that a ready agency should be provided for effecting the preliminary survey and marking out of boundaries, so that applicants for land may be subjected to no unnecessary delay.

7. The provision which is made in paragraph 31 of the Resolution for reserving adjoining lands at the requisition of those who take grants must be regarded as withdrawn, it being inconsistent with the general injunction for resort to sale by auction.

8. In the 21st paragraph of the Despatch, herewith enclosed, it is ordered that the provision in paragraph 50 of the Resolution, which limits the price to be paid in the commutation of a grant under the terms of that paragraph to 5 Rupees an acre, shall be withdrawn. It is also observed by the Secretary of State that the provisions generally which relate to the commutation of existing grants under the new Rules contained in paragraphs 33 and 50 of the Resolution require revision.

9. As it has already been found that some misunderstanding prevails in regard to the intention and scope of these paragraphs, it seems desirable that the present opportunity should be taken of stating what the Governor General in Council understands to have been their purpose. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it cannot reasonably be maintained that paragraph 33 of the Resolution was intended to include land the absolute sale of which has already been effected, but for which the purchase money has not been wholly paid up, being, by the terms of sale, payable by instalments. It is obvious that in such a case there could be no question of the applicability or the inapplicability of the limitation of the new Rules as to area, inasmuch as the owner has already purchased absolutely the whole area in his possession whatever it may be.



and, therefore, though he may not have paid the whole of the purchase money, it is manifest that the permission accorded by the concluding words of the paragraph to purchase absolutely as much or as little of the area as may suit him, has no application to and could not possibly have contemplated any such case. The 33rd paragraph of the Resolution can, therefore, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be held applicable only to the case of those Grantees who hold their lands on terms which do not comprise the right of acquiring an absolute ownership in fee simple. Such Grantees, it is the object of the 33rd paragraph to declare, may obtain that right by commuting their grants under the Rules for the sale of land in fee simple.

10. Paragraph 50 of the Resolution declares the terms upon which commutation may be made in the case of one, and that a very large class of existing grants. This paragraph, when modified according to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, will stand as in the margin.

Grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sunderbunds, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee or that derived from him.

11. In the case of existing grants, which do not fall under the terms of paragraph 50, the conditions on which commutation under the new Rules will be allowed may be settled with reference to the average value obtainable for waste lands of the same description in the District when sold by auction.

12. As it is highly desirable that persons who wish to avail themselves of the resolution come to by the Government to dispose of waste lands by sale in fee simple should be enabled to carry their intentions into effect with the least avoidable delay, and as the directions now received from Her Majesty's Government are on most points clear and specific, the Governor General in Council will not require that the detailed Rules to be framed by the several Local Governments should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India before they are acted on. A copy of the Rules should, however, be forwarded as soon as they are finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if on any point the intention of Her Majesty's Government should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for determination. As legislation will be necessary to give legal effect to the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Resolution, a Bill for that object will be introduced, on the meeting of the Governor General's Council, for legislative purposes.

13. With respect to that part of the Secretary of State's Despatch which discusses the important questions of a redemption of the land revenue and of a permanent settlement, the Governor General in Council thinks it unnecessary at present to do more than point special attention to the conclusion which is announced in the 26th and the 63rd paragraphs as to the extent to which redemption of the existing land revenue is to be permitted, and to the 72nd paragraph, in which the conditions

are finally stated, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, should be attained before a permanent settlement is conceded. It will be observed that this paragraph contemplates that the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government should be obtained to the introduction of a permanent settlement in any District. Early steps should, therefore, be taken to obtain the information which will be required to enable the Local Government to submit the Report referred to in the 78th paragraph as to the extent to which it may now be expedient to give effect to this important measure.

E. C. BAILEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

E. C. BAILEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 4338.

*Fort William, the 19th August 1862.*

*Notifications*—The Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to attach Mr. John Grant Robertson, of the Civil Service, reported qualified for the Public Service, to the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 4339.

The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 63 of 1862, dated the 16th July, is published for general information—

"INDIA OFFICE,  
"London, the 16th July 1862.

"PUBLIC

"No. 63

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE  
"GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL,

"MY LORD,—I HAVE laid before the Queen  
"the address of Condolence with Her Majesty  
"from the Inhabitants of Bogra, forwarded with  
"your letter No 39, dated the 2nd of May  
"1862, which Her Majesty has graciously been  
"pleased to receive.

I have, &c.,  
(Sd.) C. WOOD."

By Order,

E. C. BAILEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1628.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 16th August 1862.

Captain J. Perkins, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, resumed charge of the Sultanpore District on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1629.

Captain C. V. Gordon, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, is transferred from the Saugor to the Hoshungabad District, and Lieutenant J. Ducat from the latter to the former District.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

Ahem	Roach
Bennett, C. J. (Sub-Revenue Surveyor.)	Scudlett
Carshore, W. S.	Scott, Sergeant.
Doyle	Scott, A.
Elliot	Stephens, P. (Sub-Conductor.)
March, E.	Tarby, J.
Munro, W. H.	Thurnell, Mr.
Page.	Western, Major W. C.
Purcell, C.	Whitecombe
Purcell, J.	Young, J.

LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals.

Names of Parties.	
Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Birrell, E.	... Assistant, Telegraph Department.
Catania, Cornelius	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Coreoran, E. A.	... Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Creed, E.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, G.	... Ditto ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Cawood, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Dewas, H.	... Sub-Engineer
Deverina, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantinia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.

Names of Parties.

Davis, J. B.	... Railway Inspector.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Hyde, William	... Civil Apothecary.
Hamilton, W.	... Shoemaker.
Hornby, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Holden, J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Lynch, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Lucas, Fitzherbert	... Shoemaker.
Lezmaine, W.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office.
Morgan, John J.	... Late Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Pidgeon, James D.	... Railway Inspector.
Parly, J.	... Merchant.
Rac, W.	... Out of employ.
Soule, Henry	... Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service.
Sinclair, C.	... Oudh Military Police.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Railway Inspector.
Smith, C.	... Clerk.
Thriepland, T. M. E.	... Civil Service
Tucker, R. T.	... Merchant Tailor.
Wilson, R.	

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th August 1862.

No. 796 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate.

Lieutenant Robert Dudley } For fifteen  
Beeston, of the General } months under the  
Last, Infantry } new Regulations.

Fort William, the 19th August 1862.

No. 797 of 1862.—The following paragraphs of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 257, dated 16th July 1862, are published for general information:—

Para. 1.—The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz,—

Major R. Larkins.

Captain E. G. Stone.

„ J. E. S. Willows.

„ W. J. Ward per Ship Hindaor Castle.

Second Captain M. C. Sankey.

Lieutenant G. B. Fisher per Ship Newcastle.

„ J. L. Ferris per Mail Steamer of 20th June.

Surgeon J. D. Crawford.

„ R. Bird.

Assistant Surgeon T. P. Wright.

Apothecary J. R. Higgins.

2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz*,—

Major S. Richards	...	5 Months
" C. Holroyd	...	5 "
Captain T. C. Hamilton	...	2 "
" A. C. Grant	...	6 "
" H. Hayley	...	4 "
" A. Cadell	...	1 "
" A. W. Bolton	...	1½ "
" F. R. Aikman, v. c.	...	6 "
" W. Irvine	...	6 "
" W. Graydon	...	6 "
" M. R. Nightingale	...	6 "
" G. C. Bloomfield	...	5 "
" G. Rybot	...	4 "
Lieutenant W. H. Brind	...	4 "
" A. U. F. Ruxton	...	6 "
" H. B. Sanderson	...	6 "
" A. Willes	...	6 "
" H. B. Staff	...	1 "
" C. H. Leonard	...	5 "
" E. F. Litchfield	...	3 "
" E. W. de Lousada	...	6 "
Asst. Surgeon J. R. Purfoy	...	6 "
" J. A. Sewell	...	1 "
Conductor G. A. Shipp	...	3 "

No. 798 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following extracts from a Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 238 of the 2nd July 1862, notifying the future organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India:—

Para. 8.—Her Majesty's Government have therefore come to the determination that the appointment of Commandant of Artillery in the several Presidencies shall be abolished, that there shall be four Inspectors of Artillery; two in Bengal, one in each of the other Presidencies.

9. These Officers, being Regimental Colonels belonging to Brigades serving in India, will be appointed by the several Governments at the recommendation of their respective Commanders in-Chief. The Officers selected for these duties must have served at least three years in India, and must possess the usual qualifications for Staff service in that country, the tenure of the appointment being limited to five years, during which period they will not be liable to removal on promotion to the rank of Major-General.

10. The rank of Brigadier-General will be conferred upon these Officers, who will be placed in regard to pay and allowances on the footing of Brigadiers of the 1st Class.

11. A Brigade-Major, being an Officer of Artillery, will be attached to each Inspector of Artillery.

12. A Deputy Adjutant-General of the Artillery, being a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, will be attached to the Head Quarters of the Army in India.

13. The Officer nominated to this appointment must have served not less than three years in India: in other respects the appointment will be made subject to all the conditions connected with the appointment of Staff Officers in India as to qualifications and tenure of office.

14. An Assistant Adjutant-General of the rank of Field Officer will be attached to Head Quarters of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies respectively, for the conduct of Artillery duties, under the immediate direction of the Local Commanders in-Chief.

15. The appointments of Assistant Adjutant-General of Artillery in Bengal and Madras, and that of Brigade-Major in Bombay, will cease with that of Commandant of Artillery, or as soon after as the transfer of their records to the Adjutant General's Office can be effected.

16. The immediate effect of this measure will be the abolition of the following appointments:—

- 5 Brigadiers, 1st Class.
  - 1 Brigadier, 2nd Class.
  - 2 Assistant Adjutants General, Bengal.
  - 1 " " " Madras.
  - 1 Brigade Major, Bombay.
  - 1 Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Bengal;
- and the creation of the following appointments:—
- 2 Inspectors of Artillery, Bengal.
  - 1 Inspector " Madras.
  - 1 " " Bombay.
  - 4 Brigade-Majors.
  - 1 Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery at the Head Quarters of the Army in India.
  - 1 Assistant Adjutant-General at Madras.
  - 1 " " " at Bombay.

17. As Artillery-men fit for duty and trained to the use of Armstrong Guns are now and will henceforward be despatched to India, instead of recruits, as heretofore, the Artillery Depôts of Instruction at the three Presidencies are no longer requisite.

18. These Depôts will, therefore, be broken up at once, and Artillery-men will, on landing, be sent to the General Receiving Depôts at the Presidencies, and thence forwarded as speedily as possible, to the Head Quarters of their Brigades or Batteries, in the same manner as Drums for Line Regiments.

In view to carrying out the above directions the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the new organization of the Staff of the Royal Artillery in India will come into effect from the 1st November next, from which date the appointments at present existing, as notified in paragraph 16, and the Artillery Depôts of Instruction will cease to exist and the new appointments have effect.



No. 799 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Colonel Lord Mark Kerr, c. b., 1st Battalion, Her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, to be a Brigadier, temporarily, during the absence on sick leave of Brigadier S. T. Christie, c. b., Commanding at Delhi, or until further orders.

December 1862, to visit Bombay, with permission to proceed thence to Europe, on furlough, on private affairs, for three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 801 of 1862.—The undermentioned individual is admitted to Pension as specified opposite to his name.

No. 800 of 1862.—Lieutenant James Thompson, of the late 58th Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence, from the 15th September to the 15th

Private Edward Radford, of Her Majesty's 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers. } 1 Shilling per diem, payable in Europe.

No. 802 of 1862.—Under the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, conveyed in the Despatch published in Government General Order No. 613 of the 10th June 1862, the admission to the Bengal Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officers, who state that they have been misled as regards the application of the Retiring Regulation of 1796, and the promotions of any of them in that Corps since their admission, are hereby cancelled :—

Former Corps or Cadre.	Rank, when admitted, and names.	Government General Order by which admitted.
Late 1st E. B. Fusiliers	Major (Brevet-Colonel) Sir H. B. Edwades, k. c. b.	No. 646 of 1861.
Late 4th N. I.	Captain G. R. Cookson	No. 963 of 1861.
Late 10th N. I.	Captain C. P. Hildebrand	No. 963 of 1861.
Late 12th N. I.	Captain R. C. Wroughton	No. 1192 of 1861.
Late 13th N. I.	Lieutenant E. S. Jackson	No. 575 of 1861.
Late 13th N. I.	Captain E. Smyth	No. 619 of 1862.
Late 20th N. I.	Lieutenant H. A. Lewes	No. 1106 of 1861.
Late 53rd N. I.	Captain H. A. Cockburn	No. 374 of 1862.
Late 51th N. I.	Lieutenant W. Wroughton	No. 226 of 1862.
Late 59th N. I.	Lieutenant M. G. Smith	No. 963 of 1861.
Late 62nd N. I.	Captain E. S. Denniss	No. 700 of 1861.
Late 65th N. I.	Captain (Brevet-Major) R. J. Meade	No. 1106 of 1861.
Late 66th Goorkhas	Lieutenant R. S. Hill	No. 957 of 1861.
Late 67th N. I.	Captain (Brevet-Major) F. C. Maisey	No. 735 of 1861.
Late 67th N. I.	Lieutenant A. B. Melville	No. 100 of 1862.
Late 69th N. I.	Captain E. J. Simpson	No. 957 of 1861.
Late 72nd N. I.	Lieutenant C. J. Griffiths	No. 670 of 1861.

No. 803 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain T. C. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps	9th August 1862.
Surgeon J. D. Crawford, A. B. and M. B., of the Medical Department	
Brevet Surgeon R. Bird, M. D., of the Medical Department, Civil, Howrah	

of Bengal Engineers, and gazetted as Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, in the *London Gazette* of the 29th April 1862,\* has reported his arrival on the date specified :—

	Date of arrival, at Fort William.
Lieutenant John Arthur Armstrong	9th August 1862.

No. 805 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

	Date of arrival at Fort William.
Captain M. C. Sankey, of the Royal Artillery	9th August 1862.

No. 804 of 1862.—The undermentioned gentleman, appointed by Her Majesty to the late Corps

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col., Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

New Lines of Steam communication to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

From CAPTAIN J G REDDIF, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Marine Department, to E C PAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,—(No. 391, dated Fort William, the 8th August 1862)

SIR,—I AM directed to state, for your information, that, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, a Contract has been concluded with the Agents of the Calcutta and

LINE I

Calcutta to Rangoon direct once a month (leaving on or about the 7th, after the receipt of the Home Mails via Bombay, usually arriving about the 5th of each month) thence to Kalgouk, Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore

LINE II.

By a branch Steamer once a month from Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair in connection with Line No I, and leaving Rangoon within 12 hours of the arrival of the Steamer from Calcutta, returning from Port Blair to Moulmein and from thence to Rangoon direct

Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, for running Lines of Steam communication, as specified in the margin, to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore

LINE III

Calcutta to Chittagong Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein on the 1st and 16th of each month, calling en route on the return voyage (as required) at Kyonk Phyoo and Sandoway. (It will be optional with the Company hereafter to connect Chittagong with all the other Ports by running a small Steamer thither from Akyab instead of by the larger Steamer calling there on going and returning as now proposed)

2. I am desired to remark that Line No 3, between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Chittagong Akyab, Rangoon, Kyonk Phyoo, and Sandoway, and leaving this Port on the 1st and 16th of each month, is intended to supersede the bi-monthly Mail Line, now running between Calcutta and Moulmein, by the Vessels of the same Company, the Contract for which will shortly expire.

3. The date fixed for the commencement of the respective Lines is the 1st proximo, but owing to a difficulty experienced by the Company in the provision of suitable Vessels by that date for the performance of the service between Calcutta and Singapore, His Excellency in Council, in respect to that line, has been pleased to sanction till the 1st February 1863, the substitution of a six-weekly communication for the monthly service provided for in the Official Contract.

4. The fixed rates for Government freight and passage, conveyance of specie, &c., &c., on the three Lines, respectively, are shewn in the Statement accompanying herewith.

A.

Rates of Freight and Passage from Calcutta to Chittagong and Moulmein

CALCUTTA TO	Cabin Passage	Deck Passage	Freight	Specie.	
	Rs	Rs.	Per Ton Rs.		
Chittagong	90	15	30	per ct.	Calcutta to Pilot Station ... 135 miles.
Akyab	90	15	30	"	Pilot Station to Chittagong .. 210 "
Kyonk Phyoo	100	20	35	"	Chittagong to Akyab ... 160 "
Sandoway	120	22-8	40	"	Akyab to Kyonk Phyoo . 55 "
Chittagong to Akyab	45	7-2	15	"	Kyonk Phyoo to Sandoway 85 "
Calcutta to Rangoon	120	22-5	40	"	Sandoway to Rangoon . 360 "
Moulmein	140	25	45	"	Rangoon to Moulmein ... 130 "
					Total .. 1,165 miles.

Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances.

1st Class, 4 annas per mile.  
2nd " 2 " "  
Deck " 0 9 pie "

[ 2948 ]

*Rates of Freight and Passage by Steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon and Straits, and in connection therewith from Rangoon to Port Blair.*

CALCUTTA TO	Cabin Pas- sage.	Deck Pas- sage.	Freight.	Bullocks.	Sheep	Convicts.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Per Ton Rs				
Rangoon	120	22-8	40				Rangoon to Kah- gouk . 125 miles.
Kahgouk	150	30	50				Kahgouk to Tavoy. . 160 "
Tavoy	180	31	60				Tavoy to Mergui . 120 "
Mergui	200	35	60				Mergui to Penang .. 530 "
Penang	290	50	70				Penang to Malacca .. 265 "
Malacca	310	56	80				Malacca to Singapore 135 "
Singapore	360	60	80				Calcutta to Rangoon direct
							1,385
							800
							2,135
		2nd Class Messing with Officer					
Port Blair and Rangoon (through rate)	200	100	65	60	10	50*	* With guard, 75 without guard.
Rangoon and Moulmein to Port Blair	80	40	30	25	5	30	Ditto 15 Ditto.

*Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances.*

1st Class, 4 annas per mile.  
2nd " 2 " "  
3rd " 0 9 pie "

*Rates for the conveyance of Specie*

Distance under 400 miles 1/4 per cent.  
Ditto " 1,000 " 1/2 "  
Ditto above 1,000 " 3/4 "

## B.

*The period of time the Steamers of the Company are to be detained at the various Ports of the three Lines.*

Line No. 1, once a month.	Line No. 2, Rangoon to Port Blair.	Line No. 3, twice a month.
Rangoon .. 24 hours.	Port Blair, 48 hours.	*Chittagong 6 hours daylight.
Kahgouk .. 3 " daylight.	Moulmein (on the outward trip)	Akyab 9 " "
Tavoy ... 21 " (or Steamer Station near the mouth of the Tavoy River)	Moulmein (on the return trip) 12 hours daylight.	Rangoon 24 "
Mergui 6 hours daylight.		Moulmein 48 "
Penang ... 24 "		Kyouk Phyoo } to call when re- Sandoway ... } quired.
Malacca ... 6 "		
Singapore .. 4 days.		

\* With power to the Commissioner or Chief Civil Officer or the Company's Agents when necessary to detain the Steamers as follows:-  
At Chittagong . 9 hours of daylight.  
" Akyab . 24 " in all.  
" Rangoon . 48 " "  
" Moulmein . 48 " "





*Statement of the time within which the Runs are to be performed both on the outward and inward voyage.*

Line No. 1, From Calcutta (once a month)	Hours.	Line No. 2, From Rangoon	Hours	Line No. 3, From Calcutta (twice a month)	Hours.
To Rangoon ..	115	Moulmein	19	To Chittagong	54
„ Kaligouk	18	Port Blair	60	„ Akvab	23
„ Tavoy	23			„ Rangoon	72
„ Mergui	18			„ Moulmein	19
„ Penang	76			„ K. m. Phvoo	
„ Malacca	38			„ Sandoway.	
„ Singapore	20				

*P. 8.*—If required to touch at any intermediate Ports a proportionate increase of time to be allowed.

# **ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL**

No 2521

**APPOINTMENTS.**—*The 13th August 1862*—The following Officers are respectively empowered under Section XIX, Act VI of 1862 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council to receive suits preferred before them under that Act and Act X. of 1859 in Jessore.—

Mr J Weston, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Magoorah

Baboo Obhov Coomai Dutt, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nurul

Baboo Dwarkanath Roy, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Kotechandpore

Baboo Tarinee Churn Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Magoorah

Baboo Moodhoosoodun Dutt, Moonsiff of Jemdah.

The following Officers are respectively empowered, under Section XIX, Act VI of 1862 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, to receive suits preferred before them under that Act and Act X. of 1859 in Jessore, and in Pergunnahs Santore, Nuldie, and Gungapat, in Faureedpore and in Pergunnahs Nussuckshye, Mohumshye, Nussuckshye, and Belgatchee, in Pubna.

Baboo Kalee Chunder Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, &c.

Baboo Kistobehare Mookerjee  
 „ Baroda Persaud Moostafee  
 „ Anundo Mohun Moozoomdar  
 „ Juggernanth Persaud Bannerjee  
 Moulay Mahomed Sadik  
 Baboo Bisheshwar Chuckerbutty

Baboo Gunga Churn Sircar, Officiating Deputy Collector, 24 Pergunnahs, to officiate also as a

Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV of 1843, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861), in that District.

A EDEN,

*Offy Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal*

## **Public Works Department,—Bengal.**

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS

No 111

*The 16th August 1862.*

*Transf.*—Assistant Overseer Private H. P. Crane from the Barrackpore Division to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road

J. P. BLADEL, *Lieut.-Col., R. F.*

*Offy Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,  
 in the Public Works Dept.*

# **ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

No 629A

*Byice Tel, the 2nd August 1862*

Three months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, under the Military Rules, is granted to Captain M. J. White, District Superintendent of the Police at Lyncour, for the purpose of visiting Simlah and the Hills to the North thereof, from the 23rd July, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 630A.

Lieutenant J. W. O'Dowda, Assistant Inspector-General of Police at Bareilly, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Bijnour during the absence of Captain White, or until further orders.

No. 637A.

Nynce Tal, the 5th August 1862.

Fuzulooddeen Ahmed, Inspector, and Wuzeer Ali, Chief Constable, of the Allahabad Police, having been convicted of extortion and bribery, and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment each, are hereby declared incapable of hereafter serving Government in any capacity whatever.

Descriptive Rolls of Fuzulooddeen Ahmed and Wuzeer Ali are subjoined for general information : —

NAME.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Residence.	Height.	Age.	REMARKS.
Fuzulooddeen Ahmed.	Nubee Bux.	Mosulman, Sheikh.	Muzah Mhow, Pergunnah Somen.	5 feet 4 inches.	41 years.	Long face; dark complexion; broad forehead; discoloured eyebrows; deep-set eyes; long nose; a bull mark on the right cheek; a bull mark on the left thigh; another bull mark on the left forearm; a white spot on the right eye.

DESCRIPTIVE ROLL of Wuzeer Ali, late Chief Constable of Barah, Zillah Allahabad.

NAME.	Father's Name.	Caste.	Residence.	Height.	Age.	REMARKS.
Wuzeer Ali.	Monowar Ali.	Mosulman, Syed.	Muzah Mhow, Pergunnah Khagan, Zillah Futtehpore.	5 feet 5 inches.	35 years.	Round face; wheat color; broad forehead; blue eyes; long nose; a mark on the right eyelid; another on the shoulder marked with small pox on the face.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 834A.

Nynce Tal, the 31st July 1862.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that lands are required to be taken up in the District of Bareilly at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of the Rohilkund Imperial Road, it is hereby notified that land to the extent of 354 acres, 3 roods, and fifteen poles, situated in the villages noted below, is required for the above purpose : —

Pergunnah.	Village.	Area in acres.
		A. R. P.
Futtehpore..	Qasba Serai ...	11 0 0
Ditto ...	Bhurtpore ...	5 3 1
Ditto ...	Jhunda ...	12 0 4
Ditto ...	Duhbo ...	3 1 31
Ditto ...	Rujho Putte ...	21 0 31
Ditto ...	Teekaram ...	
Ditto ...	Rujho Peetam Rai ...	7 3 34
Ditto ...	Humeerpore ...	0 3 16
Ditto ...	Luteespore ...	0 1 20
Ditto ...	Furrookhpore ...	3 2 14
Ditto ...	Kesurpoor ...	7 2 34

Pergunnah.	Village.	Area in Acres.	
		A.	R. P.
Futtehpore ..	Hudaipoor, <i>alias</i> ... }	7	2 20
Ditto ...	Judhurpoor ... }		
Ditto ...	Mungee Nugla ...	6	3 25
Ditto ...	Ghous Gunj ...	11	3 17
Ditto ...	Nuwuded Asok ...	3	0 36
Ditto ...	Doulutpore ...	2	0 21
Ditto ...	Bukynia ...	5	1 8
Ditto ...	Sisya ...	2	3 17
Ditto ...	Puchource Khaleelpore ...	15	1 20
Ditto ...	Bhugwanpore ...	7	2 30
Ditto ...	Belpore ...	9	0 16
Ditto ...	Jhamah ...	0	2 14
Ditto ...	Ojusia ...	2	0 9
Ditto ...	Bhujwanpore ...	5	3 0
Ditto ...	Rampoorah ...	2	3 10
Ditto ...	Sisya Puttee ...	6	3 17
Ditto ...	Samra ...	5	1 0
Ditto ...	Nurelee Alipoor ...	0	2 25
Ditto ...	Nurela ...	9	2 4
Ditto ...	Nusna ...	13	3 6
Ditto ...	Nuksooa ...	3	3 7
Ditto ...	Bakur Gunj ...	12	2 17
Ditto ...	Futteh Gunj ...	3	1 36
Ditto ...	Futteh Gunj ...	11	1 30
Crece ...	Bhudoulea ...	10	1 3
Ditto ...	Nuryawal ...	10	2 30
Ditto ...	Mohunpore ...	9	0 3
Ditto ...	Kusha Hafizpore ...	12	1 24
Ditto ...	Saleh Nugra ...	11	3 35
Ditto ...	Muhespore ...	7	2 13
Ditto ...	Maaholea ...	2	3 21
Ditto ...	Khuleelpore ...	15	2 10
Ditto ...	Johurpoor ...	8	2 20
Ditto ...	Hydrabad, <i>alias</i> ... }	0	0 6
Ditto ...	Kundooa ... }		
Ditto ...	Mutrapoor ...	13	3 34
Ditto ...	Nudousee ...	10	0 34
Ditto ...	Gargia, <i>alias</i> ... }	3	3 8
Ditto ...	Gokulpore ... }		
Ditto ...	Pura Khara ...	6	2 14
Ditto ...	Duntea ...	9	0 30
Total ...		132	3 2

2. This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 839A.

The 2nd August 1862.

Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that land is required to be taken up at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a District Road, it is hereby notified that land, measuring 3 acres 1 rood and 4 poles, situated in Mouzah Dukhinana, Pergunnah Shekoabad, in the District of Mynpoory, is required for the above purpose.

This Declaration is made under Section II., Act VI. of 1857.

No. 842A.

Pundit Kalkapershad, Tehseeldar of Saheswan, in the District of Budaon, is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try cases under Act X of 1859.

No. 846A.

The 4th August 1862.

Abdoola Khan, Tehseeldar of Budaon, having been dismissed from his appointment for official misconduct, is hereby declared incapable of hereafter serving Government in any capacity whatever

A Descriptive Roll of Abdoola Khan is subjoined for general information :—

NAME AND FATHER'S NAME.	PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION.	SIZE.	AGE.	RELIGION, CASTE, OR TRIBE.	WHERE RESIDING.	
					District.	Pergunnah. Village.
Mahomed A b - doollah K h a n.	Wheat color, middle stature, stout figure, black hair, beard and whiskers, a few marks of small pox on face.	Feet 5 2 35	Months 10	Days 0	Rampore.	Rampore.
Son of Mahomed Akber Khan.					Rampore.	Rampore.
					Rampore.	Rampore.
					Moushman, Puthan.	

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 176A.

Nynce Tal, the 30th July 1862.

Mr. W. Johnston, of the Civil Service, is appointed to be "Commissioner of Excise and Stamps in the North-Western Provinces."

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2014A.

Nynce Tal, the 30th July 1862.

Ghasie Ram, Native Doctor of the Third Class, is appointed to the charge of the Government Charitable Dispensary at Allyghar in the room of First Class Native Doctor Heera Lal, who has proceeded on sick leave.



No. 2021A.

In continuation of the Notification from this Department, No. 1804A, dated the 7th instant, fourteen days preparatory leave of absence, under Section XIV., Clause 2 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr E S Robertson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Cawnpore, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

No. 2060A.

The 4th August 1862.

Three months privilege leave of absence, under Section XII of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. Kaye, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, from the 15th instant, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 1252

Allahabad, the 4th August 1862.

The undermentioned Gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Dispensary Committee at Humnecrpoor —  
Dr. Ruddock, Civil Surgeon  
Mr. P. Wigram, Joint Magistrate  
Lieutenant Repton, Assistant Commissioner  
Mr J. V Sturt and Munsoor  
Alee Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioners.  
Mr. Benson, Deputy Commissioner, to be vice President and Secretary.

No. 1259.

The 5th August 1862.

The undermentioned Native Gentlemen are appointed to be Members of the Dispensary Committee at Saharunpoor —  
Jumna Doss.  
Doonee Chund.  
Gholam Hyder  
By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,  
GEORGE COUPER,  
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 6th August 1862.

No. 1538.—Leave—Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt, Assistant Commissioner, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.  
No. 1540.—Lieutenant H. V. Riddell, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, took his departure to Europe on board the Steam-ship Simla, which was left at sea on the 24th July last.  
No. 1543.—The privilege leave of absence granted to Mr A Leven, Assistant Commissioner, in Punjab Gazette Order No. 1065 of the 22nd May last, is cancelled at his own request.  
R H. DAVIS,  
Secy to Govt., Punjab.

SALT FOR EXPORTATION

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in Store available for exportation on private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts

Name of Districts	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private Trade	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1862	Quantity exported on private Trade or assigned to applicants up to 1st July 1862	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for export on 10th July 1862	REMARKS
		INDIAN MAUNDS	INDIAN MAUNDS	INDIAN MAUNDS	
Ganjam	Nowpuda	3,00,000		1,00,000	Boats are available Do Do Do Do
Godavery	Coringa	1,50,000		1,00,000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	39,989		39,989	
Nellore	Iskapalli	40,000		40,000	Boats are easily obtainable at the first four Ports and at Tungkurpalli they can be procured from the neighbouring Ports
	Varini	30,000		30,000	
	Kustnupatam	10,000		10,000	
	Pikala	19,873½		19,873½	
	Bingunipalli	6,969		6,969	
Madras	Madras	1,00,335	12,931	57,405	
	Ennore	1,35,099		1,35,090	
	Cavelong	34,934		34,934	
Tanjore	Cuttumavadi	50,000		50,000	Boats are available.
	Negapatam	31,120		34,120	
	Vadamanam	43,420	27,000	16,820	
	Nendavassal	74,600		74,600	
Madura	Ke'akarn	51,600		51,600	Do. Do.
	Davi Pattanam	72,000		72,000	
	Thondy	92,400		92,400	

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 1st August 1862  
N B—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the Beach.  
Published for general information,  
By Order of the Board of Revenue,  
C. G MASTER, Acting Sub-Secretary.

W. J. HANSCALL,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.  
FORT WILLIAM,  
The 19th August 1862.

Opium Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,110 Chests, viz,—

Behar Opium	...	1,305
Benares Opium	...	1,135
		-----
Total Chests	...	2,110
		-----

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct. 1862	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,356	1,161	2,520
Total	3,966	3,431	7,400

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
*Offy. Junior Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

Notice.

TREASURY Notes of the Police Superannuation Fund being re-payable to order, on demand, at the Treasury at which the Subscription was originally made, will immediately upon discharge be forwarded to the Accountant-General for cancellation in the Registers of the Loan Office. A separate receipt being taken for the amount from the Payees in support of the entry in the monthly Cash Account.

J. I. HARVEY,

*Offy. Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

FORT WILLIAM; }  
Loan Office, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

Notification.

The following Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 3861, dated 31st July 1862, is published for the information and guidance of all Public Officers.

J. I. HARVEY,

*Offy. Acctt. Genl. to the Govt. of India.*

ACCTT-GENL'S OFFICE, }  
The 15th August 1862. }

1. RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is of opinion that the general receipt given by the Head of an Office on the back of a Pay Abstract is not liable to a Stamp Duty, the receipt being executed in this instance by an Officer of Government in his official capacity and acting on behalf of Government; but that when the amount of the Pay Abstract comes to be distributed the receipts of the payees for salaries exceeding Rupees 20 a month must have a Stamp of one anna affixed to each like other receipts given for the payment of money. The taking of such receipts on the back of a general Pay Abstract does not, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, form any ground of exemption.

2. The question may arise whether, the Law being as above stated, such receipts should be specially exempted from Stamp Duty. The Governor General in Council sees no reason why they should. The tax is one which has been purposely put at such a low uniform rate that it will hardly be felt as a burden by any one; and it therefore appears to His Excellency in Council to be very undesirable to admit of any exemptions from the tax other than those provided for by the Law.

(True Extract.)

(Sd.) A. M. MONTEATH,

*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

**Notice**

SEALED Tenders will be received, up to the 1st September next, for the deepening of Tolly's Canal from the Hooghly River at Kidderpore to near Nowadabad, a distance of about twelve miles.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 Rupees as Earnest Money.

The Party or Parties contracting will be required to give Security to the amount of one-tenth of the value of the work contracted for.

The Tenders will be opened on the 1st September at noon precisely in the presence of the Parties tendering.

THOS. J. ISAAC, C. E.,

*Eng. Ingr., Calcutta and Eastern Canals  
and Agra Division.*

**Notice.**

MERCANTILE Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Jynteah Hills are invited to make offers to the undersigned for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, *viz.*, No. 1, Chim Cherra; No. 2, Roeye; No. 3, Letting Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 1,200 per annum. No. 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THEODORE SMITH,

*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*

*Sheriff's Office, the 2nd August 1862.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

DAVID COWIE,

*Sheriff.*

সরিফ আফিস ২ আগষ্ট মন ১৮৬২ শাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৭ আগষ্ট ১৮৬২ শাল বুধবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান অগ্নিমিত্ত বহু দেশের কোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট আপন আদালত যত্নে ওয়েন্টারমিনের এবং এডমিরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্প্রদায় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এবিসয় সকলে অবগত রাখুন।

DAVID COWIE,

*Sheriff.*

**CUSTOMS.**

List of Unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1862, June 6th	2 Casks, 3 C, W in triangle H	... City of Benares.
„ February 7th	1 Cask, B B in diamond	... Queen of the South.
„ „ 20th	1 Case, no mark	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,  
The 19th August 1862. }

J. A. CRAWFORD,  
*Officiating Collector of Customs.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

C. B. GARRETT,  
*Offg. Collector, Income Tax.*

HOOGHLY, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

**Notice**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

CENTRAL DIVN., CUTTACK; } W. J. MONEY,  
Collector's Office, } Collector.  
The 1st August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. GREY,  
*Offg. Collector.*

NUDDRA INCOME TAX OFFICE, }  
The 5th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

By Order, &c.,  
J. MACKENZIE,  
*Offg. Secy to the  
Income Tax Commission.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 31st July 1862. }

**Notice.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

COLIN MACKENZIE,  
*Collector.*

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. G. MILLET,  
*Offg. Collector.*

PURNA; }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 5th August 1862. }



**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

W. S. WELLS,  
Collector.

BANCOOLAH,  
The 8th August 1862 }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

C. B. SKINNER,  
Collector.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Bhanupore,  
The 8th August 1862 }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day

of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

H. ALEXANDER,  
Collector.

PATNA  
Income Tax Office,  
The 6th August 1862 }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

T. B. PLACOCK,  
Offg. Collector.

MALDAH,  
Collector's Office,  
The 7th August 1862 }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Collector.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP;  
Gya,  
The 6th August 1862 }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner or Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

G. N. OAKES, Major,

First Class Deputy Commissioner.

PURULIA, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

**General Notice.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except as provided in Sections V. and VI. of Act XVI. of 1862, the assessment of the Duties contained in Schedules 1 and 2, for the year commencing from the 31st day of July 1862, upon the several persons liable thereto, either on their own behalf or on behalf of any other person, shall be at the same rate and on the same amount at and on which such persons were or shall be assessed for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862.

G. N. OAKES, Major,

First Class Deputy Commissioner.

PURULIA, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

R. D. MANGLES,  
Collector.

TIRUPURAN;  
Collector's Office, }  
The 31st July 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. C. SUTHERLAND,

Offg. Collector.

RAJSHAHY COLLECTORATE, }  
The 9th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. D. LOCKWOOD,

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE, } Offg. Collector.  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

L. R. TOTTENHAM,

FURBERDPORE COLLECTORATE, } Collector.  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. M. HALLIDAY,  
*Offg. Collector.*

ZILLAH CHUMPARUN; }  
*Income Tax Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same in the Dumoh District as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. N. H. MACLEAN, *Major,*  
*Deputy Commr. of Dumoh.*

DUMOH; }  
*Deputy Commr.'s Office,*  
*The 7th August 1862.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (the Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of this District, or to the Assessor of the Town of Akyah, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return

thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. W. RIPLEY,  
*Deputy Commissioner of Akyah.*

AKYAH; }  
*Depty. Commr.'s Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. D. WARD,  
*Collector.*

CHITTAGONG; }  
*Collector's Office,*  
*The 6th August 1862.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, excepting that of the city of Dacca; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. J. REYNOLDS,  
*Offg. Collector.*

DACCA COLLECTORATE; }  
*The 12th August 1862.*

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.  
Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), in the District of Tirhoot, will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or Assessor of the District for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

T. BRUCE LANE,  
Collector

TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

Notice

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.  
Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioner, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

F. ALEXANDER,  
Offg. Collector

MOONCHUR, }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 15th August 1862 }

Notice.

Two men in the dress of Jogees, calling themselves Mohunnath and Luckernath, and accompanied by a party, both men and women, have been arrested at Ghazeeabad, on the Grand Trunk Road, in the Meerut District, under violent suspicion.

They had in their possession a large amount in cash, and a quantity of silk and new cloths of various kinds, apparently made up into wearing apparel. Also a large assortment of silver rings and female ornaments, some drugs, and two "roomals" or "ungauchas" stained with blood. From their statements it is believed that they have lately been in Bengal.

Further particulars and detailed lists of the property will be furnished to any Magistrate on application to the undersigned.

WILLIAM A. FOLBES,  
Offg. Magistrate.

MEERUT, }  
The 9th August 1862. }

Wanted

A Serishtadar and Head Clerk for the Sub-Divisional Office of the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Bowsee. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem.

Candidates must submit their Testimonials of Character and qualifications in Oordoo and English to the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

C. B. SKINNER  
Magistrate

Nuddea Rivers

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 12th to 14th August 1862

NAME OF RIVERS	Least Depth of Water	REMARKS
MAIABANGAH	1 ft In	
Above Entrance in Ganges	33 6	
On the Entrance Shoal	25 6	
Thence to Hat Bauldeah 14 Miles	23 6	
Hat Bauldeah to Aluckdeah	20 0	
Aluckdeah to Kissen-gunge, 38 Miles	21 0	
Kissen-gunge to Hooghly River 31 Miles	23 0	
BHAI GURUTTI		
Entrance	11 3	
Thence to Jeagunge	11 6	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 Miles	18 6	
Cutwa to Nudda 46 Miles	15 9	
JITTINGHUR		
Entrance	17 0	
Thence to Kurcompoor, 19 Miles	17 10	
Kurcompoor to Peckakatta, 35 Miles	18 8	
Peckakatta to Nudda 60 Miles	19 3	

Height on Gauge at Bhaugulpore, on the 14th August 1862, plus 21 feet 7½ inches

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 16th August 1862.



Advertisement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle, at his Office, in Burdwan, up to 5 P M of the 15th September next, for the works noted in the subjoined Schedule, and will be opened there at 2 P M on the day following in the presence of such of the parties or of their Agents as may be present

2 Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of work may be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to

The Executive Engineer, First Division, Grand Trunk Road,—Raneegunge

The Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle,—Burdwan

The Chief Engineer, Bengal,—Calcutta

3 No Tenders will be received except in the printed Form.

4 Tenders to be superscribed,—“Tenders for works on the First Division, Grand Trunk Road”

5 Parties tendering must lodge with each Tender as earnest money a sum of Rupees 100 in Currency Bills, which will be returned to those parties whose Tenders may be rejected

6 Parties may tender for one or more Contracts, but in this case a separate Tender, with earnest money, must be submitted for each Contract noted in the subjoined Schedule

7 The lowest Tender or any other Tender will not necessarily be accepted —

SCHEDULE

Contract	Portions of Road and lengths in Miles	Nature of Work
Contract A	Grand Trunk Road, miles 1 to 28	Collection of metal and spreading
Ditto B	“ “ “ “ 28 to 58	Ditto
Ditto C	“ “ “ “ 58 to 88	Ditto
Ditto D	“ “ “ “ 88 to 118	Ditto
Ditto E	“ “ “ “ 118 to 137	Ditto
Ditto F	Bancoorah Branch Road via Raneegunge	3 Ditto

W D. SHORF, *Lieut-Col, R E,*  
*Supdg. Engineer, Burdwan Circle*  
BURDWAN,  
The 14th August 1862. }

Wanted

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c, as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, *Captain,*  
*Depty. Commissioner*

ZILLAH GONDAH ;  
Depty. Commr.'s Office,  
The 1st August 1862. }

Advertisement

\* SEALED Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1862, for the supply of 1,250 Chests of Congo Black Tea, averaging 86 lbs each, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores free of all extra charges whatsoever on or about 31st July 1863, but no payments will be made prior to June 1863.

2. Each Chest must be well packed in good matting, and secured with strong rattan lashings. No broken or damaged Chest will be received.

3 The quality of Tea to be subjected as usual to approval or rejection of a Committee, and payment will be made for such quantity only as may be passed by the said Committee

4 The Contractor must lodge in deposit at this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (10,000) ten thousand in cash, Government Paper, Bank Shares or other tangible Security for the due fulfilment of his engagement

5 Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1862 at 1 P M, in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and the most favorable offer, if approved of, will be accepted

6 Samples of Tea required can be had on application at this Office.

7 Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred Rupees and be sealed and superscribed—“Tender for Tea”

8 The deposit on the approved Tender will be retained, and the Tenderer will be required to sign the Contract Bond, and furnish his Security within three days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender by the Commissary General being notified to him, in failure of which his deposit will be forfeited to Government

9 The deposits of all others will be returned to the respective parties immediately after the successful competitor has been declared.

10 The Commissary General reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Commissary General,

R. Q. MAINWARING, *Captain,*  
*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

MADRAS ;  
Comms. Office,  
The 18th July 1862. }

[ 2961 ]

No. 17.

**Commissariat Notice.**

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Ranceegunge up to 1 P. M. of the 2nd day of September 1862, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day, in the presence of all Parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule:—

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer.
3. Tenders are to be subscribed for—"Paddy Straw and Grass, &c."
4. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.
5. Parties tendering for the following assortment of articles are required to tender a rate for each and every article embraced within the assortment.
6. Tendering Parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

Number of Tenders.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specification of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Green Grass for Bullocks ..	Twelve Months from 1st November 1862.	Mds. S. C. 1015 0 0	Executive Commissariat Officer, Ranceegunge. Deliverable both at Station and on Command.	Daily as required.	Rupees 300.	Rupees 1,350.	The very best.	
2	" " for Horses ..		4927 0 0						
3	Grass, dry ..		12010 0 0						
4	Paddy Straw for Elephants..		876 0 0						
5	" " for Bullocks ...		3010 0 0						

E. A. GRUBB, *Captain,*  
*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

RANCEEGUNGE;  
Executive Commissariat Office, }  
The 1st August 1862.

Commissariat Notice

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P M of the 5th September, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles noted in the subjoined Schedule

- 2 Form of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application
- 3 Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Provisions and Stores for Port Blair."
- 4 Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
- 5 Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference
- 6 Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note
- 7 Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tenders to one only

SCHEDULE.

Provisions and Stores for Port Blair

Number of Tenders	Details	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity properly deliverable during the Contract	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Installation of Inventory and Specification of delivery	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tenders	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract	Quality of Supply
	CLASS A					Rs.	Rs.	
	Beef, Salt { Prime Mess		7,000 lbs					
	Pork, " { cured in the		7,000 "					
	United Kingdom							
	CLASS B.							
	Biscuit, Troop, 1st quality		12,000 "					
	Flour, Country, 1st sort		15,000 "					
	Soojee, cleaned and sifted		15,000 "					
	CLASS C.							
	Rice, Ballam		6,80,000 "					
	" Table		6,510 "					
	CLASS D							
	Coffee, picked and cleaned		1,162 "					
	Dhall, Urhur		38,000 "					
	" Oorud		8,000 "					
	" Moong		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862.		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghant	One Half on the 5th October, balance on the 1st December 1862			Best Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghant.
						150	500	
						500	2,000	
						300	1,000	

Number of Tenders	Details	Period for which Contract is invited	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract	Quality of Supply
	CLASS D — (Concluded)					Rs	Rs	
	Gram, Patna, 1st quality, picked and cleaned		80,000 lbs					
	Peas, Split		6,000 "					
	Sugar, best, Benares		1,500 "					
	" Benares, 2nd quality		25,000 "			500	1,000	
	Wheat, Doodah, picked and cleaned		80,000 "					
	Class E							
	Ghee, Buffalo		10,000 "			500	2,000	
	Class F							
	Candles, Wax		10 "					
	Oil, Mustard		30,000 "					
	" Coconut		2,000 "			150	500	
	" Poppy		10 "					
	Class G							
	Goats, castrated		No 200					
	Sheep		" 500			100	400	
	Class H							
	Alum		50 lbs					
	Coriander Seed		1,000 "					
	Cumin		500 "					
	Chiretta		50 "					
	Caraway Seed		50 "					
	Cardamums		150 "					
	Cloves		100 "					
	Grass, dried or plums		200 "					
	Garlic		1,500 "					
	Honey		25 "					
	Hurra, Chota		25 "					
	Kuth Karinga		50 "			100	200	
	" Catechu		15 "					
	Lime Juice		10 dozens					
	Linseed Meal		24 lbs					
	Mustard, Europe		250 "					
	Onions, Dried		1,500 "					
	Potatoes		1,500 "					
	Pepper, Long		25 "					
	Plaster of Paris		2 "					
	Rasout		10 "					
	Tamarinds, Dried		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862		To Executive Officer at his Godown B. 1 - at	One half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862			Very best. Muster can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Barraghaut

A D DICKENS, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

PORT WILLIAM;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 16th August 1862.



( 2964 )

## ADVERTISEMENT OF RE-SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the Khas Mehal situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to re-sale, on the default of the first Purchaser, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Monday, the 25th of August 1862, corresponding with the 10th of Bhadro 1269 B S and 11th of Bhadro 1269 U S.

The Purchaser of the Mehal will be subject to the undermentioned conditions —

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1st —The Estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price

2nd —A deposit of 25 per cent to be at once made upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, or if the day be a close holiday, then on the first Office day reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser

3rd —The sale to be subject to the existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and the Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummadundee made by the Revenue Authorities

4th —The annual embankment charges of the Mehal which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the Purchaser as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The existing arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the embankments will remain in force

5th —The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehal under the heading of Sudder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of the Estate

6th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate the Purchaser will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other areas of Revenue

No. of Lot	Collectorate Township Number	Name of Mehal and Pergunna	Area			Sudder Jumma.			Upset Price			REMARKS.
			B	C	B	Rs	As	P	Rs	As	P	
1	1852	Koddalen, Pergunna Kaseejora	1,089	5	11	1,157	8	0	2,915	0	0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 Umlee. The future Purchaser will have right to collect and will be held responsible for Govt. Revenue from the 19th of July last.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 4th August 1862. }

COLIN MACKENZIE,  
Collector.

[ 2965 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bograh, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 69, dated 28th June 1862, and Commissioner of Rajshahye Division's Memorandum No. 30, dated 4th July 1862, in the Bograh Collectorate, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, corresponding with 15th Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of each Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below —

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum, calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communication.

This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Statement.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma	Upset Price	REMARKS.
			B K. G.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	
11	827	Mouzah Pyekorah, Pergunnah Katar-mulla	467 0 0	115 8 0	231 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1272 B. S.
14	714	Mouzah Damrool Koroee, Tuppah Koosumbee	290 4 9½	41 5 3½	82 10 7	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 B. S.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 25th July 1862. }

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal, bearing date the 7th day of January 1862, and made in a certain cause pending on the Equity side of the said Court wherein Catherine Ross is Plaintiff and Seth Arratoon Apear is Defendant, the Creditors of Robert Ross, late of Calcutta, a Member of the Firm of Cook and Company, Stable-keepers, deceased, are required to come in and prove their respective debts before the Master of the High Court of Judicature at Port William in Bengal, at his Office in the Court House on or before the 13th day of September, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Decree. Dated this 13th day of August 1862.

JOSEPH GOODHVE,  
Master.

REMPRY AND ROGERS,  
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of Shama- } On Saturday, the 2nd  
churn Ghose, an Insol- } day of August instant,  
vent. } it was ordered that the  
first Saturday in the month of August in the year  
1863 be appointed for the further hearing of this  
matter so far as relates to the Insolvent's joint  
Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the con-  
trary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged  
personally as well as to his after acquired property  
from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of  
and against the said Insolvent at the time of the  
filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, Attorney.

In the matter of Shama- } On Saturday, the 2nd  
churn Ghose, an } day of August instant,  
Insolvent. } it was ordered that  
Saturday, the 26th day of November next, be  
appointed for the further hearing of this matter,  
so far as relates to the Insolvent's separate Estate,  
and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary  
on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged  
personally as well as to his after acquired property  
from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of  
and against the said Insolvent at the time of the  
filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 12th August 1862.

In the matter of Kader } On Thursday, the  
Bux Otagur, carrying } 14th day of August  
on trade and business } instant, it was ordered  
in Matenabooroot, in } that the matters of the  
Zillah 24 Pergunnahs, } petition of the said In-  
but at present residing } solvent be heard on  
at Bow Bazar, in the } Saturday, the 5th day  
Town of Calcutta, Trad- } of November next, and  
er, an Insolvent. } that the said Insolvent  
do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Molloy and Dallas, Attorneys.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 15th August 1862.

In the matter of John } On Friday, the 15th  
Charles Monnier, late } day of August instant,  
Fourth Class Inspect- } it was ordered that the  
ing Post-Master of the } matters of the petition  
Dacca Division, but } of the said Insolvent be  
now a Prisoner for debt } heard on Saturday, the  
in Her Majesty's Great } 8th day of November  
Jail of Calcutta, in the } next, and that the said  
custody of the Sheriff } Insolvent do then attend  
of Calcutta, an Insol- } to be examined by the  
vent. } said Court.

Shireore, Attorney.

In the matter of Samuel } On Saturday, the 16th  
David Seymour, of Me- } day of August instant,  
reduth's Lane, in the } it was ordered that the  
Town of Calcutta, a } matters of the petition of  
Clerk in the Office of } the said Insolvent be  
the East India Railway } heard on Saturday, the  
Company, an Insolvent } 5th day of August in-  
stant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend  
to be examined by the said Court.

Carapet, Attorney.

In the matter of Samuel } Notice, that an appli-  
David Seymour, of } cation for an *ad interim*  
Mereduth's Lane, in } protection order has been  
the Town of Calcutta, } this day made by the  
Clerk in the Office of } said Insolvent, and that  
the East India Railway } such application will be  
Company, an Insolvent, } heard and disposed of  
by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent  
Court on Monday, the 25th day of August instant,  
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous  
of opposing such application must appear before the  
said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Carapet, Attorney.

In the matter of Samuel } Notice, that the peti-  
David Seymour, of } tion of the said Insol-  
Mereduth's Lane, in the } vent seeking the bene-  
Town of Calcutta, a } fit of the Act XI Vic.,  
Clerk in the Office of } cap XXI, was filed in  
the East India Railway } the Office of the Chief  
Company, an Insolvent, } Clerk on the 16th day  
of August instant, and by an order of the same  
date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent  
were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapet, Attorney.

In the matter of Kartick } On Monday, the 18th  
Churn Roy, of Kumul- } day of August instant,  
vankabare, in the } it was ordered that the  
Town of Calcutta, for- } matters of the petition  
merly a Banian, jointly } of the said Insolvent be  
with Deenath Sen, } heard on Saturday, the  
to the Firm of Messrs. } 8th day of November  
Gonger, Jenkins and } next, and that the Sheriff  
Company, Merchants } and Governor of the  
and Agents, and also a } Calcutta Jail being  
Trader, but at present a } served with this order  
Prisoner for debt in the } to bring up the body  
Common Jail of Cal- } of the said Insolvent  
cutta, an Insolvent. } before the said Court on  
the said 8th day of November next, to be  
examined by the said Court.

Beeby, Attorney.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No. 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the Style or Firm of W. S. Palmer and Company, Merchant, an Insolvent.

Pearson, Attorney.

In the matter of Kartick Churn Roy, of Kumbhnyankabare, in the Town of Calcutta formerly a Baniun, jointly with Demanath Sen, to the Firm of Messrs Gouger, Jenkins and Company, Merchants and Agents, and also a Trader, but at present a Prisoner for debt in the Common Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent

Beeby, Attorney

In the matter of Ramdoyall and Mootedoll, both, respectively, of Burra Bazar, in Town of Calcutta, lately carrying on business together in co partnership at Burra Bazar aforesaid, under the style of Ramdoyall Mootedoll, also carrying on business at Ringoon in Burmah, under the same style, as Merchants and Dealers in Piece Goods and Country Produce, Insolvents

Pittar, Attorney

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th August 1862

### Notice

The interest and responsibility of D. D. Begg in our Firm ceased on this date

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co

CAWNPORE,  
The 30th April 1862

We have this day admitted Mr. JOHN M. TRIFTON and DUNCAN MACNEILL as Partners in our Firm.

BEGG, MAXWELL & Co.

CAWNPORE,  
The 1st May 1862.

### Notice.

Mr. JAMES PERCY LEITCH is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

FOUBES & Co.

BOMBAY,  
The 1st August 1862.

On Monday, the 11th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 18th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee

Notice that the petition of the said Insolvents seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic. cap. XXI was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 16th day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee

### East India Tea Company "Limited."

A HALF-YEARLY General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No 14, Strand, on Monday, the 25th August 1862, at 12 o'clock.

By Order of the Directors,

R. BLECHYADEN,  
Secy, pro-tem

CALCUTTA,  
The 13th August 1862

### Notice.

STORER a Bank Note, No. 14151A, 11, for Rupees 100

### The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited."

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, at noon

By Order of the Directors,

GOLDEN, SIMON & Co.,  
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th August 1862

### Lost.

THE upper half of the Government Promissory Note No. 39300, of the 1 Per Cent. Loan of 1845, for Company's Rupees 1,600, last enclosed to the Uncovenanted Service Bank Ltd. Payment of the above Note and of Interest thereon has been stopped at the Loan Office and application is about to be made to Government for the issue of a duplicate Note in favor of the Proprietors

### Lost.

Two Halves of Government of India Note, No. 03602, for Rupees 50, and 03702, for Rupees 50

### Postal Notice.

No. 33

The 19th August 1862.

THE Public are informed that Packages for Dinapore and other Stations off the Grand Trunk Road, posted for dispatch by the Government Bullock Train, cannot be forwarded by this Department to such Stations during the rains. The Train does not run to Dinapore, &c., and country carts, which are not always procurable at this season of the year, have no covers to prevent damage to Goods by exposure in transit. It appears, therefore, advisable to detain them at Sherghotty, Barhee, &c., intimation being sent by Mail to the addressees on the arrival of Goods, who should instruct the Post Office how to forward their property.

W. H. MAO WAN,  
Post Master, Calcutta.



NOTICES issued by the  
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 165.

The 12th August 1862.—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Nemesis* will be closed on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Weight.			Vid. Marseilles.			Vid. Southampton.				
Postage.	Under 1	Ounce	Rs.	0	6	0	Rs.	0	4	0
	" 1	"	"	0	8	0	"	0	8	0
	" 1	"	"	0	14	0	"	0	8	0
	" 1	"	"	1	0	0	"	1	0	0
	" 2	"	"	2	0	0	"	1	0	0

No. 167.

The 13th August 1862.—The Post-Master begs to inform the Public that the Overland Express Packet of the 2nd August 1862, and the Safe Dak

of the 1st idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.

No. 169.

The 18th August 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that in consequence of the departure of the Steamer *Thunder* having been postponed, the Mails for Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, will be closed at this Office on Friday, the 22nd instant, at 6 P. M., instead of the 20th, as previously notified.

No. 170.

The 19th August 1862.—An After-Packet per Steamer *Nemesis* will be kept open at this Office till 1 P. M. of the 23rd instant.

ERRATUM.

Vide Calcutta Gazette of 16th August 1862, Page 2899, first column, 8th line, for words " Resolution cannot therefore," read " Resolution can therefore."



# The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4170.

Fort William, the 15th August 1862.

*Notification.*—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State, on the subject of the Resolution of the Governor General in Council, dated the 17th October 1861, regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land revenue, together with the Circular instructions this day issued to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, are published for general information:—

INDIA OFFICE,  
London, 9th July 1862.

REVENUE.

No. 14.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

MY LORD,—*Para. 1.* The letter from your Excellency's predecessor in Council, dated 21st October last (No. 18), with which was forwarded a Resolution\* which "had been made public regarding the sale of waste lands in fee simple, and the redemption of existing land revenue," has been under my consideration in Council.

2. Her Majesty's Government have considered with the greatest care and deliberation the important questions which form the subject of that Resolution, and the still more important question which is necessarily raised by the consideration of them, namely, that of a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India, and I now proceed to communicate to you the conclusions at which they have arrived.

3. The first Section of the Resolution (paragraphs 8 to 37) relates to the grant or sale of waste lands not under assessment.

4. I have perused with the greatest satisfaction the observations contained in paragraph 6 of the Resolution, in which the Government state it to be their firm conviction that, in order to obtain "permanent good results from" these "measures," it is indispensable, not only that no violence be done to the long existing rights which, sometimes in a rude, sometimes in a complicated form, are possessed by many of the humblest occupants of the soil in India, but that these rights be nowhere slighted or even overlooked.

"Scrupulous respect for them is one of the most solemn duties of the Government of India, as well as its soundest policy, whatever may be the mode in which that Government may think fit to deal with rights of its own." Her Majesty's Government cordially participate in these sentiments, and I trust that you will carefully enforce their observance in all parts of India. The mode in which dormant claims on lands now uncultivated and apparently deserted are proposed to be dealt with will be referred to in a subsequent part of this Despatch.

5. The waste lands in different parts of India are found under such varying conditions that it would be difficult, if not impracticable, to deal with all in the same manner. In the greater part of the country no material objection to the proposed plan may perhaps be anticipated; but in distant and wild tracts the case will be widely different. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is confidently "anticipated that harmony of interests between permanent European settlers and the half-civilized tribes, by whom most of the waste Districts and the country adjoining them are thinly peopled, will conduce to the material and moral improvement of large classes of the Queen's Indian subjects, which, for any such purposes, have long been felt by the Government to be almost out of the reach of its ordinary agencies." I cannot but fear that such anticipations are little likely to be realized in frontier Districts, such as the Huzara mountains, the Hilly tracts on our North-Eastern boundary, and other similar localities which are inhabited by warlike and predatory clans. It is assumed that half-civilized tribes will be ready to appreciate a community of interests between the European settlers and themselves, I apprehend, on the contrary, that, passionately attached as they are known to be to their ancestral lands, they might rather regard the intrusion of European strangers as an encroachment and a wrong inflicted on themselves. Differences and quarrels ending in affrays and bloodshed might arise, which would lead to the necessity of employing an armed force for their suppression. Such has been the result of our experience in many of our Colonial possessions, of which a signal example may be found in the recent unhappy occurrences in New Zealand. It is unfortunately the case that situations such as those referred to are, from their

climate, the best adapted to European constitutions, and, therefore, not unlikely to attract British settlers, but phierd as they are, to use the words of the Resolution, beyond the reach of the ordinary agencies of Government, the necessity of affording protection to such scattered Europeans as might settle on them would render their occupation by British subjects a source, in a political sense, rather of weakness than of strength to the Indian Government, and would certainly involve an amount of expenditure far outweighing any advantages which could be expected from it. I must, therefore, desire that the greatest caution be exercised in allowing grants of land in outlying Districts where the arrangements for the protection of life and property are still imperfectly organized.

6. It is proposed (paragraph 29) that the price to be set upon waste lands "should not exceed Rupees 2 [five shillings] per acre for uncleared land, or Rupees 5 [ten shillings] per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, subject to deduction of area for swamps or uncultivable land."

7. It is apparently intended to apply this Rule to all lands throughout India, now unassessed and without immediate claimants, with the sole exception (paragraphs 23 and 24) of "special tracts," which, for the public interests, it may be necessary to reserve for future disposal, and of "reserves of grazing land, or of land for the growth of trees, or of firewood near Towns and Stations, or for other special purposes, such as sites for sanatoria, building lots, &c., &c.," which "are not to be sold without the special sanction of Government."

8. The proposal to divide all the unassessed and unclaimed lands throughout India into two classes, those which are "encumbered with jungle" and those which are not, and to sell the lands of each class at an uniform price per acre, without any regard to their situation or to their presumed fertility, appears to me to be untenable. A tract enjoying every advantage of soil, climate, and situation, placed perhaps close to a navigable river, or in the immediate vicinity of a projected Railway Station, is to be dealt with as if of no more value than a tract of sandy desert, far removed from all means of irrigation, and even from communication with other Districts. It cannot be supposed that land, although now uncultivated and unclaimed, on the banks, for instance, of the Barce Doab Canal, is worth no more than land situated at five or ten miles beyond its fertilizing influence. Even in the Sunderbuns, to which especial reference is made in the Resolution, I have reason to believe that the proposed Rule of an uniform price would be inapplicable. On the side bordering on the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore the land is represented to lie low, and to be constantly liable to inundation by salt water, rendering expensive embankments absolutely necessary, whereas on the Backergunge side the land is comparatively high, requiring less protection from the encroachments of the sea, and, in addition, is much more fertile. It cannot surely be contended that lands differing so entirely in their intrinsic value ought to be sold at the same price.

9. For these reasons, and others to which I shall not now refer in detail, Her Majesty's Government cannot approve of the proposal to fix an uniform price for all unassessed and unclaimed

land throughout India without reference to locality or situation, and I have accordingly to request that your Excellency in Council will immediately take measures for withdrawing the offer made in paragraph 29 of the Resolution. The several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors should be instructed to fix, after communication with the chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province, of which a public announcement should be made.

10. In regard to the mode of sale, I am of opinion that the course adopted in many of our Colonies should be pursued; and that the lands applied for should be put up to auction at a minimum or up-set price, and sold to the highest bidder. This plan has been followed in the Madras Presidency under the Rules promulgated in August 1859. It is true that, in paragraph 30 of the Resolution, provision is made for the sale by auction of any lot for which more than one intending purchaser may apply, but the proceeding is evidently meant to be exceptional, and the grant is, in all ordinary cases, to be made to the applicant at a fixed price.

11. I observe that, under paragraph 25, "when the land is unsurveyed, immediate possession may be given on payment of the Collector's estimate of the cost of survey." I am of opinion that this provision should be modified, and that the following course should be pursued. If the land should be unsurveyed the first step will be to survey it, the applicant, of course, depositing the estimated cost of that proceeding. On the completion of the survey, and at once in the case of surveyed land, the boundaries of the plot should be marked out, and an Advertisement should be issued, describing the land to be sold by auction, stating the up-set price, and specifying the place and date of sale. At the sale the land will be assigned to the person offering the highest price, or, in the event of no competition, to the applicant at the up-set price, the cost of Survey (if made) being added in both cases. The Advertisement should be posted on the land itself, as well as in the neighbouring Villages, and in all other usual places. I consider the previous marking out of the boundaries of the land applied for to be absolutely indispensable, if only as a means of attracting the attention of the residents in the neighbourhood, by whom the mere issue of an Advertisement might probably pass unnoticed. Thirty days after the publication of that Advertisement, and subject to the considerations hereafter to be adverted to in regard to the necessity of a legislative enactment for disposing of the claims of third persons subsequently preferred, possession might be given to the purchaser.

12. I have also to point out to you that some alteration is required in the language used in the second clause of paragraph 10. It is there stated that, "at the grantee's option, a fixed annual sum may be paid, at the rate of ten per cent., on any unpaid portion of the price of the grant which will then be under hypothecation until the price is paid in full." This provision is explained in paragraph 28 to mean that interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum is to be charged on any balance of the purchase money which may remain unpaid; but as it stands it is open to the interpretation that the purchase money may be paid off by ten yearly instalments without interest.

13. In order to carry out the provisions contained in paragraphs 17 to 19 of the Resolution legislative action is indispensably necessary. It is therein declared that if, within thirty days of the date of the application (or, as directed in paragraph 11, from the issue of the Advertisement), any prior claim of property or occupancy in the land applied for should be preferred, such claim is to be "disposed of," and, apparently, satisfied by the applicant himself. If, however, after the expiration of the thirty days, when the formal allotment of the land will have taken place, "any person shall establish a right of property in the land so allotted, the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted *bona fide* shall not be disturbed. But, provided the claim be made within one year from the allotment, the claimant, on proof of his right, and on shewing good reason why his claim was not advanced before the allotment was made, shall be entitled to receive from the Government full compensation for the actual value of his interest in such land. After the expiration of a year all rights of third persons which have not been already claimed will be altogether barred, as well in regard to compensation as against the land," subject, however, to such exceptions as are admitted by the existing law of limitation.

14. It appears to me impossible that, in any country possessing regular tribunals a Resolution of the Executive Government would be held to override the existing law. Suppose that a man within the first year "establishes a right of property" in land which has been "allotted" by Government to another. He is not, however, according to the Resolution, to be put in possession of the land, because the possession of the party to whom the land has been granted must not be disturbed; he is only to receive full compensation for the actual value of his interest. But the man may decline the compensation, and demand the land. In such a case I apprehend the Courts would have no alternative but to decree possession. He may also fail to establish his right within the first year, but may succeed in establishing it ten years later. In this case, too, I presume, the Courts must uphold the existing law, and would refuse to recognize any arbitrary curtailment, by a Resolution of the Government, of the time of limitation which that law lays down.

15. It may be argued that such claims will seldom or never be preferred in respect to lands in such tracts of wild and uncultivated country as were mainly in view when the Resolution was under preparation. Even this supposition is very doubtful. Throughout the wilds of the Sunderbuns, as soon as the Government manifested a desire to dispose of the land to grantees, every acre of the forest was claimed by the Zemindars of the adjoining Districts, as included in their permanently-settled Estates, and a legislative enactment was required to dispose of these pretensions. In other parts of India much land that is now, and has long been, waste and unclaimed, was formerly, and within no remote period, populous and fully cultivated. The descendants of the old proprietors know their rights, although they may have allowed them to lie dormant while no object was to be gained by asserting them. They may have emigrated to distant Villages, and may not even hear of the allotment of their ancestral lands to strangers till long after the period prescribed in your Resolution. Whatever may be the strict

letter of the law of limitation, as defined by the Act of 1859, the habits and feelings of the people are undoubtedly in favor of the rights derived from ancestral possession, however long the time may be during which they have remained unclaimed. Even, admitting that a suit for the recovery of land after twelve years' adverse possession would be barred by the existing law, I apprehend that the cause of action would be held to lie only from the date of allotment, and that the possession of the grantee would be at any time liable to disturbance until after that period had expired.

16. But the objection to the measure is much stronger when applied to ryotwarry Districts, in which, it is declared in paragraph 35, "lands for which an assessment has been fixed, but which have been uncultivated for five years or upwards, and which are at the absolute disposal of the Government, may be sold under the same conditions as unassessed waste land, excepting that the price shall be twenty years' purchase of the assessment." If this provision be acted on there can be little question that claimants without number will spring up, possessing rights hitherto held to be indefeasible under *meeras* and other similar tenures in Madras and Bombay, or the *jenni* tenures in Malabar, causing a most serious amount of embarrassment to the Local Governments.

17. The whole question requires deliberate and mature consideration. Under any circumstances I am of opinion that the greatest caution will be required in making grants of land, irrespective of claims which may subsequently be advanced by third parties, except within tracts of country in which there may be a reasonable approach to certainty that valid claims will not be put forward, or, at any rate, to no considerable extent. If it should be deemed expedient to bar by law the right of re-entry on the land after so short a period as thirty days, the right to compensation should, at all events, remain in force for a longer period. The necessary provision in both cases can obviously be effected only through the means of a legislative enactment. The mode of assessing the compensation to be awarded in such cases should, of course, be clearly laid down by law, and the amount should have reference only to the value of the interest at the date of allotment, irrespective of any increased value which might subsequently be given to the land by the labor or expenditure of the grantee.

18. The Rules contained in paragraphs 31 and 32 for reserving adjoining lands for grantees under certain conditions must, it appears to me, be abrogated, as inconsistent with the plan of auction sales now ordered. The actual possessor of any grant will be able to become the purchaser of any additional land which he may require simply by offering a higher price than any one else is willing to give.

19. The provisions for the commutation of existing grants into grants under the new Rules, and for the redemption of the rent on unassessed lands already granted, contained in paragraphs 33 and 50, obviously require revision. In the latter of these paragraphs it is stated that "grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sunderbuns, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue, at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency



" of the grant, provided it shall not exceed the rate fixed in paragraph 29 of this Resolution, and if there is no right of occupancy other than that of the lessee or that derived from him."

20. It is evident from the letter under reply that this provision was not intended to include grants on the Neilgherry or Shervaroy Hills, or in Wynaad, as they are specially referred to as "lands which, being assessed at one Rupee per acre, will not be purchaseable for less than twenty Rupees an acre." The words, however, of the Rule are, as it appears to me, wide enough to include not only the holders of such grants, but also such cases as that of the land granted to Mr. Atherton at Kangra, which forms the subject of the second of Lord Stanley's Despatches referred to. He was permitted to purchase the proprietary right over 1,600 acres of land for the sum of Rupees 1,500, subject to an assessment of four annas an acre, which, at the expiration of the existing settlement, was liable to be raised to one Rupee per acre. In both cases it would seem that the grantees might claim to hold their lands discharged of all future payments by tendering the maximum price of Rupees 5 per acre, after deducting, in the latter, the balance already paid.

21. In order to prevent such a result, I have to desire that so much of paragraph 50 as provides that the price to be paid for the redemption of the land revenue on grants already made shall in no case exceed the rate fixed for lands newly granted may be withdrawn.

22. It is declared in paragraph 37 that "the tenure of all waste lands granted under this Resolution will be that of an heritable and transferable property, held in perpetuity, free from all claims, either of the Government or of third parties, prior to or inconsistent with the grant." It must be made perfectly clear by the terms of the grant that the "claims of Government" herein mentioned include only claims on account of land revenue, and do not extend to exempt the possessor of the grant from general taxes, such as those on income, nor from local rates which may hereafter be imposed throughout the District for the construction or maintenance of roads, or for other purposes.

23. I now proceed to that which is by far the most important portion of the Resolution, viz, the redemption of the land revenue.

24. This measure has generally been advocated with the object of promoting the settlement of Europeans in India. In paragraph 4 of the Resolution it is remarked that "the best results to the people of India may be looked for from the settlement of Europeans in climates in which they can live and occupy themselves without detriment to their health, and whence they may direct such improvements as European capital, skill, and enterprise can effect in the agriculture, communications, and commerce of the surrounding country." I fully admit the advantages which have arisen, and which in future are likely to arise from the settlement of Europeans in many parts of India, by the introduction of new or improved processes of agriculture and manufactures, and by the moral influence of their example on the neighbouring population; and I am most anxious that every facility should be given to persons desirous of settling in India with that object in view.

25. It appears to me, however, that an extension of the practice which is pursued in some Districts, particularly in the Hilly tracts of the

Madras Presidency, would amply provide for any extent of redemption with a view to such settlement which would be likely to take place. It does not seem probable that the permission to redeem would be taken advantage of, except in a comparatively small number of cases. The rate of interest which can be obtained in ordinary transactions so far exceeds that which an investment in the purchase of the land assessment would afford that few persons would be likely to adopt that course. The permission given to the settlers in the Neilgherry, Shervaroy, and Pulney Hills to redeem their land tax at twenty years' purchase has not, so far as I am informed, been acted on in a single instance, and the very inconsiderable extent to which the Inamdars of the Madras Presidency, and the owners of property within the Collectorates of Calcutta and Madras, have taken advantage of the power to redeem their quit-rents by a single payment, leads also to the conclusion that only a very few persons would be disposed to avail themselves of the offer.

26. If the power of redeeming was extended at the discretion of the local Governments so as to include lands required for dwelling houses, factories, gardens, plantations, and other similar purposes, it would probably meet every case for which provision need be made. This permission to redeem the land assessment should extend to portions of land comprised within Zemindarries, the jumma of which is not redeemed, a proportionate reduction being, of course, made in the jumma payable to Government.

27. Such a measure, however, would only be a narrow and partial character. The benefit of it would be confined to comparatively very few persons, even if some natives were found to avail themselves of it.

28. But the measure contemplated in Lord Stanley's Despatch, and in the Resolution under discussion, has a much wider scope, and larger and more serious questions arise in the consideration of it than would appear at first sight to be involved.

29. The redemption of the land revenue is authorized, both on lands permanently-settled and on lands temporarily-settled, and "the price to be paid is fixed at twenty years' purchase of the existing assessment," the only limitation being that in every District the permission of redemption shall, in the first instance, be restricted to such a number of Estates as shall, in their aggregate assessment, not exceed ten per cent of the total land revenue.

30. As regards the former, viz., the permanently-settled Estates, no practical difficulty exists if redemption is to be allowed at all as a general measure, a question which will hereafter be considered. The only matter for discussion is the price to be demanded for it.

31. It is remarked in the Resolution that "justice to the public creditor and a due care for the resources of the Government require that, as long as the public revenue is no more than sufficient to meet the current charges of the Empire and the interest of its debt, no lower terms of redemption of a permanent tax forming the security for that debt should be accepted than will, when the price is invested in the public securities, afford a corresponding relief in the payment of interest."

32. The words here used appear to refer to the instructions in Lord Stanley's Despatch of

the 31st December (No. 2) 1858. But it is clear that the object avowedly in view would not be attained by pursuing the course proposed in the Resolution. So long as the Notes of the 5 per cent. loans are purchasable at par, the extinction of a perpetual annuity may be effected without loss by the payment of twenty times its amount. If, however, as anticipated in that Despatch, a reduction of interest on the public debt should take place—such, for example, as would arise from the 4 per cent loan becoming saleable at par—it is clear that the same purpose could only be accomplished by requiring a sum equivalent to twenty five years' purchase of the perpetual annuity, or, in other words, of the jumma of the permanently-settled Estate. In this country the redemption of the land tax is, by the existing Acts of Parliament, permitted on the payment of a capital sum varying according to the actual price at the time of Government Stock, and for this purpose the 3 per cent consolidated annuities, which constitute by far the largest portion of the public debt and bear the lowest rate of interest, are taken as the basis of calculation.

33 When, however, it is proposed to apply the measure to lands under temporary settlement, much more serious questions arise, involving the most important change in the tenure of land throughout the greater part of India.

34. It was stated in Lord Stanley's Despatch of December 1858, that the redemption of the land assessment must necessarily operate as a permanent settlement of the revenue on the lands to which it was applied at the amount of the present assessment, and it is obvious, on the slightest consideration, that this must be the case.

35 We must be prepared then to deal with the measure as effecting, to the extent to which it may be carried, a permanent settlement of the land revenue of India, and it becomes necessary to consider in all its bearings that most serious question which has for so many years been the subject of controversy, and has been viewed in such opposite lights by many of the ablest men who have given their attention to the most important matters of financial and social interest affecting that Empire. Whatever advantages or disadvantages are anticipated from a direct permanent settlement will be equally caused by the indirect mode of attaining the same object by a redemption of the land assessment.

36. Before entering, however, on the general considerations affecting such a measure, I will advert to those which are peculiar to the proposal of redeeming the assessment. Even if the measure be limited to the redemption of one-tenth of the assessment in any District, it appears to me that a very serious difficulty presents itself at the outset. Unless the fair and equal bearing of the assessment on the estates or classes of land which it comprises be first ascertained, it is almost inevitable that loss will be incurred by the State. In all revisions of settlement, even where no increase of the aggregate revenue is obtained, or even expected, it is generally found that, while some Estates or classes of land may fairly be subjected to an increased assessment, others will require an abatement, although the majority may probably be left at the existing rates. It is obvious that if a right of redeeming their assessment, by the payment of a capital sum, be given to the landholders to the extent of one-tenth

of the aggregate revenue of every District, the owners of those Estates will be most anxious to avail themselves of it in which the assessment is the lowest in proportion to the value of the land. On Estates where the assessment is so redeemed, the State will necessarily be precluded from raising it at any future period. On the other hand, the redemption being optional, the owners of land on which the assessment may now press unduly would of course decline to avail themselves of the permission, and they could not fairly be deprived of the relief for which they might reasonably look at the next revision of settlement, because others had taken advantage of it and redeemed their assessment. By this arrangement, therefore, the Government is clearly subjected to a prospective loss. Before redemption can be permitted in any District it is indispensable, therefore, to ascertain that the assessment bears equally on all the Estates or classes of land within it.

37 It is of course impossible to foresee to what extent the owners of land would be disposed to avail themselves of permission to redeem the assessment, but we must be prepared to meet the consequences of the disposition becoming general.

38 If the disposition to redeem should exist to any great extent, and if the power of so doing is to be held out as a boon to the landowners generally, it is difficult to see on what principle the permission could be restricted to such proportion of them only as pay one-tenth of the assessment in each District. The whole benefit of such a limited measure might be appropriated by a few wealthy landowners, and no advantage whatever would be derived from it by the great mass of the occupiers of land. The latter body would complain, and I think with good reason, of being unfairly and unjustly treated. It is this class, however, whose condition it is so manifestly the interest of the Government to raise, and whose attachment it is so desirable to secure. It seems to me, therefore, that if we go so far as to give a right to redeem to the extent of one-tenth of the assessment, it is impossible to stop at that point. We must go further and contemplate a *general* right to redeem the land assessment.

39 Now, even as regards redemption to the extent of one-tenth, there is a consequence which does not seem to have been foreseen, and which, if the redemption were to become general, would produce great difficulty. The amount of capital which would be required incalculably exceeds what can be supposed to be in the hands of the landowners. Nor, indeed, if they were in a condition to provide such a sum, would it be desirable that so large an amount should be placed at the disposal of the Government, which would find itself in the embarrassing position of having its treasury overflowing with money arising from the capitalization of its annual income, which it would have no adequate means of employing or investing.

40. The objection arising from capitalizing the income of the State and depriving it in future years of the steady and stable resource of the land revenue, on which it can, under all circumstances, confidently rely, is most serious. It is not a consideration of slight importance that of all sources of revenue none is so easily collected, and none more willingly paid. Her Majesty's Government would be sorry to deprive the Government of India in future years of this large and most unobjectionable portion of their income, which the people have been immemorially

accustomed to contribute, and which, consequently, all the authority of prescription and tradition in its favor. These considerations seem to me to be fatal to a scheme of general, or even of a very extensive, redemption of the land revenue.

41. A direct permanent settlement of the land revenue is free from this objection, and it remains, therefore, to discuss this most important question, and to weigh with the greatest care all the considerations by which it ought to be determined.

42. The land revenue of India, as of all eastern countries, is less to be regarded as a tax on the landowners than as the result of a kind of joint ownership in the soil or its produce, under which the latter is divided, in unequal and generally undefined proportions, between the ostensible proprietors and the State. It is not only just but necessary for the security of the landowner that the respective shares in the produce should, at any given period, or for specified terms, be strictly limited and defined. The increase of population, the improvement of communications, and the accumulation of wealth have a tendency to increase the extent of cultivation and the value of the net produce or rent, and the Government may rightly claim to participate in those advantages which accrue from the general progress of society. This has hitherto been effected by means of periodical adjustments of the share, or at least of its value in money which belongs to the State.

43. By many persons great advantages have been anticipated from what is usually called a permanent settlement, that is, by the State fixing, once and for ever, the demand on the produce of the land, and foregoing all prospect of any future increase from that source. It has been urged that not only would a general feeling of contentment be diffused among the landholders, but that they would thereby become attached, by the strongest ties of personal interest, to the Government by which that permanency is guaranteed. It is further alleged that by this means only can sufficient inducement be afforded to the proprietors to lay out capital on the land, and to introduce improvements by which the wealth and prosperity of the country would be increased.

44. In this country these views have been put forward mainly in reference to the settlement of Europeans in India, but they are clearly applicable to the occupiers of land generally throughout India. They have been entertained by many of our ablest Officers, and they have recently been advocated by the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, in relation to their probable effect on the agricultural population of the North-West Provinces. In his Report on the remedial measures required in those Districts which had suffered most severely in the late famine, he strongly recommends that a permanent settlement should be accorded whenever the land revenue now assessed may reasonably be assumed to have reached its probable limit. That recommendation was based both on social and financial grounds, and was founded on his conviction of the great benefits which had accrued to the country from the demand of the Government having been declared unalterable for a period of thirty years. He desired to confirm and accelerate the improvement which he had witnessed by strengthening the motives which, in his opinion, had produced it. It was his belief that this object could be most effectually attained

by the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity instead of only for a limited term.

45. On the other hand, it has been urged that the consequence of a permanent settlement of the land revenue is to preclude the Government from ever obtaining any future augmentation of income from this source; and, considering that the experience of all countries advancing in civilization demonstrates that the cost of administration is constantly tending to increase, it follows that the additional charge which will fall on the Government must of necessity be met by taxation in some shape, such as Customs, Excise, Salt, Stamp, or Income duties. Colonel Baird Smith, in the able paper already referred to, admits that this result will take place; but he argues (paragraph 64) that any sacrifice of public revenue involved in the concession of a demand fixed in perpetuity would be more than compensated by the increased ability of the people generally to bear taxation, direct or indirect, which would necessarily follow on the improvement in their social condition. An "intelligent and powerful Government," he says, "could not fail to participate in these advantages." "Its intelligence would direct it to the least offensive and most effective means of sharing in the general prosperity, and its power would ensure the fair trial and ultimate success of those means."

46. It is a serious and difficult question to determine by which course the interests of India will be best promoted. Before deciding on any step by which the prospect of any future increase of land revenue is given up it must be very carefully considered how far, on the whole, it is likely that the possible sacrifice of increased revenue from this source will be made up by the greater ability of the people to contribute in other ways to the public income, and whether it will be for the general interest to purchase at this price the social and political advantages which have been adverted to.

47. Her Majesty's Government entertain no doubt of the political advantages which would attend a permanent settlement. The security, and, it may almost be said, the absolute creation of property in the soil which will flow from limitation in perpetuity of the demands of the State on the owners of land, cannot fail to stimulate or confirm their sentiments of attachment and loyalty to the Government by whom so great a boon has been conceded, and on whose existence its permanency will depend.

48. It is also most desirable that facilities should be given for the gradual growth of a middle class connected with the land, without dispossessing the peasant proprietors and occupiers. It is believed that among the latter may be found many men of great intelligence, public spirit, and social influence, although individually in comparative poverty. To give to the intelligent, the thrifty, and the enterprising the means of improving their condition, by opening to them the opportunity of exercising these qualities, can be best accomplished by limiting the public demand on their lands. When such men acquire property, and find themselves in a thriving condition, they are certain to be well affected towards the Government under which they live. It is on the contentment of the agricultural classes, who form the great bulk of the population, that the security of the Government mainly depends. If they are prosperous, any casual outbreak on the part of other classes or bodies of men is much less

likely to become an element of danger, and the Military Force and its consequent expense may be regulated accordingly.

49. The strongest opponents of a permanent settlement would probably admit the political and social advantages of such a measure. Their main argument against it is based on the financial consideration that, by means of temporary settlements, the land revenue might be raised, from time to time, according to the expected rise in the value of land, and that, by this means also, the loss might be avoided, which, in all cases of fixed money payments, must ensue if a depreciation of the value of the precious metals should take place.

50. It is indispensable, of course, that whether with a view to redemption, even to the extent of one-tenth of the revenue, or to a permanent settlement, the preliminary step of a revision of the present assessment must be taken. In the first instance, whichever course may be finally adopted, a full, fair, and equable rent must be imposed on all lands now under temporary settlement; and, when that has been accomplished, Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that a permanent settlement may be safely applied. This was the course recommended by one of the ablest and most distinguished men who ever was called on to bear a part in the administration of British India. In his celebrated Minute of the 31st December 1824, Sir Thomas Munro, then Governor of the Presidency of Madras, several times refers to this subject, and particularly in the following passage: "No survey assessment of a great Province," he says, "can ever at once be made so correct as not to require future alteration; when, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and wherever it might be found too high it should be lowered, and it may then, with safety to the revenue and benefit to the people, be made permanent."

51. When once the rent has been properly fixed, any increase consequent on the natural progress of society will in all probability take place but slowly, and reach no great amount until after a considerable interval. It must be remembered that, in all the revisions of settlement which have taken place of late years, the tendency has been towards a reduction in the rates of assessment. Whenever the settlements have been carefully made, and the capabilities of the country have been well ascertained, the probability of any considerable increase of land revenue appears to be but slight.

52. The necessity for the reduction above noticed seems to have been caused mainly by the depreciation in the value of the crops from the increased production consequent on the greater tranquillity of the country under British rule. There are at present symptoms of a rise in the price of agricultural produce, caused probably, to a great extent, by the increased employment of labor in the construction of Railways and other public works. But the Railways, when completed, while they will contribute largely to the development of the resources of India, may, in some degree, counteract this tendency. The great differences in the price of food in Districts at no great distance from each other, so that while one was in a condition bordering on famine, others

enjoyed comparative plenty, will cease to exist, at least to the same extent, when ready and cheap means of transport shall have been provided. Produce from the interior will be more readily brought to the centres of consumption or of exportation, and the value of land in the interior will be thereby increased; but, on the other hand, the value of the produce of land near large towns and the coast will be reduced by the competition of the produce of the interior. The probable effect of the Railroads would seem to be towards the equalization of the prices of produce in different parts of India, and a general improvement in the wealth of all classes of the country, rather than to give any peculiar advantage to the landholders.

53. That this general improvement will be accelerated by a permanent settlement Her Majesty's Government cannot entertain any doubt. A ready and popular mode of investment for the increasing wealth of the country will be provided by the creation of property in land, and all classes will benefit by the measure. On the agricultural population the effect will be, as pointed out by Colonel Baird Smith in the able paper already referred to, the elevation of the social condition of the people, and their consequent ability, not only to meet successfully the pressure occasioned by seasons of distress, but, in ordinary times, to bear increased taxation in other forms without difficulty; the feeling of ownership, or, in other words, the absolute certainty of the full enjoyment of the reward for all the labor and capital which they may invest in the land, will be sure to call out all their energies for its improvement. Her Majesty's Government confidently expect that a people in a state of contentment and progressive improvement will be able without difficulty to contribute to the revenue in other ways to such an extent as more than to compensate for the disadvantage of foregoing some prospective increase of that from land.

54. The example of Tanjore may be cited in confirmation of this view. It has been for many years so moderately assessed that a feeling of private property in the soil has continued to exist among the people to such an extent that land sells, on an average, for twenty years' purchase. This District is eminently one in which a permanent settlement might properly be established; and that such a measure would lead to no loss of public income may be inferred from the fact that in it the receipts from Salt, Alkarry, and Stamps have in ten years risen from Rupees 6,54,500 to Rupees 9,50,500, or nearly 48 per cent.

55. It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment, although occurring only at intervals of thirty years, nevertheless demand, for a considerable time previous to their expiration, much of the attention of the most experienced Civil Officers whose services can be ill spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious, and, perhaps, even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial Officers, who must, of necessity, have great opportunities for peculation, extortion, and abuse of power. Moreover, as the period for re-settlement approaches the agricultural classes, with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their



cultivation, cease to grow the most profitable crops, and allow wells and watercourses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but their can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public Officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation, lies in a permanent settlement of the land revenue.

56. The course of events which has been anticipated is, indeed, only that which has taken place in every civilized country. Experience shews that in their early stages nations derived almost the whole of their public resources in a direct manner from the produce of the soil, but that as they grew in wealth and civilization, the basis of taxation has been changed, and the revenue has been in a great degree derived indirectly by means of imposts on articles which the increasing means of the people, consequent on a state of security and prosperity, have enabled them to consume in greater abundance. I am aware that it has been stated as an objection to promoting such a course of things in India that, in most European countries, the advantages of this change have been mainly appropriated by the large landowners; but it must be remembered that in India, and especially in the Districts under ryotwary settlement, the great bulk of the agricultural population are the proprietors, subject only to the payment of the assessment, of the lands which they till; and that, consequently, the benefit of a permanent settlement would be enjoyed, not by a narrow and limited class, but by the majority of the people.

57. The apprehension of a possible fall in the relative value of money, which has been previously noticed, though deserving consideration, does not seem to Her Majesty's Government to be of sufficient moment to influence their judgment to any material extent in disposing of this important question.

58. After the most careful review of all these considerations Her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the advantages which may reasonably be expected to accrue not only to those immediately connected with the land, but to the community generally, are sufficiently great to justify them in incurring the risk of some prospective loss of land revenue in order to attain them, and that a settlement in perpetuity in all Districts in which the conditions absolutely required as preliminary to such a measure are, or may hereafter be, fulfilled, is a measure dictated by sound policy, and calculated to accelerate the development of the resources of India, and to ensure, in the highest degree, the welfare and contentment of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects in that country.

59. They consider that the direct mode of making a permanent settlement is preferable to the indirect one of obtaining a similar result by conceding to the landholders the right to redeem their assessment. They do not believe that the power to redeem the land revenue is necessary to induce the landholders to incur expenditure in the improvement of their property. What is really required, in order to call into effective action their enterprise and capital, is not an exemption from all payments to the Government on account of their Estates, but the fixing those payments in

perpetuity at a moderate and certain amount. In Bengal, where a permanent settlement was made with the Zemindars seventy years ago, the general progress of the country in wealth and prosperity, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the peasantry, caused by errors and omissions in the mode of making the settlement, has been most remarkable. Such errors in the existing state of our knowledge regarding the rights and interests of the subordinate occupants of the soil would not be permitted to recur.

60. It must be remembered that, with a view to attaining the objects aimed at, of improving the condition of the people, and enabling them to contribute in other ways to the public revenue, it is essential that the measure should be generally brought into operation. The improved condition of a limited number and of an exceptional class would add little to the contentment of the population or to the resources of the public treasury. No measure can be really effective for such purposes unless it can be brought to bear on the general mass of the population.

61. Although, therefore, the acquisition of a permanent tenure free from rent might be more acceptable to the European capitalist, it is certain that, to the native agricultural population of India, who do not possess capital, permanency of tenure, and fixity of rent will afford all that they require, or from which they could derive any benefit. To hold out to them as a boon the offer of redemption, of which hardly any one could avail himself, would be merely illusory, nor would the object be attained which is prescribed in Lord Stanley's Despatch, that in any recommendation which might be submitted by the proposed benefits should be participated in by the agricultural community generally. By the Madras freehold rules it was at first directed that the sales should be made without any reservation of rent, but the Planters complained that the capital required for clearing the forest would be exhausted in paying the purchase money. The capital which would be absorbed in purchasing the fee simple and redeeming the land tax would be more profitably expended in improving the land.

62. In either case, whether the land revenue were redeemed, or its amount fixed in perpetuity, the benefit of all improvements would equally go into the pocket of the landholder, nor could he have any difficulty in paying the moderate rent which is now universally fixed on revising the assessments.

63. Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined to limit the power of redeeming the land revenue to such cases as are referred to above in paragraph 26; but they have resolved to sanction a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India. It will, however, still remain to be determined how far any particular District is in a condition to warrant the practical application of the measure at the present time.

64. There are doubtless parts of the North-Western Provinces, and probably of the Punjab, where so large a proportion of the soil was already under cultivation when the existing settlements were made, that, assuming the rates of assessment to have been fairly adjusted to the capabilities of the land, little or no increase can be expected in the revenue on the revision which will take place on the expiration of those settlements. Such Districts, provided that the assessment is not only adequate in amount, but also equally distributed,

may be considered to be in a condition in which the introduction of a permanent settlement might properly be permitted.

65. In other parts of these Provinces a large proportion of the land is still uncultivated, and does not, consequently, yield to the public treasury a return commensurate with its prospective capabilities; while in recently acquired territories, such as Oudh and Nagpore, which are still unsurveyed, no means exist for determining either the adequacy of the amount, or the equality of the pressure of the present assessment.

66. In the ryotwarry Districts of Madras and Bombay the difficulties in the way of a permanent settlement appear to Her Majesty's Government to be the greatest.

67. In the former Presidency the revision of the assessment for the purpose of bringing it into accordance with the present circumstances of the people and the country has only recently been commenced. The existing settlement records, which determine the supposed extent of each holding, and, by consequence, the actual rate of assessment, are in many cases untrustworthy. It is true that by the increase of cultivation, which has ensued on the reduction of the assessment on the higher classes of land, a greater aggregate revenue has been obtained; and, although some increase may be found practicable in the rates on the lower classes, it is probable that the general result will be a reduction in the average rates. At all events there is ample evidence that the actual incidence of the assessment as regards particular fields or estates requires careful readjustment. It was with the view of equalizing the pressure of the assessment, and with no desire or expectation of increasing its amount, that the arrangements now in progress, estimated to cost at least three-quarters of a million sterling, were sanctioned by the Home Authorities.

68. In Bombay the revised assessment, though still in progress, has been, throughout a large portion of the Presidency, for many years in operation. It is well understood that the existing rates were adapted rather to the depressed circumstances of the agricultural population at the time when they were imposed than to the prospective capabilities of the soil. The measure has been in all respects successful, and it is believed that the condition of the people has advanced so rapidly that on its revision a very considerable increase may be effected in the rates without any undue pressure on the resources of the people.

69. Her Majesty's Government consider, therefore, that, although for different reasons, these two Presidencies are not at present generally in a condition which would warrant them in authorizing a permanent settlement of the land revenue on the assessed lands at the existing rates. In both Presidencies, however, as Districts are gradually brought under the revised assessment, and when there is no reason to believe that the land revenue has not only reached its probable limit, but that it is equitably distributed over the lands affected by it, this restriction will no longer be needed.

70. It is obvious that the process of introducing a permanent settlement must be very gradual, and this circumstance is not without its advantages. It would be impossible at one time to provide establishments large enough for a general revision of the assessment throughout the whole

of India, and the effect of the measure may be watched in its progress. If any unforeseen difficulties occur there will be time to take measures for obviating them. If the anticipations of a rise in the value of land, or of a depreciation in that of the precious metals, should be realized, any loss from these sources could be avoided in subsequent settlements, and the principal objections to the measure would be in great measure disposed of.

71. It is to be hoped that the greater interest which the influential classes would acquire in the preservation of peace and order might enable the Government to reduce its Military Establishments, at any rate to such an extent as to provide for the increased charge of civil administration, which improvements in civilization always render necessary.

72. I have therefore to announce to your Excellency in Council, as the result of the foregoing considerations, that, as regards all Districts or parts of Districts in which no considerable increase is to be expected in the land revenue, and where its equitable apportionment has already been, or may hereafter be, ascertained to your satisfaction, Her Majesty's Government will be ready to sanction, on your recommendation, or that of the local Government supported by you, the settlement, in perpetuity, of the assessment at the present or the revised rates.

73. I have accordingly to request that you will place yourselves in communication with the several local Governments, in order to ascertain from them the extent to which, in their judgment, it may be expedient to apply this important measure to the territories under their immediate administration. In the North West Provinces, where the revision of the thirty years' settlement has already commenced, it is possible that several Districts are now in a condition to justify immediate action. In the Presidency of Madras the result of the survey and settlement operations which have been recently commenced will shew how far the Districts have yet attained the condition contemplated by Sir Thomas Munro, in the extract already quoted, as warranting the establishment of a settlement in perpetuity; while, in the revised portions of the Bombay Presidency, it will probably be deemed prudent to await the expiration of the thirty years' leases, which will begin to expire in three or four years, before taking any steps for giving permanency to existing arrangements.

74. I must remind you that, wherever a permanent settlement is made directly with individuals or communities for Estates in which other persons possess subordinate rites and interests, those rights and interests should be guarded with the greatest care, so as to avoid the errors which are now acknowledged to have been committed in respect to the permanent settlement of Bengal.

75. With regard to the investment of the amount which may be received by the Government from the sale of waste lands, or in commutation of land revenue, I observe that it is declared, in paragraph 56 of the Resolution, that, "with a view to secure the Government and the public creditor against any loss of existing sources of Government income, provision will be made by law that all sums paid in purchase of waste lands, or in redemption of land revenue, or in otherwise forestalling the land revenue, shall be paid to Commissioners, and periodically invested in such manner as the law may direct;" and that

the Reports of the Commissioners shall be regularly published. In reference to this arrangement I have to desire that all moneys received on these accounts should be invested, not periodically, but as soon as practicable, and, as a rule, in the 4 per cent. loan. The price of redemption should be variable according to the actual value at the time of that stock, so that the amount paid, when so invested, may produce a dividend equivalent to the annual revenue which will thereon cease to be received.

76. Your Excellency in Council will understand that the instructions contained in this Despatch supersede at once the provisions of the Resolution of the 17th October 1861 so far as they are inconsistent with them, and that fresh regulations must be proposed and submitted for the approval of Her Majesty's Government. It is not, however, intended that these orders should have retrospective effect, and if any arrangement, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of land revenue, have been actually completed under the provisions of the Resolution, they must, so far as is compatible with the law, be scrupulously carried into effect. You will, however, furnish me with a special report showing the extent to which any such arrangements may have been made.

77. Copies of this Despatch will be forwarded for the information and guidance of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

I have, &c.,  
C. Wood

No 1206

REVENUE

The 15th August 1862

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL  
N.W. PROVINCES  
PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, I am desired to transmit, for the information and guidance of the Lieutenant Governor, copy of a Despatch<sup>\*</sup> received from the Secretary of State regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the existing land revenue.

2. It is desirable that Rules for regulating the sale of waste lands should be prepared, with as little delay as possible, in conformity with the modified provisions now presented by Her Majesty's Government; but it will be observed that all arrangements which have been already completed under the terms of the Resolution promulgated by the Government of India last October, in regard either to the purchase of waste lands or the redemption of the land revenue, are to be maintained, the present Despatch not being intended to have retrospective effect. Referring to the concluding words of the 76th paragraph of the Secretary of State's Despatch, I am desired to request that a Report shewing the extent to which any such arrangements have been made may be furnished as soon as possible.

3. As regards the sale of waste lands, the principal points upon which the provisions of the Resolution of October last must be modified, in conformity with the instructions now received, are as follows—

4. Paragraph 29 of the Resolution, which fixed a uniform price throughout India of 2½ Rupees per acre for uncleared land, and of 5 Rupees per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, is cancelled, and it is ordered that the several Governments and Lieutenant-Governors shall fix, after communication with the chief Local Authorities, a minimum price suited to the circumstances of the various descriptions of land which they may find to be at their disposal in each District of their Presidency or Province.

5. In modification of paragraph 30 of the Resolution, which prescribed the sale of the land by auction in the event of more purchasers than one being desirous to buy the same tract, it is ordered that in every case the land shall be put up to auction at an upset price and sold to the highest bidder.

6. The provision contained in paragraph 25 of the Resolution, admitting of possession being given to an applicant for land in anticipation of survey, will be modified as directed in paragraph 11 of the accompanying Despatch. In conformity with these directions the land applied for must, in every instance, be surveyed, and the boundaries marked out before it is advertised for sale. The applicant for the grant, it will be observed, is to be required to deposit the estimated cost of the survey, which will, of course, be restored to him if he should be eventually outbid for the land. It is of great importance that a ready agency should be provided for effecting the preliminary survey and marking out of boundaries, so that applicants for land may be subjected to no unnecessary delay.

7. The provision which is made in paragraph 1 of the Resolution for reserving adjoining lands at the requisition of those who take grants must be regarded as withdrawn, it being inconsistent with the general injunction for resort to sale by auction.

8. In the 21st paragraph of the Despatch, herewith enclosed, it is ordered that the provision in paragraph 50 of the Resolution which limits the price to be paid in the commutation of a grant under the terms of that paragraph to 5 Rupees an acre, shall be withdrawn. It is also observed by the Secretary of State that the provisions generally which relate to the commutation of existing grants under the new Rules contained in paragraphs 33 and 50 of the Resolution require revision.

9. As it has already been found that some misunderstanding prevails in regard to the intention and scope of these paragraphs, it seems desirable that the present opportunity should be taken of stating what the Governor General in Council understands to have been their purpose. It appears to the Governor General in Council that it cannot reasonably be maintained that paragraph 33 of the Resolution was intended to include land the absolute sale of which has already been effected, but for which the purchase money has not been wholly paid up, being, by the terms of sale, payable by instalments. It is obvious that in such a case there could be no question of the applicability or the inapplicability of the limitation of the new Rules as to area, inasmuch as the owner has already purchased absolutely the whole area in his possession whatever it may be,

and, therefore, though he may not have paid the whole of the purchase money, it is manifest that the permission accorded by the concluding words of the paragraph to purchase absolutely as much or as little of the area as may suit him, has no application to and could not possibly have contemplated any such case. The 33rd paragraph of the Resolution can, therefore, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be held applicable only to the case of those Grantees who hold their lands on terms which do not comprise the right of acquiring an absolute ownership in fee simple. Such Grantees, it is the object of the 33rd paragraph to declare, may obtain that right by commuting their grants under the Rules for the sale of land in fee simple.

10. Paragraph 50 of the Resolution declares Grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents, such as those in the Sounderbunds, will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee, or that derived from him.

the terms upon which commutation may be made in the case of one, and that a very large class of existing grants. This paragraph, when modified according to the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, will stand as in the margin.

11. In the case of existing grants, which do not fall under the terms of paragraph 50, the conditions on which commutation under the new Rules will be allowed may be settled with reference to the average value obtainable for waste lands of the same description in the District when sold by auction.

12. As it is highly desirable that persons who wish to avail themselves of the resolution come to by the Government to dispose of waste lands by sale in fee simple should be enabled to carry their intentions into effect with the least avoidable delay, and as the directions now received from Her Majesty's Government are on most points clear and specific, the Governor General in Council will not require that the detailed Rules to be framed by the several Local Governments should be submitted for the sanction of the Government of India before they are acted on. A copy of the Rules should, however, be forwarded as soon as they are finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and if on any point the intention of Her Majesty's Government it should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be doubtful, the question should be referred to the Governor General in Council for determination. As legislation will be necessary to give legal effect to the provisions of paragraph 19 of the Resolution, a Bill for that object will be introduced, on the meeting of the Governor General's Council, for legislative purposes.

13. With respect to that part of the Secretary of State's Despatch which discusses the important questions of a redemption of the land revenue and of a permanent settlement, the Governor General in Council thinks it unnecessary at present to do more than point special attention to the conclusion which is announced in the 26th and the 63rd paragraphs as to the extent to, which redemption of the existing land revenue is to be permitted, and to the 72nd paragraph, in which the conditions

are finally stated, which, in the opinion of Her Majesty's Government, should be attained before a permanent settlement is conceded. It will be observed that this paragraph contemplates that the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Government should be obtained to the introduction of a permanent settlement in any District. Early steps should, therefore, be taken to obtain the information which will be required to enable the Local Government to submit the Report referred to in the 73rd paragraph as to the extent to which it may now be expedient to give effect to this important measure.

E. C. BAYLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India*

By Order of the Governor General in Council,

F. C. BAYLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 1148

Fort William, the 22nd August 1862

*Notification*—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to be made to List No. I., published under date the 29th September 1851, of parties authorized to send by Post without actual payment of postage, all letters, packets, or parcels *bona fide* and exclusively on the Public Service, viz.,

The Assistant Controller of Marine Affairs and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Marine Department

E. C. BAYLEY,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 318

JUDICIAL

Fort William, the 22nd August 1862

A Commission of the Peace was issued from the High Court of Judicature in Bengal on the 7th instant, directed to the undermentioned Officers serving in the Mysore Territories and in the States of Rappootana, viz.,—

Captain James Langford Pearce, Madras Staff Corps, First Assistant and Secretary for Mysore and Coorg.

Major Richard Stewart Dobbs, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent, Bangalore Division.

Major Thomas Clerk, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent, Chittledroog Division.

Captain Henry Manning Lhott, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent, Nuggur Division.

Captain Alexander Charles Hay, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent, Astagram Division.

Captain Thomas Moss McHutchin, Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of Coorg, Officiating Superintendent, Chittledroog Division.

Lieutenant John Alexander Campbell, Madras Staff Corps, Third Assistant, Officiating Superintendent of Coorg.

Captain Alexander James Bruce, Madras Staff Corps, Second Assistant, Bangalore.

Lieutenant Tredway George Clarke, Madras Staff Corps, Fourth Assistant, in charge of Commissioner's Treasury, Bangalore.

Lieutenant William Hill, Madras Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Hassan.



Lieutenant Percy Bloomfield Patton Gough, Madras Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Mysore.

Captain James Puckle, Madras Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Officiating Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Police, Bangalore.

Lieutenant Charles John Pearse, Madras Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Bangalore.

Lieutenant Robert Andrews Cole, Madras Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Bangalore.

Major John James Hamilton, Bengal Staff Corps, Junior Assistant, Chittledroog Division.

Lancelot Ricketts, Esquire, Uncovenanted, Junior Assistant, Mysore.

Lieutenant Edward Francis Hunter Armstrong, 11th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, Junior Assistant, Nuggur Division.

Major William Frederick Eden, Political Agent at Meywar.

No. 351.

Lieutenant H. G. Puckle, Executive Officer in the Public Works Department, has been vested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the Third Class within the limits of the Moothoor Sanatorium, in the Chundwarra District, Central Provinces.

No. 769.

POLITICAL.

Whereas Nawab Ikramoddowlah of Lucknow has been convicted of forgery in the Court of the Commissioner of Lucknow and sentenced to a fine of Rupees 40,000, it is hereby declared that the title of Nawab and any other rank or honorary distinction which the Convict may hitherto have enjoyed are hereby abrogated.

No. 1652.

GENERAL.

Captain H. Fraser, Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd instant, on which date he also assumed temporary charge of the office of First Assistant to the Resident in addition to his own duties.

No. 1653.

Captain H. F. Newmarch, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the Saugor District with effect from 7th March last.

No. 1654.

The following Officers are appointed to be Marriage Registrars in the Berar Districts under Act V. of 1852:—

Captain W. Cadell, Officiating Commissioner, Ellichpore.

Captain J. Stubbs, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Akolah.

Captain J. T. Bushby, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Oomraotee.

No. 1656.

Lieutenant H. V. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, availed himself, on the 28th April last, of the leave of absence granted to him in General Order dated 9th May, No. 971, and resumed charge of his duties on the 25th June last.

No. 352.

JUDICIAL.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act XIII. of 1859 and Act IX. of 1860 to the District of Nimar.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

Ahem.	Roach.
Bennett, C. J. (Sub-Revenue Surveyor.)	Scarlett.
Carshore, W. S.	Scott, Serjeant.
Doyle.	Scott, A.
Elliot.	Stephens, P. (Sub-Conductor.)
March, E.	Tarby, I.
Munro, W. H.	Thurnell, Mr.
Page.	Western, Major W. C.
Purcell, C.	Whitecombe.
Purcell, J.	Young, J.

LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals.

Names of Parties.	
Abbott, A. E.	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	... Clerk.
Burrell, E.	... Assistant, Telegraph Department.
Catania, Cornelius	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Corcoran, E. A.	... Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Croed, E.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Croed, G.	... Ditto ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Cawood, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeRavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Dewes, H.	... Sub-Engineer.
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Davis, J. B.	... Railway Inspector.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Hyde, William	... Civil Apothecary.
Hamilton, W.	... Shoemaker.
Hornby, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Holden, J.	... Ditto ditto.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Lynch, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Lucas, Fitzherbert	...
Lemaine, W.	... Shoemaker.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Morgan, John J.	... Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rac, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sinclair, C.	... Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Thriepland, T. M. E.	... Clerk.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 3A.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 20th August 1862.*

Read again Financial Resolution No. 1577, dated 28th February 1862, which, in relief of the dearth of Copper Coin in many parts of the Country, directed that, in every District, the Collector be authorized to sell pice at the rate of 66 for the Rupee, and half pice at the rate of 132 for the Rupee, in quantities of not less than 5 Rupees' worth at a time; and that, where there is a palpable deficiency in the Copper Currency, these coins be sold at the rate of 68 and 136 for the Rupee, respectively, until the deficiency is corrected.

Read again Financial Resolution No. 2307, dated 28th March 1862, authorizing the Mint Master to clear the large accumulations of Copper Coin in the Mint by selling pice and half pice at 66 and 132, respectively, for the Rupee to all comers, and at 68 and 136 for the Rupee to Licensed Vendors.

Read letter No. 493 of 16th June 1862, from the Officiating Deputy Auditor-General and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, reporting that, under the Resolution of 28th February 1862, the total issues of Copper Coin in April and May amounted to nearly 6 lacs, and the net issue (throwing out receipts) to 5 lacs of Rupees; that the probable charge or loss on the issue at 3 0303 will amount to Rupees 18,000; that the stock having been reduced to little above 4 lacs the further sale of Copper Coin at a discount had been stopped; that Bridge Tolls and the proceeds of Stamp and Opium sales, which formerly were always paid in in Silver (having been converted by the persons who made the collections), are now forwarded to the Treasuries in Copper; and that, if the issue of Copper on favorable terms is continued, it will not be possible to prevent the return into Government Treasuries of say  $\frac{1}{2}$  a lac in value each month, representing a *bona fide* loss to the extent of Rupees 1,500 a month.

Read letter No. 26 of 26th May 1862, from the Mint Committee, recommending that the rate of discount in favor of Licensed Vendors in Calcutta be reduced to 66 pice per Rupee.

Read letter No. 36 of 23rd June 1862, from the Mint Committee, covering one from the Mint Master, stating that the existing rate of discount is too favorable; that, on the other hand, less than half a pice would not ensure the free circulation of Copper Coin at par; and that he would have supported an applicant for a license who solicits a batta of only one pice per Rupee did not other considerations dispose him to advise the sale of a certain number of licenses to such Poddars as may tender at the lowest rates of discount.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that the object of the Resolution, dated 28th February 1862, was to keep Copper Coin in circulation, whereas the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General shews that it has had the effect of causing a quick return of the Coin to the Treasuries. The letters of the

Mint Committee likewise shew that the exceptional rates of discount in favor of Licensed Vendors and others in Calcutta, established by the Resolution of 28th March 1862, are no longer needed to stimulate the issue of Copper Coin from the Mint. Wherever, therefore, the issue of Copper Coin under the above Resolution has sufficed to satisfy the legitimate demand and re-payment commences into the Treasury, the sale of Copper Coin at a discount may be temporarily held in abeyance, the discount at the Calcutta Mint being reduced for the present to one pice per Rupee.

In Districts where receipts of Copper Coin are unavoidably large the District Receivers should be instructed never to remit to the Sudder Treasury except in Silver, which they may obtain by selling the Copper on the spot at a discount not exceeding one or two pice per Rupee.

No. 4A.

*Fort William, the 22nd August 1862.*

Notification.—In continuation of the Notification No. 45, dated 21st March last, the following approximate Statement of receipts from Income Tax, and the sale of Stamps from February to April 1862, is published for general information:—

	Income Tax Collections.	Stamp Collections.	Stamp Receipts in 1862-59.
Government of India	3 17,660		40,667
Bengal	17,36,484	13 66,278	7 64,057
N. W. Provinces	10,66,318	5,11,537	3,38,237
Punjab	3,08,130	2,33,218	1,06,077
Madr as	6,39,569	5,16,691	1,84,924
Bombay	10,47,404	5,83,920	1 69,752
Total Rupees	51,75,794	32,14,653	10,06,614

N. B.—The Stamp receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shewn in the last column.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

E. DRUMMOND,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 20th August 1862.*

No. 806 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on private affairs:—

Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Alfred Combe, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry } For three years, under the old Regulations.

No. 807 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Bainbridge, of the late 64th Regiment Native Infantry, Adjutant, 3rd Sikh Infantry } For eighteen months, under the old Regulations.

No 508 of 1862 —His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major A H Campbell, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Acting Brigade Major of the Rohilund District, to be a Brigade Major on the Establishment in succession to Lieutenant Colonel A C Barwell, appointed to another situation

Fort William, the 21st August 1862

No 509 of 1862 —Captain W C MacDougall, First Class Assistant in charge of the Seharunpore Stud Depot, is allowed leave of absence, from the 23rd instant to the 23rd proximo, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for sick leave to Europe under the new Regulations

No 510 of 1862 —His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish the following scale showing the number of shares of prize Staff Officers are entitled to —

Number of Shares allowed on Staff Pay for the undermentioned appointments in addition to the half Pay of Regimental Rank

Detail	Staff Share	REMARKS
Adjutant General and Quarter Master General	38	
Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Master General	19	
Assistant Adjutant General and Assistant Quarter Master General	14½	
Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General	9½	
Inspector General of Ordnance	38	
Commissioner of Ordnance	14½	
Deputy Commissioner of Ordnance	9½	
Commissary General	38	
Deputy Commissary General	19	
Assistant Commissary General	14	
Deputy Assistant Commissary General	9½	
Sub Assistant Commissary General	9½	
Judge Advocate General	28	
Deputy Judge Advocate	14½	
Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief	19	
Interpreter to Ditto	9½	
Surgeon to Ditto	0	Warrant Pay as Regimental Surgeon
Brigade Majors and Aides de Camp	9½	
Pay Masters	14½	
Deputy Pay Masters	9½	
Officer in charge of Treasury Chest	0	As Captain
Buzzing Master	0	Ditto
Provost Marshall	9½	
Deputy Provost Marshall	4½	
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals	0	According to standing
Commandant of Engineers	0	Double share calculated on pay of Regimental Rank unless holding the position of a Brigadier in the Rank of General Officer, in which case he would share according to the scale laid down for those grades

Officers who may have been present at the operations entitling them to Prize, commencing with Delhi, will receive it according to their Regimental Rank; but those who may have held Staff appointments are only entitled to such portion of the extra shares as may be in proportion to the

number of days during which they may have been present performing the duties of such appointments.

Brevet Rank carrying no extra pay with it such increase is only admitted as is recognized in the War Office Tables, viz,—

Full Pay of Brevet Major, 2 extra shares.

Half " " 1 "

The date of service entitling Lieutenants to 7½ instead of 6½ shares is calculated from the date of Lieutenant's Commission, not from date of entering the Army.

The scale throughout has been fixed in proportion to the rate of English pay. The Half Pay Scale is published for the information of Officers who may have held Staff appointments.—

Half Pay.

	s.	d.
Colonel	14	6 per day.
Lieutenant Colonel	11	0 "
Major	9	6 "
Captain	7	0 "
Captain having superior Brevet Rank, and provided he shall have served on full pay as Captain for at least two years	8	0 "
Lieutenant	4	0 "
Lieutenant if commissioned seven years as a Lieutenant in the regular Army	4	6 "
Second Lieutenant and Ensign	3	0 "
Adjutant if not commissioned as Lieutenant	1	0 "

No 811 of 1862.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government General Order No 525 of the 18th May 1860, directing that Donation Batta and any other gratuity awarded for service in the Field shall be issued according to the rank in which the Officer may eventually draw pay, though such rank be assigned retrospectively, is hereby cancelled, and the previous Rule under which Donation Batta is payable in the rank in which the service for which it may be granted was performed will still remain in force.

Fort William, the 22nd August 1862.

No 812 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate:—

Lieutenant Willoughby Henry Garton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Jaunpore } For twenty months.

No. 813 of 1862.—The following Promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
Late 27th N. I.	Major Charles Harris Captain (Brevet - Major) William Forbes	Lt. Colonel Major	3rd Aug. 1862	Lieutenant - Colonel (Brevet - Colonel) C. Davidson, c. B., deceased.
General List	Lieutenant John Moore Graham (Staff Corps) : Captain Ensign Charles Obfield	Captain Lieutenant.		
Ditto	Ensign (resigned) Bowles Ensign Henry Marey Clarkson	Ditto	13th Aug. 1862	Lieutenant C. O. Bowles, General List, resigned.

No. 814 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant W. C. B. Ryan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry	7th August 1862.
Sub-Conductor R. Tear, of the Army Commissariat Department	

No. 815 of 1862.—The following Orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed :—

No. 122, dated 16th July 1862 — Allowing an extension of three days' leave to that granted in Government General Order No. 91 of 1862 to Lieutenant T. H. Way, Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to enable him to join.

No. 126, dated 17th July 1862 — Directing Lieutenant H. F. H. Sewell to continue to do duty with the 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, until further orders.

No. 816 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

#### HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

##### 1st Infantry.

Lieutenant H. F. H. Sewell, of the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Lieutenant A. C. Havelock may officiate as Second in Command of the 6th Infantry, or until further orders.

No. 817 of 1862.—In modification of paragraph 50 of Government General Order No. 308 of the 7th March 1855, it is hereby notified that the male children of Warrant Officers and of European and Eurasian Residents at Stations are, equally with girls, admissible to the benefits of Army Schools on the usual conditions and at the rates prescribed in that Order.

No. 818 of 1862 —The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on Sick Certificate :—

Assistant Surgeon Benjamin Hooke, of the Madras Medical Establishment, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Tavoy... } For eighteen months, under the new Regulations.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

#### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 136.

*Fort William, the 22nd August 1862.*

*Resignation.*—Mr. C. Mayne, Special Assistant Engineer, Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department from the 14th instant.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*



MARINE DEPARTMENT

New Lines of Steam communication to the Ports on the East Coast of the Bay of Bengal and Singapore.

From CAPTAIN J. G. RIDDER, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India Marine Department, to E. C. BAYLEY, Esq. Secretary to the Government of India Home Department (No. 31), dated Port William, the 8th August 1862.)

SIR — I am directed to state, for your information, that, under the orders of the Governor General in Council, a Contract has been concluded

LINE I  
Calcutta to Rangoon direct once a month (leaving Calcutta on the 7th after the receipt of the Home Mail) and arriving usually at Rangoon on the 10th of each month) then to Kalgool, Tavoy, Mergui, Pagan, Malacca, and Singapore.  
LINE II  
By a branch Steamer once a month from Rangoon to Moulmein and Port Blair in connection with Line I, and leaving Rangoon within 12 hours of the arrival of the Steamer from Calcutta, returning from Port Blair to Moulmein and from thence to Rangoon direct.

LINE III  
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Moulmein, on the 1st and 16th of each month, calling en route on the return voyage (as required) at Kyook Phyoo and Sandoway. (It will be optional with the Company hereafter to connect Chittagong with all the other Ports by running a small Steamer thither from Akyab instead of by the larger Steamer calling there on going and returning as now proposed.)  
2. I am desired to remark that Line No. 3, between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, Kyook Phyoo, and Sandoway, and leaving this Port on the 1st and 16th of each month, is intended to supersede the bi-monthly Mail Line, now running between Calcutta and Moulmein, by the Vessels of the same Company, the Contract for which will shortly expire.  
3. The date fixed for the commencement of the respective Lines is the 1st proximo, but owing to a difficulty experienced by the Company in the provision of suitable Vessels by that date for the performance of the service between Calcutta and Singapore, His Excellency in Council, in respect to that line, has been pleased to sanction till the 1st February 1863, the substitution of a six-weekly communication for the monthly service provided for in the Official Contract.  
4. The fixed rates for Government freight and passage conveyance of specie, &c., &c., on the three Lines respectively, are shewn in the Statement accompanying herewith.

A.

Rules of Freight and Passage from Calcutta to Chittagong and Moulmein

CALCUTTA TO	Cabin Pas- sage	Deck Pas- sage	Freight	Specie.	
	Rs	Rs	Per Ton Rs		
Chittagong	90	15	30	per cent	Calcutta to Pilot Station 150 miles.
Akyab	90	15	30	"	Pilot Station to Chittagong 240 "
Kyook Phyoo	100	20	35	"	Chittagong to Akyab 160 "
Sandoway	120	22-5	40	"	Akyab to Kyook Phyoo 50 "
Chittagong to Akyab	10	7-5	15	"	Kyook Phyoo to Sandoway 85 "
Calcutta to Rangoon	120	22-5	40	"	Sandoway to Rangoon 360 "
Moulmein	110	25	45	"	Rangoon to Moulmein 130 "
Total					1,165 miles.

Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances.

1st Class, 4 annas per mile.  
2nd " 2 " "  
Deck " 0 9 pie "

*Rates of Freight and Passage by Steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon and Straits, and in connection therewith from Rangoon to Port Blair.*

Calcutta to	Cabin Pas- sage.	Deck Pas- sage.	Freight	Bullocks	Sheep	Convicts	
	Rs	Rs	Per Ton Rs				
Rangoon	120	22-8	40				Rangoon to Kahloug 125 miles
Kahgouk	150	30	50				Kahgouk to Tavoy 160 "
Tavoy	180	34	60				Tavoy to Mergui 120 "
Mergui	200	38	60				Mergui to Penang 530 "
Penang	290	50	70				Penang to Malacca 265 "
Malacca	310	56	80				Malacca to Singapore 135 "
Singapore	360	60	80				Calcutta to Rangoon direct 1,300 800
		2nd Class Mess <sup>n</sup> with Officer					2,135
Port Blair via Rangoon (through rate)	200	100	60	10	30		* With guard, 75 without guard
Rangoon and Moulmein to Port Blair	50	10	30	20	30		Ditto 15 Ditto

*Passage Rates for Intermediate Distances*

1st Class, 4 annas per mile  
2nd " 2 " "  
3rd " 0 9 pie "

*Rates for the conveyance of Goods*

Distance under 400 miles 1/4 per cent  
Ditto " 1,000 " 1/2 " "  
Ditto above 1,000 " 3/4 " "

**B.**

*The period of time the Steamers of the Company are to be detained at the various Ports of the three Lines*

Line No 1, once a month	Line No 2, Rangoon to Port Blair	Line No 3, twice a month
Rangoon ... 24 hours	Port Blair, 48 hours.	* Chittagong 6 hours daylight.
Kahgouk . 3 " daylight	Moulmein (on the outward trip)	Akyah 9 " "
Tavoy 24 " (or Steamer Station near the mouth of the Tavoy River)	Moulmein (on the return trip) 12 hours daylight.	Rangoon 24 " Moulmein 48 " Kyauk Phoo } to call when re- Sandoway } quired.
Meigui 6 hours daylight.		
Penang ... 24 "		
Malacca . . 6 "		
Singapore .. 4 days.		

\* With power to the Commissioner or Chief Civil Officer or the Company's Agents when necessary to detain the Steamers as follows :-  
At Chittagong 9 hours of daylight.  
" Akyah 24 " in all.  
" Rangoon 48 " "  
" Moulmein 48 " "

C.

Statement of the time within which the Runs are to be performed both on the outward and inward voyage.

Lane No 1, From Calcutta (once a month)	Hours	Lane No 2, From Rangoon	Hours	Lane No 3, From Calcutta (twice a month)	Hours.
To Rangoon	110	Moulmein	19	To Chittagong	54
„ Kaligouk	18	Port Blair	60	„ Akyab	23
„ Pavoy	23			„ Rangoon	72
„ Mergui	18			„ Moulmein	19
„ Penang	70			„ Kyouk Phoo	
„ Malacca	28			„ Sandoway	
„ Singapore	0				

Notes.—If a ship is detained at any intermediate Port a proportionate increase of time to be allowed.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL

No 2999

APPOINTMENTS.—*The 16th August 1862*—The following Officers in the Salt Department are promoted:—

Mr P. M. M. Assistant Superintendent of Salt Chowks, Jhansore, to the Fifth Class.

Mr A. D. L. Assistant Superintendent of Salt Chowks, Lucknow, to the Sixth Class.

Mr J. C. Macleod, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Sams, is vested with the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

*The 19th August 1862*—Mr F. H. A. Leach to be Apothecary of the Medical College Hospital.

*The 20th August 1862*—Baboo Tarikant Balyasagi to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Behar.

Mr L. W. Hutchinson to officiate as Principal Sudder Ameen of Backergunge.

*The 21st August 1862*—Baboo Ramkhyunth Acharyee to the charge of the Charitable Hospital and Dispensary at Chudighat.

Major H. C. James Officiating Private Secretary, to be Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—*The 19th August 1862*—Dr W. Crozier, Professor of Physiology and Zoology in the Medical College, for two months, under Section XII of the Government Absentee Rules.

Baboo Kooladanund Mookerjee, Sudder Ameen of Rungpore, during the ensuing Durrah vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*The 20th August 1862*.—Mr. E. D. Lockwood, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom, for one month, under Section XII. of the Government Absentee Rules.

NOTIFICATIONS.—*The 19th August 1862*—The services of Ap. J. G. J. Cooper, attached to the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

*The 21st August 1862*—Moulvay Indad Ali, Second Principal Sudder Ameen of Tinsuk, having joined his appointment on the 1st instant, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 1st of May last is cancelled.

*The 22nd August 1862*—The services of Major P. Crossman are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, at his own request.

A. L. L. L.

Off. Secy to the Govt of Bengal

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.

No 3246A

*Agree To, the 5th August 1862*

Transfers.—Mr Sheldon, Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Division, Public Works, is transferred to the Allahabad and Lzabad Road, *vice* Mr F. W. Mann, who will rejoin the Allahabad Division, Public Works, instead.

No 3251A

Appointment.—Mr. James Thompson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer and posted to the Cawnpore Division of Public Works.

No. 3269A

The 6th August 1862.

*Notification.*—The following gentlemen are appointed Members of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Ghazee pore District —

Major B. Parrott, Stud Department, Kotuntadhee.

Mr. W J. Mulligan, Assistant Magistrate and Collector.

Mr. C M. Armstrong, Sub-Deputy Opium Agent.

Mr. C. F. DeHoxai, Indigo Planter

No 3307A.

The 5th August 1862.

*Appointment.*—Koota Mull is appointed a Naib Zillahdar in the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, from the 1st of May 1862, on a salary of Rupees 20 per mensem, to fill an existing vacancy

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W E MORISON, *Lieut.-Col.*,  
*Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.*

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

MAINE DEPARTMENT.

The 7th August 1862.

No 302 —*Appointment*—Mr L. C. J. Tate, Commander of the Gun Boat *Box*, is appointed Second Assistant Superintendent, during the absence of Mr G Hand on leave, in addition to his other duties.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

The 8th August 1862.

No. 523.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant O. Menzies, District Superintendent of Police, Umritsur, has obtained privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 7th August 1862

No 1551.—*Leave.*—Captain G W Davies, Deputy Commissioner, has obtained privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st September next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same

The 11th August 1862

No 1559 —*Posting*—Captain G W Davies is posted to the Kohat District with effect from the 6th of May last, the date of his promotion to the Grade of Deputy Commissioner

Captain Davies will continue to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Shalipore.

R H DAVIES,  
*Secy to Govt., Punjab*

STATEMENT showing the Importations of Salt (private property) in Bond and Afloat on the River Hooghly, subject to Customs Duty on the 1st August 1862.

DESCRIPTION OF SALT	In C	In Private Calls	At the River Hooghly	Total
	Mounds	Mounds	Mounds	Mounds
Liverpool Lump	11,019,210	1,321	5,75,79	10,05,124
French Kurkuch	45,56			10,000
Ceylon	9,11	20,456		29,600
Bombay	65,65	2,11,68	10,328	2,40,796
Kurkuch	10,81	1,519		2,05,835
Madras	11,436	1,817		66,552
Muscat	19		15,000	15,019
Jedda	11,000	6,597	2,026	18,823
Muscat Rock	6,92	11,170		18,065
Total Mounds	16,05,611	11,74,361	6,03,538	36,86,510

W. J. HIRSCHEL,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

BOARD OF REVENUE;  
*Fort William,*  
The 22nd August 1862.



[ 2988 ]

Monthly Account of Salt on sale, 31st July 1862.

AGENCIES	2			3			4			5. TOTAL QUANTITY IN STORE			6.					
	Salt manuf. the manuf. ture of years previous to 1267 or 1860-61			1267 or 1860-61			1268 or 1861-62			Pangah.	Kurkutch	Aggregate	Price per 100 Mds.					
Hidgelle																		
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Rassulpore)	Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C	Mds	S	C	Rs	As	P
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Kischnungur)	103	12	0	0	0	0	221763	0	0	237825	0	0	0	0	0	170381	0	0
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Rannuggur)	0	0	0	28	0	0	133	31	0	188121	0	0	0	0	0	188121	0	0
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Kishnuggur)	0	0	0	50	747	0	0	14	00	0	333	3	0	0	0	333253	0	0
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Rannuggur)	0	0	0	61	813	0	0	92	06	0	167212	0	0	0	0	157112	0	0
Total	103	12	0	148	1	0	83	22	0	10	795	0	0	0	0	10	679	0
Tamulook																		
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Narampore)	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	908344	0	0	0	0	0	908344	0	0
Total	0	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	908344	0	0	0	0	0	908344	0	0
Salt on																		
Kurkutch Salt, Madras (Punit)	120	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	712310	0	0	0	0	712310	0	0
Ditto do, Chilla	17	196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156146	0	0	0	0	156146	0	0
Ditto do, Sundi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500000	0	0
Mixed Kurkutch Salt	29	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0
Pangah Salt, Cutlack	32	305	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	107413	0	0	0	0	0	107311	0	0
Ditto do, Lamsne	18	1	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	25078	0	0	0	0	0	28578	0	0
Ditto do, Khadli	28	87	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	125430	0	0	0	0	0	125430	0	0
Ditto do, Chalka	31	18	0	0	99	0	0	0	0	12243	0	0	0	0	0	12243	0	0
Ditto do, Kunnugur	28	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	1719	0	0	0	0	0	4719	0	0
Ditto do, Poor (Ghatta)	27	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	367	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Ditto do, Kischnungur	19	71	0	0	149	0	0	0	0	141461	0	0	0	0	0	141461	0	0
Ditto do, Nannampore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	1015	51	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	1408787	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Chitlang																		
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Kishnuggur)	0	0	0	102	238	0	0	0	0	1233	0	0	0	0	0	102238	0	0
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Rannuggur)	0	0	0	191	8	0	0	0	0	1218	0	0	0	0	0	42118	0	0
Mixed Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Rannuggur of 12 0 0 0 17)	0	0	0	68	197	0	0	0	0	6817	0	0	0	0	0	68197	0	0
Total	0	0	0	261	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0
Arara																		
Pangah Salt, Ghaut (Kishnuggur)	13	118	0	0	60	81	0	0	0	20129	0	0	0	0	0	20129	0	0
Total	13	118	0	0	60	81	0	0	0	20129	0	0	0	0	0	20129	0	0
Chitlang																		
Pangah Salt, Sudder (Ghaut)	0	0	0	112	573	0	0	322	08	0	131711	0	0	0	0	434741	0	0
Pangah Salt, Bhaur (Khaliv)	0	0	0	28	860	0	0	33	24	0	57781	0	0	0	0	57781	0	0
Pangah Salt, Arracan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	218	0	0
Kurkutch Salt, Malhas	45	065	0	0	12	930	0	0	2	374	0	0	0	0	0	408738	0	0
Kurkutch Salt, Juddah	0	0	0	30	76	0	0	0	0	0	3076	0	0	0	0	3076	0	0
Total	45	065	0	0	26	8179	0	0	59	2981	0	0	0	0	0	191710	0	0
Cutlack																		
Pangah Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160375	0	0	0	0	0	160375	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	160375	0	0	0	0	0	160375	0	0
Poozee																		
Pangah Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301564	0	0	0	0	0	301564	0	0
Kurkutch Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1519572	0	0	0	0	0	1519572	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301564	0	0	0	0	0	1861136	0	0
Malasore																		
Pangah Salt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580976	0	0	0	0	0	580976	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	580976	0	0	0	0	0	580976	0	0
Grand Total	1083	856	0	0	253	2422	0	0	21	4533	0	0	336	2822	0	836	4355	0

N. B.—The above Salt is deliverable in quantities of ten maunds and upwards at the Government Depôts specified in Column 1, and at the prices stated in Column 6, to all applicants producing Rowannahs, which are procurable for all descriptions of Salt at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

BOARD OF REVENUE;  
Fort William,  
The 20th August 1862.

W. J. HENSON,  
Officiating Junior Secretary.

**Opium Notification.**

Notice is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,140 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,805
Benares Opium	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	2,140

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 1 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct. 1862	1,805	1,135	2,440
Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,405	1,135	2,440
Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,405	1,135	2,520
Total	3,615	3,405	7,400

Order of the Board of Revenue,  
W. J. Henscaw,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

**Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.**

7. The undermentioned has been added to the List of successful Candidates at the first Examination for the Degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery:—

*Second Division.*

Shoshebhoosun Sircar.

H. SCOTT SMITH,  
*Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }  
The 21st August 1862.

**Notice.**

SEALED Tenders will be received, up to the 1st September next, for the deepening of Tolly's Canal from the Hooghly River at Kidderpore to near Nowadabad, a distance of about twelve miles.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 Rupees as Earnest Money.

The Party or Parties contracting will be required to give Security to the amount of one-tenth of the value of the work contracted for.

The Tenders will be opened on the 1st September at noon precisely in the presence of the Parties tendering.

THOS. J. ISAAC, C. E.,  
*Eng. Ingr., Calcutta and Eastern Canals and Acra Division.*

**Notice.**

MR. R. T. SEALSTRE, Deputy Collector of 24 Pargunnahs, has been authorized to draw Bills on Government Treasuries.

H. L. DAMPIER,  
*Offg. Commissioner.*  
The 16th August 1862.

**Notice.**

MERCHANT Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Jynteah Hills are invited to make offers to the undersigned for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, viz., No. 1, Chhim Cherra; No. 2, Roeye; No. 3, Letang Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 1,200 per annum. No. 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THEODORA SMITH,  
*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*

Nuddes Rivers

Report shewing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 15th to 18th August 1862

NAME OF RIVERS	Least Depth of Water	REMARKS
MATABANGAH	Ft In	
Above Entrance in Ganges	32 9	
On the Entrance Shoul	24 9	
Thence to Hât Bauleah, 44 Miles	23 3	
Hât Bauleah to Ahckdeah	19 6	
Ahckdeah to Kissengunge, 38 Miles	22 0	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 Miles	21 3	
BHAUGIRUTTEE		
Entrance	10 3	
Thence to Jeangunge	11 0	
Jeangunge to Cutwa, 60 Miles	16 0	
Cutwa to Nuddes, 46 Miles	20 9	
JILLINGHFF		
Entrance	15 5	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 Miles	16 2	
Kureempore to Teeakatta, 35 Miles	18 1	
Teeakatta to Nuddea, 60 Miles	20 0	

Haight on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 18th August, 1862, plus 20 feet 4½ inches

R G SMITH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Supdt, Nuddes Rivers.

The 20th August 1862.

Wanted

A Serishtadar and Head Clerk for the Sub-Divisional Office of the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Bowsee. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem.

Candidates must submit their Testimonials of Character and qualifications in Oordoo and English to the Magistrate of Bhaugulpore.

C. B. SKINNER,  
Magistrate.

Wanted

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c, as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, Captain,  
Deputy Commissioner.

ZITIAH GONDAH, }  
Deputy Commr.'s Office, }  
The 1st August 1862 }

Sheriff's Office, the 2nd August 1862.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

DAVID COWIE,  
Sheriff.

সবিষ্ক আকিস ১ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৬২ শাল।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি ২৭ আগষ্ট ১৮৬২ শাল বৃহবার দুই প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিএমের এবং তাহার অন্তঃপাতি যে সকল স্থান অন্তর্ভুক্ত বঙ্গ দেশের কোর্ট উইলিএমের হাই কোর্ট আপন আদালত ঘরে ওয়েরটারমিনের এবং এডমিরেলটি অর্থাৎ মহা সমুদ্র সম্পর্কীয় মোকদ্দমা নিষ্পত্তি জন্য এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবেন।

এই সেশিয়ান যতকাল পর্যন্ত বসিবেক তাহার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময় তাহার পর প্রতি দিবস এগারো ঘণ্টার সময় বসিবেক এবিষয় সকলে অবগত রাখুন।

DAVID COWIE,  
Sheriff.

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

By Order, &c,  
J MACKENZIE,  
Offg Secy to the  
Income Tax Commission

FORT WILLIAM, }  
31st July 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

J. S DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Collector  
BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP, }  
7/ya,  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

E. D. LOCKWOOD,  
Offg. Collector.  
BENGAL COLLECTORSHIP, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

L R TOTENHAM,  
Collector.  
FURRIEDPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), in the District of Tirhoot, will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or Assessor of the District for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

T BRUCE LANE,  
Collector.  
TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860.

F. ALEXANDER,  
Offg Collector.

MONGHYR;  
Collr's Office, }  
The 15th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2 of Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or to the Assessor of Amherst District for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. P. BRIGGS, Major,  
Depty. Comr. and Collr., Offg. 1st Class,  
Amherst District.

INCOME TAX OFFICE; }  
MOULMEIN, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Khasia and Jynteah Hills.

Shillong Poonjee; }  
JYNTEEAH AND KHASSIA HILLS, }  
The 14th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (the Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of this District, or to the Assessor of the Town of Akyab, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return

thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. W. RILEY,  
Deputy Commissioner of Akyab.

AKYAB; }  
Depty. Commr.'s Office, }  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. D. WARD,  
Collector.

CHITTAGONG; }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, excepting that of the City of Dacca; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. J. HARRIS,  
Offg. Collector.

DACCA COLLECTORATE, }  
The 12th August 1862. }



Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at Ranceegunge up to 4 p. m. of the 2nd day of September 1862, and opened by him at his Office at noon on the following day, in the presence of all Parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles specified in the subjoined Schedule :—

2. No Tenders will be received except on Forms obtainable from the Executive Officer
3. Tenders are to be subscribed for—"Paddy Straw and Grass, &c."
4. Tenders offered after the hour named in this Advertisement will be refused.
5. Parties tendering for the following assortment of Articles are required to tender a rate for each and every Article embraced within the assortment.
6. Tendering Parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite Earnest Money by Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Note.

Number of Tenders.	NAME OF ARTICLES.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specification of delivery.	Amount of Earnest Money.	Security to be deposited for Contract	Quality of Supply.	REMARKS.
1	Green Grass for Bullocks	Twelve Months from 1st November 1862.	Mds S. C 1015 0 0	Executive Commissariat Officer, Ranceegunge. Deliverable both at Station and on Command.	Daily as required	Rupees 300	Rupees 1,350	The very best.	
2	" " for Horses ..		1927 0 0						
3	Grass, dry		12040 0 0						
4	Paddy Straw for Elephants.		876 0 0						
5	" " for Bullocks .		3010 0 0						

RANCEEGUNGE;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 1st August 1862. }

E. A. GRUBB, Captain,  
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

COMMISSARIAT

No.

STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

ARTICLES.	BAREILLY.				MORADABAD.		
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.

Victualling

		Number of Men victualled ... 1,121 $\frac{5}{8}$ .			Number of Men victualled ...		
		Rate per Man ... Rs. 9-14-7.			Rate per Man ...		
Bread, Rice, Sugar, Salt, and Firewood ...	p.hd. No. 34756	Rs. 0 2 5	...	Rs. 5,249 9 8	No. 13159	Rs. 0 2 4	...
Rice, Salt, Sugar, and Firewood ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice, Salt, Sugar, Firewood, and Vegetables ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bread per 100 lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef	lbs. oz. d. 29,163 0 0	9 0 0	...	2,624 10 8	lbs. oz. d. 11,055 0 0	9 0 0	...
Mutton	5,593 0 0	11 0 0	...	615 3 8	2,104 0 0	11 0 0	...
Coffee per Re.	1,601 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	2 lbs. 8 oz.	...	619 6 9	...	...	...
Potatoes	19,101 8 0	...	22 lbs.	868 4 0	11,088 8 0	...	23 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Mixed Vegetables	15,654 8 0	...	66 lbs. 8 oz.	235 6 6	2,070 8 0	...	127 ..
FROM STOCK.							
Tea, black per lb.	500 10 11	Rs. 1 0 0	...	500 10 8	391 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 0 0	...
" green	250 5 11	1 8 0	...	375 8 6	195 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 8 0	...
				11,109 12 5			

Victualling

Tinning Cooking } per Re.	No. 570	No. 22	...	Rs. 25 14 6	No. 418	No. 20	...
Utensils ...							

Cat

REMARKS.							
90 Horses received 5 seers Gram daily by Station order.	Number of Elephants in Station	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				
	Rate per each	...	Rs. 37-6-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				
	Number of Horses in Station	...	124.				
	Rate per each	...	Rs. 8-5-11.				
	Number of Bullocks in Station	...	320 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				
	Rate per each	...	Rs. 4-8-9 $\frac{1}{2}$ .				

STATION.	Mds. S. C.			Rs. As. P.			
Attah for Elephants p. Re.	102 14 0	...	20 seers	204 11 2			
Fodder per each	No. 449	...	12 annas	336 12 0			
GRAZE.							
Attah for Elephants p. Re.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
STATION.							
Gram, 1st sort, } (for Horses) ...	MDS. S. C. 454 6 0	...	MDS. S. C. 0 17 8	1,038 0 11			
Gram, 2nd sort, } (for Bullocks) ...	497 12 0	...	0 18 4	1,089 15 6			
Rhoosah	924 21 0	...	2 20 0	369 12 11			
				3,039 4 6			

DEPARTMENT.

339.  
Bariolly Executive during the Month of December 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.

Amount Cost	SHAJRHANPORE				Amount Cost	NYNEE TAL.			
	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase			Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost

Supplies

421 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Rs 10 2 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .	Number of Men victualled Rate per Man				478 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Rs 9-10-11	Number of Men victualled Rate per Man				78 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Rs 11-8-4
Rs As P		Rs As P	Rs As P	Rs As P		Rs As P			Rs As P	
1,919 0 4										
.	No 11822	0 0 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>		887 12 5						
.	lbs oz d 11,822 0 0		7 8 0	1,111 10 5	No 2425 lbs oz d 2 125 0 0	0 1 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	..		256 13 0	
994 15 2	12,132 0 0	9 0 0		1,118 14 1	2,283 0 0	9 0 0			205 7 6	
231 7 0	2,390 0 0	11 0 0		262 11 4	142 0 0	11 0 0			15 9 11	
467 9 4	8,722 0 0		20 lbs 12oz	420 5 4						
16 1 10	6,100 0 0		112 lbs	54 7 5						
391 10 5	141 7 0	1 0 0		141 7 0	72 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0	1 0 0			72 1 6	
233 11 3	220 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0	1 8 0		330 8 3	36 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 0	1 8 0			54 3 10	
1,314 10 1				1,627 15 3					901 4 9	

Contingencies.

Rs As P				Rs As P				Rs As P.
20 11 4	No 360	No 21	.	17 2 3	No 48	No 14		3 6 10

tle.

Number of Elephants at Graze Rate per each				21 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> Rs 11 9-8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> .				
Mds S C		Mds S C	Rs As P					
...	145 17 0	..	0 23 8	247 8 6	None			
				247 8 6				

STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

ARTICLES.	BARIELLY.				MORADABAD.		
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.

Hospital

	Number of Men dieted Rate per Man				... 74. ... Rs. 12-5-10½.				Number of Men dieted Rate per Man			
	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.			Rs. As. P.	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.		lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.		
Bread per lb	1,896 2 0	0 1 5	...		167 14 2	1,180 12 0	0 1 4½	...				
Beef per 100 lbs	183 0 0	9 0 0			16 7 6	...	...	...				
Butter per Re.	64 0 0	2 9 0	...		24 15 7	33 6 8	...	2 lbs.				
Biscuits "	232 14 0	8 0 0	...		29 1 9	...	...	...				
Chickens "	No. 420	...	No. 3½	...	120 0 0	No. 13	...	No. 5				
Draft Ale from Canteen "	51 pints	...	10½ pts.	...	4 12 6	186 pints	...	10½ pts.				
Eggs "	No. 342	No. 40	...		8 8 9	No. 94	...	No. 48				
Flour "	lbs. oz. d.	...	lbs. oz. d.	...	0 4 10	29 lbs 3 oz	...	26 lbs.				
Firewood "	10 6 0	...	34 0 0	...	40 15 0	5,180 lbs.	...	...				
Fowls "	9,416 0 0	230 lbs.	...		...	No. 58	...	No. 2				
Ginger "	0 10 6	...	4 0 0	...	0 2 7	lbs. oz. d.	...	5 lbs.				
Ghee "	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 3	...	4 "				
Mutton per 100 lbs.	886 0 0	11 Rupees	...	...	97 7 4	417 8 0	11 Rupees	...				
Milk per Re	1,035 pts 3 m	39 pts. 1 m.	...	...	26 6 8	884 pints	...	33½ pts.				
Nutmeg "	lbs. oz. d.	...	lbs. oz. d.	...	...	lbs. oz. d.	...	lbs. oz. d.				
	0 11 8	...	0 14 0	...	0 13 1	1 13 3	...	0 12 0				
Onions "	20 12 0	...	11 8 0	...	0 8 0	58 6 0	...	83 0 0				
Potatoes "	897 0 0	...	22 0 0	...	40 12 4	289 8 0	...	23 12 0				
Pepper "	1 4 12	...	3 11 0	...	0 5 7	3 10 6	...	3 3 3				
Rice "	327 0 0	13 11 0	...	...	23 14 2	319 14 0	12 0 0	...				
Sugar "	249 15 8	6 0 0	...	...	41 10 7	168 2 12	7 8 0	...				
Salt "	70 3 8	12 0 0	...	...	5 13 7	40 7 8	12 0 0	...				
Soyee "	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0	...	12 0 0				
FROM STOCK.												
Arrowroot per lb	17 4 0	RS AS P.	0 6 0	...	6 7 6	18 11 0	RS AS P.	0 6 0	...			
Barley "	61 9 0	0 6 0	...	...	23 1 4	29 3 0	0 6 0	...				
Brandy per dozen	6 bottles	18 0 0	...	...	9 0 0	...	...	...				
Beer in Pints "	12 dozens	5 8 0	...	...	66 0 0	...	...	...				
" in Quarts "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Port Wine "	2½ dozens	30 0 0	...	...	75 0 0	...	...	...				
Sago per lb.	lbs. oz. d.	0 4 0	...	...	1 10 6	9 4 0	0 4 0	...				
Tea, black "	47 9 0	1 0 0	...	...	47 9 0	26 15 8	1 0 0	...				
" green "	23 12 10	1 8 0	...	...	35 10 11	13 8 0	1 8 0	...				
					915 5 3							

Hospital

				Rs. As. P.			
Tinning Cooking } p. Re.	No. 1046	No. 29	...	47 8 8	No. 48	No. 20	...
Utensils ... }							
Firewood for } "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chimneys ... }							
				47 8 8			





## STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

		BARILLI				MORADABAD.			
ARTICLES		Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase.	
Barrack									
		Mds S C	Mds S C	lbs oz d	Rs As P	Mds S C		Mds S. C.	
Lane	per Re	68 26 9	1 2 8		64 10 0	20 0 0		1 0 0	
Charcoal		1 302 lbs		78 0 0	16 11 1				
Jall ds		No 80		No 16	5 0 0				
Gum ds		" 18		" 32	0 9 0				
Ghur ds		" 31		" 64	0 8 6				
		Mds S C		Mds S C					
Oil for Lamps		18 30 14		0 5 10	133 7 9	6 13 13		0 5 4	
Thread for Wicks		0 13 9		0 1 11	7 3 8	0 9 8		0 2 8	
Cotton "		0 4 1 1/2		0 4 0	1 0 3				
Pine wood for Chimneys									
					229 2 3				
Bazar									
		lbs oz d	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	Rs As P	lbs oz d		lbs oz d	
Alum	per Re	1 9 0	4 2 0		0 6 0	1 0 0		7 0 0	
Benzo Gum		0 8 0		1 0 0	0 8 0				
Camphor		0 5 0	1 0 0		0 5 0	0 8 0		0 10 0	
Cadamams		0 4 0	0 2 0		2 0 0				
Chiretta		2 8 0		6 4 0	0 6 4				
Cinnamon		0 4 0		1 5 0	0 3 6				
Cocoonut Oil		1 0 0		2 0 0	0 8 0				
Corander Seed		0 1 0		2 0 0	0 0 6				
Cubeb		2 0 0		0 9 0	3 8 10	2 0 0		0 10 0	
Ginger, dry		0 8 0		4 0 0	0 2 0				
Kuth Catechu		0 4 0	2 2 0		1 1 10				
Linseed Oil		10 0 0	6 4 0		1 9 7	4 0 0		10 4 0	
Mustard, Europe		7 8 0		1 0 0	7 8 0	1 0 0		1 0 0	
" Seed		1 0 0		13 12 0	0 1 2				
" Oil		30 0 0	1 2 0		7 4 1	4 0 0		10 4 0	
Pomegranate Root		1 0 0		2 0 0	0 8 0				
Poppy Heads		2 0 0		0 10 0	3 3 2				
" Oil		0 8 0		1 0 0	0 8 0				
Rasout		0 8 0	2 4 0		0 3 6				
Senna Leaves						0 12 0		12 0 0	
Vinegar, from Store p dzn	7 bottles	{ Stock Rate }	{ 12 Rupees }		7 0 0	1 bottle		{ Stock Rate }	
Wax, White	per Re	8 oz	2 lbs 2 oz		0 3 9	2 lbs		1 lb	
					36 3 0				
Hospital									
		lbs oz d			Rs As P				
Bar Soap	per Re	0 4 0		1 lb 5 oz	0 3 0				
Bazar Phials		No 18		No 80	0 3 7	1 dozen		No 133	
Bottles, empty									
Bran Wheat		3 lbs		72 lbs	0 0 8				
Candles, Wax		No 2		No 4 1/2	0 7 6	No 4		No 5 1/2	
" Tallow		lbs oz d		5 lbs 12 oz	0 11 1				
Charcoal		4 0 0			0 3 5	6 lbs		104 lbs	
Chunam		20 0 0	93 lbs 8 oz		1 6 9	12 oz.		83 "	
Cloth for Bandages		62 0 0	43 " 8 "		6 0 11	15 yards		4 yards	
" " Dressing		50 yards	8 1/2 yards		13 5 4	10 " oz.		10 "	
" " "		55 "	4 1/2 "		0 3 6	1 lb. 8 oz.		8 lbs. 8 oz.	
Cotton, cleaned		1 lb. 12 oz.		8 lbs	9 13 7	4 yards		1 yard	
Flannel, Europe		8 yards	13 gheerals		3 12 2				
" Country		4 "	1 yd 1 gh		3 7 5	20 lbs.		25 lbs.	
Flour for Poultices		39 lbs.	11 lbs 4 oz		0 5 0				
Gauze Cloth		1 yard		3 1/2 yards	1 0 0				
Green Silk for Eye-shades		1 "		1 yard					
Honey						1 lb		8 lbs	
Kharoash		12 yards	4 yards		3 0 0				
Linseed Meal		2 lbs.	10 lbs. 12 oz.		0 1 9	20 lbs		44 "	

339.—(Continued.)

Barially Executive during the Month of December 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.

		SHAJEHANPORE.			NYNER TAL.			
Amount Cost.	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.
<b>Supplies.</b>								
Rs. As. P.	Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
20 0 0	44 0 0	...	0 20 0	88 0 0				
...	15 0 0	...	1 10 0	12 0 0				
...	No. 20	...	No. 8	2 8 0				
	Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.					
48 5 6	8 39 8	...	0 5 8	65 5 9	4 2 12	...	0 3 0	54 4 0
3 12 9	0 10 15	...	0 2 8	4 6 0	0 1 8	...	0 1 0	1 8 0
...	...	...	...	...	1,890 0 0	5 25 0	...	336 0 0
72 2 3				172 3 9				391 12 0

**Medicines.**

Rs. As. P.	lbs. oz. d.		lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.				
0 2 3	0 8 0	...	8 0 0	0 1 0				
0 12 0	0 4 0	...	2 0 0	0 2 0				
3 3 2	0 4 0	...	5 0 0	0 0 9				
0 6 3	2 0 0	...	11 4 0	0 2 10				
1 0 0								
0 6 3	2 0 0	...	11 4 0	0 2 10				
0 1 0								
1 0 0								
1. 4 0	2 0 0	...	3 0 0	0 10 0				
8 2 11				1 3 5				
None.								

**Necessaries.**

Rs. As. P.				Rs. As. P.				
0 1 5	1 dozen	...	No. 32	0 6 0				
...	No. 6	...	" 24	0 4 0				
0 12 0	1 lb.	...	lbs. oz. d.	0 10 0				
			1 0 0					
0 0 11	20 lbs.	...	104 0 0	0 3 1				
0 0 1	8 oz.	...	32 0 0	0 0 3				
3 12 0	20 yards	...	4 1/2 yards	4 2 8				
1 0 0	20 "	...	10 1/2 "	1 14 0				
0 2 9								
5 0 0	4 "	...	1/2 yard	5 0 0				
0 12 9	10 lbs.	...	37 lbs. 8 oz.	0 4 3				
...	1 yard	...	1/2 yard	1 4 0				
0 2 0	8 oz.	...	10 lbs. 8 oz.	0 0 9				
0 7 3	15 lbs.	...	18 lbs.	0 13 4				

STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

ARTICLES	BARIELLY				MORADABAD		
	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase

Hospital

				Rs	As	P		
Plantain Leaves per Re	11 dozens	No 19		6	15	1		
Pots and Pans, } Earthen Ware }	No 34	" 64		0	8	6	No 8	No 64
Sugar, soft	3 lbs 8 oz	4 lbs 2 oz		0	13	6	1 lb	6 lbs
Salt	12 oz		12 lbs	0	1	0		
Soap, Country	12 "	17 lbs		0	0	8	2 lbs	12 "
Suet Mutton	4 lbs 8 oz	10 lbs 12 oz		0	6	8	2 lbs 8 oz	8 "
Tapi, Country	25 yards	65 yards		0	6	1	2 1/2 yards	100 yards
Tow	6 lbs		52 lbs	0	1	10	3 lbs	32 lbs
Towels	No 1		No 8	0	2	0		
Twine, Cotton	2 oz		2 lbs 10 oz	0	0	9		
Firewood	720 lbs		300 lbs	2	6	4	240 lbs	100 lbs
Leeches	No 1661		No 40	41	8	4		
				97	12	5		

Hospital

				Rs	As	P		
Gowns, Lawn	per each							
Shippers	per pair	40 pairs	"	10	annas		50 pairs	10 annas
Tape, broad	per Re	200 yards		100	yards	2		
						27	0	0

Hospital

				Rs	As	P		
Basins, China	per Re	No 30	No 3	10	0	0	No 15	No 3
ork Screws	"	2	1	0	8	0		
Forks	"	40	9 1/2	4	3	4	16	" 9 1/2
Iron Hatchets } (mounted with } Steel) }	p ea	2	12 annas	1	8	0		
Lanterns	"	1	1 Re 8 as	1	8	0		
Locks, Patent	per Re	3	No 1	3	0	0		
Pots, Tin	"	15	8	1	14	0		
Plates, China	per dozen	20	4 Rupees	6	10	8	5	4 Rupees
Pint Measures, } Copper }	p ea						2	11 annas
Salt Cups	per Re	No 24	No 16	1	8	0		
Straight Jackets	per each	1	Rs 4 7 0	4	7	0		
Tin Funnels	per Re						1	No 16
Wine Measures, } Copper }	p ea	No 2	0 3 0	0	6	0		
Saucepans, Copper	"	1	3 2 0	3	2	0		
				38	11	0		

Total, Company's Rupees (27,597 15-11) twenty-seven thousand

BARIELLY;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 10th February 1862.

339.—(Concluded.)  
Barielly Executive during the Month of December 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates

SHAJEHANPORE.					NINETEEN TAL.			
Amount Cost.	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost

Necessaries —(Concluded )

Rs. As P.				Rs. As P.				Rs. As P.
...	.	..	...	.	No 22	...	No 64	0 5 6
0 2 0	No. 25	..	No 64	0 6 3				
0 2 8	2 lbs.	...	7 lbs.	0 4 7				
0 2 8	4 oz	.	9 "	0 0 5				
0 5 0	3 lbs.	...	6 "	0 8 0				
0 4 0	15 yards	..	80 yards	0 3 0				
0 1 6	8 oz	..	62 lbs.	0 0 1				
	2 "	.	12 lbs. 4 oz	0 0 1				
0 9 7	240 lbs	..	400 "	0 9 7				
...	No. 76		No. 28	2 11 5	" 36		" 25	1 7 0
13 14 7				19 9 9				1 12 6

Clothing

Rs. As P.					Rs. As P.	Rs. As P.
...	...	...		No 24	4 8 0	108 0 0
31 4 0						
31 4 0						108 0 0

Miscellanies.

Rs. As. P.					
5 0 0					
1 10 11					
1 10 8		None.		None	
1 6 0					
1 0					
9 12 7					

five hundred and ninety-seven, annas fifteen, and pic eleven only.

JAMES GRAHAM, Captain,  
Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

*STATEMENT shewing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the Delhi Executive Commissariat Office during the Month of November 1861.*

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.
Number of Men 888 or Days 9077 <b>Victualling Supplies.</b> Rate per Man per month . Rs 9-5-5					
		lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.
Beef	per Re.	25,734 8 0	11 1 12	...	2,316 1 8
Bread	"	29,667 8 0	11 0 0	...	2,697 0 8
Coffee issued to 14,816 Men	per lb.	391 13 0	...	6 annas	116 11 10
From Stock	per lb.	931 0 0	...	9 annas	523 11 5
Purchased	"	...	...	...	...
Firewood	per Re.	89,002 8 0	...	245 0 0	363 4 4
Mutton	"	3,933 0 0	9 1 8	...	132 10 0
Rice	"	7 116 11 0	16 8 0	...	419 8 1
Salt	"	1 851 3 8	...	11 7 0	128 6 9
Sugar	"	1,635 8 12	3 6 0	...	553 7 11
Tea issued to 14,551 Men,	per lb.	412 0 0	...	1 Rupee	112 0 5
Black	per lb.	220 15 0	...	1 Re. 8 as	331 6 11
Green	"	28,131 8 0	36 0 0	...	781 6 10
Vegetables Potatoes	per Re.	1,576 0 0	80 0 0	...	19 3 2
Onions	"	...	...	...	...
Cooking Utensils, Trained	per set	{ sets 91-3 } { or No. 822 }	7 as. 6 pie	...	12 13 0
					9,228 0 0

Number of Men 24645, or Days 7,398

**Hospital Supplies**

Rate per Man per month . Rs. 5-14-0

		lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Arrowroot	per lb.	8 1 0	...	...	0 6 0	3 0 4
Bailey	per Re.	76 0 8	...	2 0 0	...	38 0 3
Beer in Quarts	per dozen	15 dozens	...	...	10 0 0	150 0 0
Bread	per Re.	3,096 8 0	11 0 0	...	...	281 8 0
Butter	"	71 10 8	2 2 0	...	...	35 2 0
Beef	"	113 0 0	11 1 12	...	...	10 2 8
Cooking Utensils, Tinned	p. score	scores 9-18	7 as. 6 pie	...	...	4 10 3
Calves' Feet	per each	No. 26	3 pie	...	...	0 6 6
Chickens	per Re.	" 316	...	No. 4	...	79 0 0
Coffee	per lb.	9 lbs. 6 oz.	...	9 annas	...	5 4 1
Eggs	per Re.	No. 787	...	No. 32	...	24 9 6
Firewood	"	15,874 0 0	...	245 0 0	...	64 12 8
Fishes	"	2 8 0	...	16 0 0	...	0 2 6
Flour	"	76 0 8	...	20 0 0	...	3 13 2
Ghee	"	4 9 8	...	4 0 0	...	1 2 4
Ginger	"	4 12 8	...	4 0 0	...	1 3 2
Lime Juice	per dozen	1 dzn. 4 btls. 7 m.	...	3 Rupees	...	4 10 0
Milk	per Re.	2,646 pts. 13 m.	34 pints	...	...	77 13 2
Mutton	"	1,106 12 0	9 1 8	...	...	121 11 10
Nutmeg	"	4 12 8	...	0 12 0	...	6 5 8
Pepper	"	9 8 1	...	3 12 0	...	2 8 6



ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

### Hospital Supplies.—(Concluded)

		lbs.	oz.	d.	lbs.	oz.	d.	lbs.	oz.	d.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Potatoes	per Re.	921	8	0	36	0	0							25	9	6
Port Wine	per dozen.	8 dozens						...			30	0	0	210	0	0
		lbs.	oz.	d.												
Rice	per Re.	938	0	0	16	8	0							56	13	6
Sago	per lb.	18	1	0							0	4	0	4	9	0
Salt	per Re.	120	10	8				11	7	0				8	5	8
Soojer	"	0	1	0				18	0	0				0	0	2
Sugar	"	169	11	12	8	6	0							56	1	8
Tea, black	per lb.	55	10	1							1	0	0	55	10	3
" green	"	55	10	1							1	8	0	83	7	5
Onions	per Re.	22	12	0				80	0	0				0	1	6
"	"	129	5	0	80	0	0	..						1	9	10
														1,118	6	4

Number of Elephant 1, on Days 30

**Cattle**  
**ELEPHANTS.**

Rs. 46-12 3	Rs. 46-12 3
-------------	-------------

	Mds	S	C.		Mds	S	C.		Rs.	As.	P.
Attah, 2nd sort, (at 8 } per R	6	0	0		0	15	3	...	15	12	3
seers each)											
Fodder, green, (at 5 } "	150	0	0	...	5	0	0	...	30	0	0
maunds each)											
									15	12	3

Number of Bullocks 7, or Days 210

## ORDNANCE BULLOCKS.

Rate per each per month . Rs 4.00/-

		Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.	
Gram, 2nd sort, (at 1½ seers each)	} per Re	7	35	0	0	16	0
Bhoosah (at 7 seers each)		36	30	0	0	12	4
GEAR.							
Baskets	per each	No.	3			0	1
Brooms	"	"	3			0	0
Curry Combs	"	"	3			0	4
Doles with Ropes	"	"	1			0	12
Ghurrahs	"	"	3			0	1
Hand Rubbers	"	"	3			0	2
Hides, Oiled	"	"	1			1	12
Jhools, Tant	"	"	7			13	2
Line Doories	"	"	1			0	7
Mallets	"	"	1			0	2
Nath Ropes	"	"	7			0	7
Phawries	"	"	1			0	0
Pags	"	"	11			0	7
Pughaics	"	"	7			0	10
Ropes	"	"	3			0	6
Suffrahs	"	"	4			2	15
Whips	"	"	3			0	4
						50	4

		DELHI.				
ARTICLES.		Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.
Number of Bullocks 87½, or Days 2,611		T. T. BULLOCKS.			Rate per each per month. Rs. 3-6-9.	
		Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Gram, 2nd sort	{ 1,981 Bullocks at 11 seers each } 630 Bullocks, at 1 seer each.	90 6 0		0 19 11	...	183 2 7
Bhoosah, white.	{ 1,981 Bullocks, at 7 seers each, and the rest at Graze }	317 8 0		3 0 0	...	115 11 8
						298 14 3

Number of Horses 133 or Days 3,990		HORSES.			Rate per each per month Rs. 6-12-8	
		Mds. S. C.		Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Gram, 1st sort, (at 1 seers each)	per Re.	399 0 0		0 17 11	...	902 5 3

Barrack Supplies.

			Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Baskets	per each	No. 15	0 3 0	..	2 13 0
Boilers, Copper, (8 gallons)	per lb.	{ No. 5 weighing 73 lbs. 12 oz. }		0 12 0	55 5 0
" "	(7 " ) "	{ No. 1 weighing 14 lbs. 4 oz. }	...	0 12 0	10 11 0
" "	(2 " ) "	{ No. 1 weighing 6 lbs. 4 oz. }	...	0 12 0	4 11 0
Chicks (or 12,54 feet per 104½ feet)	p. each	No. 12	1 12 0	...	21 0 0
Covers, Copper, (8 gallons)	per lb.	{ No. 3 weighing 20 lbs. 4 oz. }	...	0 12 0	15 3 0
" "	(7 " ) "	{ No. 2 weighing 12 lbs. 8 oz. }	...	0 12 0	9 6 0
" "	(2 " ) "	{ No. 2 weighing 8 lbs. 4 oz. }	...	0 12 0	6 3 0
Frying Pans	per each	No. 9	...	1 0 0	9 0 0
Grids, Iron	"	" 5	...	1 0 0	5 0 0
Gumlahs	"	" 56	0 2 6	..	8 12 0
Jars, large	"	" 366	0 3 6	...	80 1 0
" small	"	" 10	0 1 6	..	0 15 0
Ladles	"	" 19	...	1 0 0	19 0 0
Lime	per Re.	83 maunds	1 md. 25 srs.	...	51 1 2
Oil for Lamps	"	18 mds. 20 srs.	...	5 srs. 4½ cks.	140 1 9
Ropes for Wells	"	No. 1	No. 1	...	1 0 0
Thread for Wicks	"	18 srs. 9 cks.	...	2 seers	9 8 6
Ghurrahs	per each	No. 300	1 anna	...	18 12 0
Charcoal	per Re.	16 mannds	4 maunds	..	4 0 0
					472 7 5

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate	Amount Cost.
<b>Bazar Medicines</b>					
	lbs oz d.		lbs oz. d.		Rs As P.
Alum per Re	0 4 0		8 0 0		0 1 0
Camphor "	0 6 0	..	0 12 0		0 8 0
Confection of Rose "	1 0 0		6 0 0		0 2 8
Cubeb "	3 0 0	..	0 10 0		1 12 9
Ginger "	0 4 0	..	1 0 0		0 1 0
Gum Arabic "	1 0 0		6 0 0		0 2 8
Honey "	0 8 0	.	6 0 0		0 1 4
Kaladana "	2 0 0	...	16 0 0		0 2 0
Linseed "	3 0 0	.	21 0 0		0 2 0
" Oil "	6 0 0		5 8 0		1 1 6
Mustard "	6 0 0		10 4 0		0 9 4
" Seed "	3 0 0	..	32 0 0		0 1 6
" Europe per lb	6 0 0		2 Rs 8 as		15 0 0
Poppy Heads per Re	6 0 0		2 lbs		3 0 0
					25 13 9
<b>Hospital Necessaries</b>					
	lbs oz d			Rs As P	Rs As P
Bat Soap per Re	0 4 0		1 lb.	..	0 4 0
Bazar Phials per dozen	2 dozens		4 annas	.	0 8 0
Candles, Tallow per Re	2 lbs		7 lbs		0 4 6
Cloth for Dressing "	12 yards		4 yards		3 0 0
" " Bandages "	10 "		12 "		3 5 4
Cotton, cleaned "	4 lbs		6 lbs		0 10 8
Cups, glazed "	No 15		No 96		0 2 6
Firewood "	100 lbs		215 lbs		1 10 1
Flannel, Europe "	3 yards		1 yard		3 0 0
Flour for Pultices "	23 lbs		20 lbs.		1 2 3
Green Silk "	1 yard		1 yard		1 0 0
Leeches per 100	No 1097		6 Rupees		65 13 2
Linseed Meal per Re	23 lbs.		14 lbs		1 10 3
Paper, Country "	2 quires		4 quires		0 8 0
Plantain Leaves per doz n	dozens 24-10		3 annas		1 10 6
Pots and Pans per Re	2 dozens	..	No 64		0 6 0
Rum per gallon	32 diams			2 0 0	1 9 7
Suet, Mutton per Re	6 lbs.		8 lbs.		0 12 0
Sugar, soft "	3 "		5 lbs 8 oz		0 8 8
Tape, narrow per 100 yards	8 yards		8 annas		0 0 7
Thread for sewing per Re	4 oz		1 sr. 5 1/2 cks		0 1 6
					90 15 7
<b>Hospital Miscellanees</b>					
					Rs As P
Chintz, Country per Re.	3 yards		8 yards		0 6 0
Cloth for Dressing "	1 "		1 "		1 0 0
Flannel, Europe "	1 "		1 yard	..	4 0 0
Kharooh Cloth per yard	3 "	...	5 annas		0 15 0
Thread, Cotton per Re	8 oz		1 sr. 5 1/2 cks		0 3 0
Tape per 100 yards	50 yards	...	8 annas		0 4 0
					6 12 0
<b>Hospital Clothing.</b>					
			Rs. As. P		Rs. As. P.
Gowns lined with "Lace" ... } p. each	No. 125	...	3 0 0	...	375 0 0

DELHI;  
Deputy Commissariat Office,  
1st December 1861.

N. R. BURTON, Lieutenant,  
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

[ 3006 ]

No 283.

STATEMENT showing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the Delhi  
Procurement Commissariat Office during the Month of December 1861.

ARTICLES	DETHI				
	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase	Stock Rate	Amount Cost.
Number of Men 1070, 4 or Days 3200					
Victualling Supplies.					
			Rate per Man per month		Rs 9 13 0
	lbs oz d	Rs As P	Rs As P		Rs As P.
Beef per 100 lbs	25 212 0 0	9 0 0			2 271 12 5
Bread per Re	52,066 8 0	11 lbs			2,960 9 5
Coffee issued to 16 803½ Men per lb	1,000 5 0	..	9 annas		843 14 9
Firewood per Re	97 099 8 0		226 lbs		432 4 9
Mutton per 100 lbs	7,321 8 0	11 Rupees			805 11 0
		lbs oz d			
Rice per Re	8 141 10 0	16 8 0			493 6 11
Salt "	2 035 6 8		11 Rs 7 cz		110 15 7
Sugar "	5,088 8 1	8 6 0			607 9 1
Tea issued to 1 Black per lb	469 2 0		1 0 0		169 2 4
15,763 Men 1 Green "	231 8½ 0		1 8 0		351 12 9
Vegetables Potatoes per Re.	31,946 0 0	36 0 0			587 6 2
Onions "	620 0 0	50 0 0			7 12 0
Cooking Utensils Tinned per set	sets 91-3	7 as 6 pie		..	42 18 0
					10,315 2 5
Number of Men 937 or Days 2907					
Hospital Supplies.					
			Rate per Man per month		Rs 13 5 10
	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	Rs As P		Rs As P.
Arrowroot per lb	4 6 0		0 6 0		1 10 3
Barley "	67 1 0		9 annas		37 11 6
Beer in Quarts per dozen	14 dozens		10 0 0		110 0 0
	lbs oz d				
Bread per Re	2,441 1 0	11 0 0			222 3 1
butter "	62 0 8	2 2 0			29 2 11
Beef per 100 lbs	40 0 0	9 Rupees			3 9 7
Cooking Utensils Tinned per score	13 scores	7 as 6 pie			6 1 6
Chickens per Re	No 188		No 4		47 0 0
Coffee per lb	2 lbs 14 oz		0 6 0		1 1 3
" "	2 " 2 "		9 annas		1 3 3
Tea per Re	No 498	..	No 26	...	19 2 5
	lbs oz d		lbs oz d		
Firewood "	12 738 0 0		226 0 0		56 5 9
Flour "	67 1 0		21 0 0		3 3 1
Ghee "	3 1 6	..	4 0 0	..	0 12 3
Ginger "	4 1 12		4 0 0		1 0 4
Lime Juice per dozen	2 dozens		3 Rs 6 as		6 12 0
Milk per Re	1,537 pints 10m	31 pints	..		45 2 7
	lbs oz d				
Mutton per 100 lbs	2,020 8 0	11 Rupees			222 4 0
Nutmeg per Re	0 5 0		12 oz		0 6 8
Pepper "	8 6 2		3 lbs 12 oz.		2 3 6
Potatoes "	879 8 0	36 lbs.	...		24 6 1
Port Wine per dzn	6 dozens			30 Rupees	180 0 1
	lbs oz d.				
Rice per Re.	683 0 0	16 lbs. 8 oz.	..		41 6 3
Sago "	6 4 0	...	..	4 lbs.	1 0 0
Salt "	92 9 0	...	14 lbs. 7 oz	...	6 6 6
Soyjee "	5 8 0	...	20 lbs.	..	0 4 4

ARTICLES.		DELHI.				
		Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

Hospital Supplies.—(Concluded)						
		lbs. oz. d.	lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Sugar	per Re	360 8 0	8 6 0			39 7 4
Tea, black	per lb	45 0 12		...	1 0 0	45 0 9
" green	"	45 0 12		...	1 8 0	67 9 6
Onions	"	121 0 0	80 0 0	...		1 8 2
"	"	12 8 0	..	80 lbs	...	0 2 6
						1,254 13 4

Number of Elephant 1, or Days 31	Cattle ELEPHANTS.	Rate per each per month	Rs 42 4 1
----------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-----------

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Attah, 2nd sort, (at 8 } per Re. seers each) ..	6 8 0	0 15 1½	16 6 9
Fodder, green, (at 5 mds. } each) ...	155 0 0	6 0 0	25 13 4
			42 4 1

Number of Bullocks 7, or Days 217.	ORDNANCE BULLOCKS	Rate per each per month	Rs 4 4 7½
------------------------------------	-------------------	-------------------------	-----------

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Gram, 2nd sort, (at 1½ } per Re. seers each)	8 5 8	0 19 3½	16 15 0
Bhoosah, white, (at 7 seers } each) ...	37 59 0	2 36 2	13 1 3
			30 0 3

Number of Bullocks 7½, or Days 2,340	T. T BULLOCKS.	Rate per each per month	Rs 4 4 5
--------------------------------------	----------------	-------------------------	----------

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Gram, 2nd sort, (at 1½ } per Re. seers each)	87 30 0	0 19 3½	182 10 1
Bhoosah, white, (at 7 seers } each) ..	109 20 0	2 36 2	141 0 6
			323 10 7

Number of Horses 132½, or Days 4,120	HORSES.	Rate per each per month	Rs 8 8 4.
--------------------------------------	---------	-------------------------	-----------

	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.
Gram, 1st sort ... { 665 Horses, at 4 seers each, 66 mds. 20s. 3,455 Horses, at 5 seers each, 431 mds. 35 s.... } p. Re	198 15 0	0 17 9½	1,133 1 2



ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.
<b>Barrack Supplies.</b>					
		Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.		Rs. As. P.
Charcoal	per Re.	16 0 0	4 0 0	...	4 0 0
Chicks (or 2,628 feet 1½ inches per 104½ feet)	per each	No. 254	...	1 Re. 12 as.	44 3 0
			RE. AS. P.		
Gumlahs	"	" 40	0 2 6	...	6 4 0
Jars, large	"	" 80	0 3 6	...	17 8 0
		MDS. S. C.	MD. S. C.		
Lime	per Re.	83 0 0	1 25 0	...	51 1 2
Oil for Lamps	"	18 35 14	...	5 srs. 11½ eks.	152 2 2
Pardah's Cloth	per 100 ft.	2,410 ft. 3½ inch.	...	10 rs. 9 as. 2 p.	254 13 3
Thread for Wicks	per Re.	18 srs. 2½ eks.	...	2 seers	9 1 3
Wooden Tubs	per each	No. 30	...	3 Rupees	90 0 0
					609 0 10

**Bazar Medicines.**

		lbs. oz. d.		lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.
Alum	per Re.	1 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	0 2 0
Camphor	"	0 4 0	...	0 12 0	...	0 5 4
Cubeb	"	2 0 0	...	0 12 0	...	2 10 8
Chirrettah	"	4 0 0	...	8 0 0	...	0 8 0
Gall Nuts	"	0 2 0	...	2 0 0	...	0 1 0
Ginger	"	0 4 0	...	4 0 0	...	0 1 0
Gum	"	1 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 2 8
Honey	"	1 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	0 2 8
Linseed Oil	"	6 0 0	...	6 0 0	...	1 0 0
Mustard, Europe	per lb.	6 0 0	...	...	2 Rs. 8 as.	15 0 0
Poppy Heads	per Re.	6 0 0	...	2 0 0	...	3 0 0
Vinegar, Europe	per dzn.	5 bottles	...	...	12 Rupees	5 0 0
Wax, White	per lb.	2 lbs.	...	10 as. 6 pie	...	1 5 0
						29 6 4

**Hospital Necessaries.**

		lbs. oz. d.		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Bar Soap	per lb.	0 4 0	...	0 14 0	...	0 3 6
Bazar Phials	per dozen	3 dozens	...	0 4 0	...	0 12 0
Candles, Tallow	per Re.	2 lbs.	...	7 lbs.	...	0 4 6
Cloth for Dressing	"	40 yards	...	4 yards	...	10 0 0
" " Bandages	"	12 "	...	11 "	...	1 1 5
China Cups	per dzn.	No. 6	...	12 annas	...	0 6 0
Copper Boilers	per lb.	" 1 wg. }	...	...	12 annas	10 11 0
		14 lbs. 4 oz. }	...	...		
Cork Screw	per each	No. 1	1 anna	...	...	0 1 0
Cotton, cleaned	per Re.	2 lbs.	...	9 lbs. 8 oz.	...	0 3 4
Cups, glazed	per each	No. 15	...	6 pie	...	0 7 6
Firewood	per Re.	400 lbs.	...	226 lbs.	...	1 12 3
Flannel, Europe	"	3 yards	...	1 yard	...	3 0 0
" " Country	"	2 "	...	2 yards	...	1 0 0
Flour for Poultices	"	30 lbs.	...	21 lbs.	...	1 8 10
Forks	per dzn.	No. 3	3 Rs. 12 as.	...	...	0 15 0
Funnels, Tin	per each	" 1	3 pie	...	...	0 0 3

ARTICLES.	DELHI.				
	Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Stock Rate.	Amount Cost.

Hospital Necessaries.—(Concluded.)

						Rs.	As.	P.
Green Silk	per Re	2 yards	...	1 yard	...	2	0	0
Hatchets	per each	No. 1	...	12 annas	...	0	12	0
Jharruns	"	" 36	6 pie	...	...	1	2	0
Knives	per dzn.	" 5	3 Rs. 12 as.	...	...	1	9	0
Lanterns	per each	" 1	...	...	1 Re. 12 as.	1	12	0
Leeches	per 100	" 372	...	5 Rupees	...	18	14	5
Linseed Meal	per Re.	30 lbs.	...	14 lbs.	...	2	2	3
Locks and Keys	per each	No. 6	1 Rupee	...	...	6	0	0
Paper, Country	per Re.	2 quires	...	4 quires	...	0	8	0
Plantain Leaves	per dzn.	dozens 9-6	...	3 annas	...	1	12	6
Pots and Pans	"	2 dozen	...	3 "	...	0	6	0
Plates, Tin	"	No. 13	2 annas	...	...	0	2	2
Pots "	"	" 11	4 Rs. 8 as.	...	...	4	2	0
Rum	per gallon	32 drams	...	...	2 Rupees	1	9	8
Salt Castes, Tin	per dozen	No. 14	2 annas	...	...	0	2	4
Slippers	per pair	17 pairs	2 Rupees	...	...	34	0	0
Suet, Mutton	per Re.	6 lbs.	...	8 lbs.	...	0	12	0
Sugar, soft	"	3 seers	...	2 srs. 12 cks.	...	1	1	5
Tape, narrow	per 100 yards	16 yards	...	8 annas	...	0	1	3
						111	1	7

Hospital Clothing

			Rs.	As.	P.			Rs.	As.	P.
Beds or Mattresses	per each	No. 24	1	10	0	...	...	30	0	0
Blankets lined with Chintz	"	" 79	2	0	0	...	...	158	0	0
Caps, Linen	"	" 31	0	1	0	...	...	1	15	0
" Flannel	"	" 24	0	2	9	...	...	4	2	0
Drawers "	"	" 29	2	15	6	...	...	86	1	6
" Linen	"	" 37	0	5	0	...	...	11	9	0
Gowns, single	"	" 33	1	0	0	...	...	33	0	0
Hand Towels	"	" 5	0	2	0	...	...	0	10	0
Jack "	"	" 8	0	2	0	...	...	1	0	0
Banians, Flannel	"	" 61	2	11	6	...	...	165	13	6
Pillows, large	"	" 36	0	3	0	...	...	6	12	0
" small	"	" 73	0	2	0	...	...	9	2	0
" Cases, large	"	" 102	0	4	0	...	...	25	8	0
" " small	"	" 142	0	3	0	...	...	26	10	0
Quilts	"	" 42	2	12	0	...	...	115	8	0
Sheets, Linen	"	" 271	1	5	0	...	...	355	11	0
Shirts "	"	" 197	1	5	0	...	...	258	9	0
Socks, knitted, worsted	per pair	60 pairs	0	5	0	...	...	18	12	0
" " Cotton	"	60 "	0	2	0	...	...	7	8	0
								1,325	3	0

A. MACQUEIN, Captain,  
Sub-Assistant Commissary General.

DELHI;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 1st January 1862.

[ 3010 ]

No. 51.

### Commissariat Notice.

**SEALED** Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 5th September, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles noted in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Provisions and Stores for Port Blair."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
7. Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tenders to one only.

## SCHEDULE.

*Provisions and Stores for Port Blair.*

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS A.					Rs.	Rs.	
	Beef, Salt .. { Prime Mess Pork, " .. { cured in the United King- dom ... }		7,000 lbs. 7,000 "			} 150	500	
	CLASS B.							
	Biscuit, Troop, 1st quality ...		12,000 "					
	Flour, Country, 1st sort ..		15,000 "			} 150	500	
	Soojee, cleaned and sifted .		15,000 "					
	CLASS C.							
	Rice, Ballam ..		6,80,000 "			} 500	2,000	
	" Table ..		6,510 "					
	CLASS D.							
	Coffee, picked and cleaned ..		1,162 "					
	Dhall, Uthur ..		38,000 "			} 300	1,000	
	" Oorud ..		8,000 "					
	" Moong ..		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862.		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very best. Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut.

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	In-talements deliverable and specific time of delivery	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS D — (Concluded)					Rs.	Rs.	
	Gram, Patna, 1st quality, picked and cleaned		80,000 lbs					
	Peas, Split		6,500 "					
	Sugar, best, Benares		4,500 "					
	" Benares, 2nd quality		25,000 "			300	1,000	
	Wheat, Doodah, picked and cleaned		80,000 "					
	Class E							
	Ghee, Buffalo		40,000 "			500	2,000	
	Class F							
	Candles, Wax		10 "					
	Oil, Mustard		30,000 "					
	" Coconut		2,000 "			150	500	
	" Poppy		10 "					
	Class G.							
	Goats, castrated		No 200					
	Sheep		" 300			100	400	
	Class H.							
	Alum		50 lbs					
	Coriander Seed		1,500 "					
	Cumin		500 "					
	Chiretta		50 "					
	Caraway Seed		50 "					
	Cardamums		150 "					
	Cloves		100 "					
	Grapes, Dried, or Plums		200 "					
	Garlic		1,500 "					
	Honey		25 "					
	Hurra, Chota		25 "					
	Kuth Karinga		50 "			100	200	
	" Catechu		15 "					
	Lime Juice		15 dozens					
	Linseed Meal		24 lbs.					
	Mustard, Europe		250 "					
	Onions, Dried		1,500 "					
	Potatoes		1,500 "					
	Pepper, Long		25 "					
	Plaster of Paris		2 "					
	Rasout		10 "					
	Tamarinds, Dried		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very Best. Masters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 16th August 1862.

Advertisement.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle, at his Office, in Burdwan, up to 5 p. m. of the 15th September next, for the works noted in the subjoined Schedule, and will be opened there at 2 p. m. on the day following in the presence of such of the parties or of their Agents as may be present.

2. Forms of Tender, Conditions of Contract, and Specification of work may be obtained on payment of 8 annas on application to

The Executive Engineer, First Division, Grand Trunk Road,—Raneegunge.

The Superintending Engineer, Burdwan Circle,—Burdwan.

The Chief Engineer, Bengal,—Calcutta.

3. No Tenders will be received except in the printed Form.

4. Tenders to be superscribed,—“Tenders for works on the First Division, Grand Trunk Road.”

5. Parties tendering must lodge with each Tender as earnest money a sum of Rupees 100 in Currency Bills, which will be returned to those parties whose Tenders may be rejected.

6. Parties may tender for one or more Contracts; but in this case a separate Tender, with earnest money, must be submitted for each Contract noted in the subjoined Schedule.

7. The lowest Tender or any other Tender will not necessarily be accepted :—

SCHEDULE.

Contract.	Portions of Road and lengths in Miles.	Nature of Work.
Contract A.	Grand Trunk Road, miles 1 to 28	Collection of metal and spreading.
Ditto B.	“ “ “ “ 28 to 58	Ditto.
Ditto C.	“ “ “ “ 58 to 88	Ditto.
Ditto D.	“ “ “ “ 88 to 118	Ditto.
Ditto E.	“ “ “ “ 118 to 147	Ditto.
Ditto F.	Banogorah Branch Road and Raneegunge ... 3	Ditto.

W. D. SHORT, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*  
*Supdg. Engineer, Burdwan Circle.*  
**BURDWAN,**  
*The 14th August 1862.*

Advertisement.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1862, for the supply of 1,250 Chests of Congo Black Tea, averaging 86 lbs. each, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores free of all extra charges whatsoever on or about 31st July 1863, but no payments will be made prior to June 1863.

2. Each Chest must be well packed in good matting, and secured with strong rattan lashings. No broken or damaged Chest will be received.

3. The quality of Tea to be subjected as usual to approval or rejection of a Committee, and payment will be made for such quantity only as may be passed by the said Committee.

4. The Contractor must lodge in deposit at this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (10,000) ten thousand in cash, Government Paper, Bank Shares, or other tangible Security for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

5. Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1862 at 1 p. m., in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and the most favorable offer, if approved of, will be accepted.

6. Samples of Tea required can be had on application at this Office.

7. Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred Rupees, and be sealed and superscribed—“Tender for Tea.”

8. The deposit on the approved Tender will be retained, and the Tenderer will be required to sign the Contract Bond, and furnish his Security within three days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender by the Commissary General being notified to him, in failure of which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. The deposits of all others will be returned to the respective parties immediately after the successful competitor has been declared.

10. The Commissary General reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Commissary General,

R. Q. MAINWARING, *Captain,*

*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

MADRAS ;  
*Commst. Office,*  
*The 18th July 1862.*



[ 3013 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF RE-SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the Khas Mehal situated in the District of Midnapore, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to re-sale, on the default of the first Purchaser, in the Midnapore Collectorate, on Monday, the 25th of August 1862, corresponding with the 10th of Bhadro 1269 B. S. and 11th of Bhadro 1269 U. S.

The Purchaser of the Mehal will be subject to the undermentioned conditions :—

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate will be sold to the highest bidder above the upset price.

2nd.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be at once made upon the amount bid ; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, or if the day be a close holiday, then on the first Office day, reckoning the day of sale as one, and the Mehal will be again put up to sale at the risk of the former Purchaser.

\* 3rd.—The sale to be subject to the existing leases, and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and the Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

4th. The annual embankment charges of the Mehal which are assessed with such charges will be paid by the Purchaser as heretofore paid by Government proportionately with other Zemindars. The existing arrangements for the repairs and maintenance of the embankments will remain in force.

5th.—The amount recorded in the subjoined description of the Mehal under the heading of Sudder Jumma represents the amount for which the new Proprietor will be liable on account of the Government Revenue of the Estate.

6th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate the Purchaser will be bound to pay an annual sum calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communications. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

No. of Lot.	Collectorate Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Area.	SudderJumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. C. B.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
1	1352	Koddalea, Pergunnah Kassecjora ..	1,089 5 11	1,457 8 0	2,015 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 Umlee. The future Purchaser will have right to collect and will be held responsible for Govt. Revenue from the 19th of July last.

MIDNAPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 4th August 1862. }

COLIN MACKENZIE,  
Collector.

ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehals, situated in the District of Bograh, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 69, dated 28th June 1862, and Commissioner of Rajshahye Division's Memorandum No. 30, dated 4th July 1862, in the Bograh Collectorate, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, corresponding with 15th Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of each Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummaabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum, calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communication.

This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Statement.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. G.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
11	827	Mouzah Pyekorah, Pergunnah Katar-mulla	467 0 0	115 8 0	231 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1272 B. S.
14	714	Mouzah Damrool Koroe, Tuppah Koosumbee	290 4 9½	41 5 3½	82 10 7	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 B. S.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 25th July 1862. }



In the matter of Kartick Churn Roy, of Kumulnyankabare, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly a Banian, jointly with Denonath Sen, to the Firm of Messrs Gouger, Jenkins and Company, Merchants and Agents, and also a Prisoner for debt in the Common Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 18th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, and that the Sheriff and Governor of the Calcutta Jail being served with this order to bring up the body of the said Insolvent before the said Court on the said 5th day of November next, to be examined by the said Court.

Beeby, Attorney.

In the matter of William Samuel Palmer, of No 5, Dacre's Lane, in Calcutta, trading under the Style or Firm of W. S. Palmer and Company, Merchant, an Insolvent. } On Monday, the 11th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 5th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Pearson, Attorney

Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th August 1862

In the matter of Edward Durrant, an Insolvent } On Wednesday, the 20th day of August instant, it was ordered that the order made in this matter on the 2nd day of August instant be quashed, and it was also ordered that Tuesday, the 26th day of August instant, be fixed for the hearing of the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be, and the same is, enlarged to the said 26th day of August instant, and it was also ordered that the said Insolvent do then attend before this Court at the hour of 11 o'clock in the forenoon to be examined before the said Court.

Downing, Attorney

In the matter of Thomas John Holmes, an Insolvent. } On Saturday the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the hearing in this matter do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 30th day of August instant, and that the order made in this matter for the *ad interim* protection of the said Insolvent from arrest be enlarged to the said 30th day of August instant, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Downing, Attorney.

In the matter of Assaram and Sooklall, of Puggyaputtee, in the Town of Calcutta, carrying on trade and business of Cloth and Piece Goods Dealers, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic., cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 21st day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents were vested in the Official Assignee.

Carapiet, Attorney.

In the matter of Kartick Churn Roy, of Kumulnyankabare, in the Town of Calcutta, formerly a Banian, jointly with Denonath Sen, to the Firm of Messrs Gouger, Jenkins and Company, Merchants and Agents, and also a Prisoner for debt in the Common Jail of Calcutta, an Insolvent. }

Notice, that the application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Friday, the 29th day of August instant, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

“ Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

Beeby, Attorney

Chief Clerk's Office, the 22nd August 1862.

### Notice

MR JAMES PLYCE LEIGH is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm

FORBES & Co.

BOMBAY, }  
The 1st August 1862 }

### East India Tea Company “ Limited.”

A HALF-YEARLY General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office, No 14, Strand, on Monday, the 25th August 1862, at 12 o'clock

By Order of the Directors,

R. BIRCHYNDEN,  
Secy, pro-tem

CALCUTTA, }  
The 15th August 1862 }

### The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company “ Limited.”

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company No 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, at noon

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,

Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 14th August 1862 }

### Notice

HALF of Currency Note, No. 01146, for Rupees 20, dated 12th July 1861, lost.

KHETTER CHUNDER BOSE,

Second Master of Malda Government School.

**Bengal Tea Company " Limited**

THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

S. H. ROBINSON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

*The 22nd August 1862.*

**Postal Notice.**

No. 332.

*The 19th August 1862.*

THE Public are informed that Packages for Dinapore and other Stations off the Grand Trunk Road, posted for despatch by the Government Bullock Train, cannot be forwarded by this Depart-

ment to such Stations during the rains. The Train does not run to Dinapore, &c., and country carts, which are not always procurable at this season of the year, have no covers to prevent damage to Goods by exposure in transit. It appears, therefore, advisable to detain them at Sherghotty, Burhee, &c., intimation being sent by Mail to the addressees on the arrival of Goods, who should instruct the Post Office how to forward their property.

W. H. MCGOWAN,  
*Post-Master, Calcutta.*

**NOTICES ISSUED by the  
POST-MASTER OF CALCUTTA.**

No. 170.

*The 19th August 1862.*—An After-Packet per Steamer *Nemesis* will be kept open at this Office till 1 P. M. of the 23rd instant.





# The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1862.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

No. 1684.

GENERAL.

Fort William, the 26th August 1862.

Assistant Surgeon S. J. Wyndowe, in Civil Medical charge of the District of Bhundara, Central Provinces, is permitted to resign his appointment from the 15th June last, the date on which he made over charge of his duties to Assistant Surgeon FitzGerald. The services of Dr. Wyndowe are accordingly placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

Assistant Surgeon J. Law is appointed to the Medical charge of the Bhundara District from the 28th ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of his duties from Mr. Assistant Apothecary Lewis.

No. 1687.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Cowie received Medical charge of the Station of Akyab, British Burmah, from Dr. A. C. Nisbet on the 4th ultimo.

No. 1688.

Major E. M. Ryan, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Third Class, assumed charge of the Shway Gyeen Treasury from Lieutenant C. E. Watson, Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, on the 25th ult.

No. 1689.

Captain E. M. S. Annesley officiated as Political Agent, Maywar, from 16th to 31st March 1862, inclusive.

No. 1690.

Captain M. Lloyd, Deputy Commissioner of Toungoo, British Burmah, relieved Mr. W. De Courcy Ireland, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of the charge of the Toungoo Treasury on the 16th June last.

Captain E. J. Spilsbury, Deputy Commissioner, Myanong, relieved Mr. C. Phillips, Extra Assistant Commissioner, of the charge of the Myanong Treasury on the 16th June last.

No. 1691.

Lieutenant G. A. Strover, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, Akyab, British Burmah, has received charge of the current duties of the Akyab Treasury from Major F. W. Dibley, Deputy Commissioner, Second Class, who will continue in general control of the Treasury.

No. 1692.

Unnoda Churn Kastogree, Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Akyab, British Burmah, was relieved by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Kalleo Goomar Mitter on the 5th ultimo.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

Aham.  
Benquet, C. J. (Sub-Revenue  
Surveyor.)  
Carshore, W. S.  
Doyle.  
Elliot.  
March, E.  
Munro, W. H.  
Page.  
Parsell, D.  
Parsell, J.

Roach.  
Scarlett.  
Scott, Serjeant.  
Scott, A.  
Stephens, P. (Sub-Confuc-  
tor.)  
Tarby, I.  
Thurnell, Mr.  
Western, Major W. C.  
Whitecombe.  
Young, J.

LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals.

Names of Possessors.	
Abbott, A E	... Engine Driver.
Burrows, John	Clerk
Catania, Cornelius	Clerk
Collins, J	Pupil, La Martiniere.
Corcoran, E	Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office
Cress, E.	Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, G	Ditto ditto.
Cameron.	Merchant
Cawood, J.	Pupil, La Martiniere
Dodd, G N.	Civil Surgeon
Davey, Peter	Clerk
DeRavara, J	Steward, La Martiniere
Dewes H	Sub Engineer
Deverine, M	Late Superintendent, Constantia
Dowling, Peter	.. Out of employ
Davis J	Overseer
Davis, J B	Railway Inspector
Dawson, Captain	.. Oudh Military Police
French, Lieutenant C J	.. Ditto ditto
Hyde, William	.. Civil Apothecary.
Hamilton, W	Shoemaker
Hornby, J	Pupil, La Martiniere
Holden, J	Ditto ditto
Leshe, John	.. Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office
Lynch, J.	? Pupil, La Martiniere
Lucas, Fitzherbert	..
Lemaine, W.	... Shoemaker
Marshall, A.	Assistant Book-keeper
Morgan, John J	Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office
Parry, J.	Railway Inspector
Rae, W	Merchant
Soule, Henry	Out of employ
Snodan, C	Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service
Sadler, Lieutenant T J	Oudh Military Police
Smith, C	Railway Inspector
Threpland, T M E	Clerk
Tucker, R T.	Civil Service
Widney, R.	Merchant Tailor

M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt of India

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 4G.

Fort William, the 23rd August 1862.

Appointment.—A. P. Simkins to be Senior Assistant Secretary, Military Finance Department, with effect from the 2nd June last

By Order of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council,

C. BERNARD,  
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th August 1862.

No. 610 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate:—

Captain Edmund William Hardley Howard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, Delhi. For twenty months.

Fort William, the 26th August 1862.

No. 820 of 1862.—Brigadier G. Burney, Commanding at Dinapore, is permitted to resign his appointment on the Brigade Staff.

No 821 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel J. D Macpherson, C.B., of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to be a Brigadier on the Establishment, vice Brigadier G. Burney, resigned.

No 822 of 1862.—The following order, issued by the Government of Bombay, is confirmed --

No. 459, dated 7th August 1862. —Granting leave of absence to Europe, on Medical Certificate, to Captain F B Foote, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Central Provinces. For fifteen months.

No 823 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure on the dates specified opposite to their respective names --

Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Goodwyn, of the Royal Engineers, Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, on Furlough for three years Government General Order No 654 of the 21th June 1862.  
Major E. A. Rowlett, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Assam, on leave for eighteen months. Government General Order No 768 of the 6th August 1862  
Lieutenant C H Griffin, of Her Majesty's 98th Foot, Second in Command of the East Indian Regiment, on leave for fifteen months Government General Order No. 751 of the 4th August 1862

Colombo, 10th August 1862.

No. 824 of 1862.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 15th instant, the services of Apothecary G. J. Cooper, attached to the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Command-in-Chief.

No. 825 of 1862.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated the 22nd instant, the services of Major F. J. Cooper, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Command-in-Chief.

of the late 44th Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bhagulpore Division, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 826 of 1862.—The undermentioned Out-Pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend at this Presidency, payment of Pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

	Rate of Pension per diem.
Private James Larkin, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards.	One shilling one penny from the date on which he ceases to receive Regimental Pay.

No. 827 of 1862.—Lieutenant Isham Baggs, of the Veteran Establishment, Deputy Commissary in the Army Commissariat Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on the Pension of his Rank, viz., 6s. and 6d. per diem, and the additional Annuity of £(50) fifty, authorized by Government General Order No. 262 of the 22nd March 1861 and 450 of the 19th May 1862, and with effect from the 1st October last. This cancels the Government General Order No. 735 of the 26th July 1862.

No. 828 of 1862.—The following Promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Rank and Name.	To what Rank promoted.	From what Date.	In whose Room.
Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) John Crawford Miller (Staff Corps)	Captain	13th Aug. 1862	Captain F. R. Thomson, deceased.
Ensign William John Williamson	Lieutenant		

No. 829 of 1862.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 802 of the 19th instant, the admission\* to the Bengal Staff Corps of the undermentioned Officer, who states that he has been misled as regards the application of the Retiring Regulations of 1796, is cancelled:—  
Lieutenant H. P. Peacock, late 3rd European Light Cavalry.

No. 830 of 1862.—The following Extracts from the London Gazette of the 8th and 18th July 1862 are published for general information:—  
War Office, Pall Mall, 8th July 1862.

BREVET.

The Promotions of the undermentioned Officers to be Majors in the Army, dated 31st December 1861, as stated in the Gazette of that date, have been ante-dated to the 19th January 1858.—  
Captain C. T. Antclison, Bombay Infantry.  
Captain James A. Collier, Bombay Infantry.  
War Office, Pall Mall, 18th July 1862.  
Captain William Augustus Armstrong, Bombay Army, to be Major, dated 25th November 1861.

Her Majesty has been pleased to permit the undermentioned Officer to resign his Commission.—  
Lieutenant Robert Dougal, late 53rd Bengal Native Infantry.

No. 831 of 1862.—The following Officer having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th of January 1861, is appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India:—

Rank and Name	Corps.	Staff Appointment on which admission to the Staff Corps is claimed.
Lieutenant Forbes.	Lieutenant Late 2nd N I (Grenadiers)	District Superintendent of Police, First Grade, North-Western Provinces.

The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain from the 18th February 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—  
Lieutenant A. Forbes.

H. W. NORMAN,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 137.

*Fort William, the 26th August 1862.*

*Leave of Absence.*—The grant of three months privilege leave by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh to Lieutenant M. Hall, Executive Engineer, Roy Bareilly Division, from the date he may avail himself of the same, is confirmed.

No. 138.

*Appointments.*—Captain E. C. S. Williams, Royal Engineers, Principal, Thomason College, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Goodwyn.

Major J. G. Medley, Royal Engineers, Officiating Principal, Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, in addition to his other duties, until the arrival of Captain Williams, with effect from the 5th instant.

R. STRACHEY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2665.

*APPOINTMENTS.*—*The 9th August 1862.*—The Reverend E. W. Higgs, Honorary Magistrate in Luckimpore, is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that District.

*The 10th August 1862.*—Mr. J. B. Shadwell, Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner, Chusyah and Jynteah Hills, is promoted from the Fifth to the Fourth Class.

*The 20th August 1862.*—Baboo Bidhoo Bhoosun Banerjee, Moonsiff of Narail, in Jessore, is empowered, under Section XIX., Act VI. of 1862 of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, to receive suits preferred before him under that Act and Act X. of 1859.

*The 21st August 1862.*—Mr. J. F. W. Watson to be an Honorary Magistrate in Luckimpore, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), and Section I., Act X. of 1854, in that District.

*The 23rd August 1862.*—Captain A. Francis to be District Superintendent of Police of the Second Class in Purneah.

Lieutenant J. H. Worsley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the Third Class in Assam.

Syud Moazzum Hossein to be Assessor and Deputy Collector, under Act XXXII. of 1860, in the District of Dacca.

*LEAVE OF ABSENCE.*—*The 19th August 1862.*—Moulavy Syed Sukhawut Hossein, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Patna, for one month and a half, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*The 23rd August 1862.*—Mr. L. B. B. King, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet, for one month and a half, under Section XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Madhub Chunder Chowdry, Sudder Ameen of Patna, for six weeks, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Iradut Ali, Principal Sudder Ameen of Shahabad, for three months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The following Officers during the ensuing Dusserah Vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules:—

Mr. H. S. Thompson, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Bongong.

Baboo Obhoy Coomar Dutt, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Narail.

Baboo Panchanutt Banerjee, late Judge of the Small Cause Court, Moorsshedabad.

Baboo Nobin Kissen Paulit, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Meherpore.

A. EMMET

*Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

# ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. PROVINCES.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.  
No. 008A.

*Nynee Tal, the 6th August 1862.*

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to appoint Syed Houssein Alee Khan, Races of Jausuth, in the District of Mozuffernuggur, to be Honorary Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and to invest him with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, as described in Section XXII, Act XXV. of 1861, to be exercised within the limits of Pergunnahs Jalee, Jausuth, and Bhooma-Sami ulherah in the said District.

No. 618A.

*The 8th August 1862.*

Lutobmee Dutt Joshee, Tehsildar of Kale Kumaon, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII. of Act XXV. of 1861.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

No. 103A.

*Nynee Tal, the 12th August 1862.*

Under the provisions of Act III of 1859 the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest Captain G. H. Hale, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, with Civil jurisdiction, as set forth in Section I. of the said Act, within the limits of his Criminal jurisdiction, and also to appoint the said Captain G. H. Hale to be Register of Deeds within the said limits.

No. 191A.

Captain G. H. Hale, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Cawnpore, having been invested with Civil jurisdiction, and appointed Register of Deeds, under Act III. of 1859, within the limits of his Criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said Officer will accordingly exercise Civil jurisdiction and act as Register of Deeds within the said limits from and after this date.

No. 198A.

Under the provisions of Act III of 1859, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest Lieutenant H. R. Bradford, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut with Civil jurisdiction, as set forth in Section I. of the said Act, within the limits of his Criminal jurisdiction, and also to appoint the said Lieutenant H. R. Bradford to be Register of Deeds within the said limits.

No. 199A.

Lieutenant H. R. Bradford, Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Meerut, having been invested with Civil jurisdiction, and appointed Register of Deeds, under Act III of 1859, within the limits of his Criminal jurisdiction, it is hereby notified that the said Officer will accordingly exercise Civil jurisdiction and act as Register of Deeds within the said limits from and after this date.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

No. 611A.

*Nynee Tal, the 6th August 1862.*

Zuhoor Hossein, Inspector of Police in the District of Jausuth, having been convicted of extortion, and sentenced to two years imprisonment, is hereby

declared to be incapable hereafter of serving Government in any capacity whatever.

A Descriptive Roll of Zuhoor Hossein is subjoined for general information:—

Name and Father's Name.	Personal identification.	SIZE.	AGE.	Religion, Caste or Tribe.	WHERE RESIDING.	REMARKS.	Has no particular marks on his person.
Zuhoor Hossein, Son of Syud Alee Ruseel.	Light color; very stout; thick beard and whiskers; slight mustache.	Feet. 5 Inches. 3 Yards. 34 Months. 8 Days. ...	Mahomedan.	District.	Pergunnah.	Morara.	Morara.

No. 617A.

*The 9th August 1862.*

Thirty days privilege leave of absence, under the orders of the Government of India, dated 25th April 1858 is granted to Captain J. S. Rawlins, District Superintendent of Police at Saharanpore, from the 10th September next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 618A.

Mr J. A. Williams, Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Meerut Division, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Saharanpore, during the absence, on leave, of Captain Rawlins, or until further orders.

SEPARATE REVENUE (ASSESSED TAXES) DEPARTMENT.  
No. 202.

*Allahabad, the 15th August 1862.*

The undermentioned Tehseldars are appointed Assessors, under Act XXXII of 1860, in their respective Tehseldars, in Zillah Azimghur, for 1862-63:—

Syud Ibadut Allee	... Nizamabad.
Moonshee Sheogolam Sing	... Mohumdadabad.
Moonshee Ally Hussain	... Nagra.
Hafiz Ghulam Russoul Khan	... Sugree.
Syud Mohomed Tukee	... Mahool.
Shak Mohomed Waseer Ally	... Deogahn.







## No. 2083A.

Two days leave of absence, under Section VIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Moonshee Gungapershad, Deputy Collector of Furruckabad, in extension of the leave granted to him in Orders No. 1661A., dated 18th June 1862.

## No. 2089A.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Azimgurh, is promoted to the First Grade, *vice* Mr. W. Johnston, appointed to be Commissioner of Excise and Stamps.

Mr. A. Boulderson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Allypore, is appointed to be a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

These appointments will have effect from the date of Mr. Johnston's appointment.

## No. 2096A.

One month's leave of absence, under Section XII. of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. W. S. Paterson, Civil and Sessions Judge of Agra, from the 1st August, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

## No. 2100A.

Lieutenant H. R. Bradford, of the late 36th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Joint Magistrate and Superintendent of Abkaree in the Cantonment of Meerut, during the absence, on leave, of Major G. R. Cookson, or until further orders.

## No. 2114A.

*The 11th August 1862.*

Lieutenant S. Cary, Assistant Commissioner in the District of Lullutpore, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate as described in Section XXII. of Act No. XXV. of 1861.

## No. 2118A.

Mr. J. S. Graves is appointed to be Head Master of the Government College at Bareilly, with effect from the 14th of June last.

## FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

## No. 1533A.

*Nynee Tal, the 8th August 1862.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4792, dated the 14th of July 1862, is published for general information:—

## No. 4792

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated the 14th July 1862.*

Read the undermentioned papers regarding the grant of travelling allowance to Public Officers.

Resolution No. 5092 passed in this Department on the 10th September 1858.

Letter from Civil Pay Master, Punjab, No. 687, dated the 7th February 1862.

Endorsement of Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 1896, dated the 1st March 1862.

Memoandum from Civil Pay Master, Fort William, dated the 6th March 1862.

Letter to Civil Pay Master, Punjab, No. 2295, dated the 20th March 1862.

Endorsement from Home Department, No. 2606, dated the 20th May 1862, and enclosure.

Letter to Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 4042, dated the 18th June 1862.

Letter from Civil Pay Master, Fort William, No. 20, dated the 24th June 1862.

Resolution.—It was ruled in this Department on the 10th September 1858, that travelling allowance at the usual rates should be granted to Public Officers transferred from one Station to another for the convenience of the Public Service; but not to those transferred on promotion or at their own request.

On an enquiry from the Civil Pay Master in the Punjab, it was decided in March last that the rule was applicable to Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains, and that before bills from these Officers for travelling allowance are passed, they should be required to produce Certificates that they are not transferred at their own request, if the *Gazette* be not sufficiently clear on this point.

With reference to this decision, the Venerable the Archdeacon now solicits orders as to the construction of the rule in the case of a Chaplain who expresses a wish for a Station the duties of which he is competent to fulfil, and is posted to it on the occurrence of a vacancy; and the Government of Bengal in submitting the question observes, that though in such cases the prohibition against the grant of travelling allowance would not apply, it would still be impossible to grant the Chaplain a Certificate that he had not been transferred at his own request.

From the correspondence to which this reference has given rise, it appears that although the rule regarding the grant of travelling allowance to Officers removed from one appointment to another is clear, there is at present no arrangement for keeping the Civil Pay Master informed of the cause of removal in every case. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is therefore pleased to determine that whenever an Officer is transferred from one Station to another, any claim for travelling allowances shall be supported by a Certificate that the transfer is for the benefit of the Public Service, irrespective of the wishes of the Officer transferred.

This rule, His Excellency in Council remarks, will remove the difficulty brought to notice by the Government of Bengal by avoiding the necessity of testifying that Officers are not transferred at their own request; but His Excellency in Council trusts that due discretion will be exercised in granting the Certificates now prescribed, and that no Certificates will be given in cases where the Officer is transferred to meet his own convenience only.

Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and further orders, with a copy of the papers received from that Department, under endorsement No. 2606 of the 26th May last.

Ordered also, that copies of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded, for information and guidance, to the Departments, Governments, and Officers noted below:—

Foreign, Military, Public Works, and Marine Departments.

Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, and the Straits Settlements.

Civil Pay Master, Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab.

(A True Extract.)

(Sd.) E. DAWKINS,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

G. C. COOPER,  
Secy. to Govt. N. W. P.

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.**

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

*The 12th August 1862.*

No. 534.—*Transfers.*—Captain T. G. Souter, District Superintendent of Police, from Hoshiarpore to Umballa.

No. 535.—Lieutenant P. H. F. Harris, District Superintendent of Police, from Googaira to Hoshiarpore.

No. 536.—Lieutenant A. Goldney, District Superintendent of Police, from Thanesur to Googaria.

*The 13th August 1862.*

No. 542.—*Leave.*—Lieutenant J. C. P. Baillie, District Superintendent of Police, has obtained privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 28th instant.

No. 543.—Mr. W. Haslett, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, was in charge of the Mouffergurh District from the 11th November 1861 to the 9th January 1862.

**JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.**

*The 13th August 1862.*

No. 607.—*Powers.*—Mr. J. G. Delmerick, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is vested with the special powers of an Assistant.

*The 14th August 1862.*

*Notification.*—It is hereby notified, for general information, that, subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Government, the Civil Courts in the Punjab and its Dependencies will be closed during the month of September.

R. H. DAVIES,

*Secy. to Govt., Punjab.*

**Notice.**

With reference to the advertisement issued from this Office under date the 9th November last, it is hereby notified that 300 Chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 8th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th September next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 2,440 Chests advertised for that day.

2. The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HANCOCK,

*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

*Fort William,  
The 1st August 1862.*

**Opium Notification.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,440 Chests, viz.,—

Behar Opium	...	1,305
Benares Opium	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	2,440

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct. 1862	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec. "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Total	3,915	3,405	7,320

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HANCOCK,

*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

*Fort William,  
The 1st August 1862.*

**Notice.**

THE Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to resume the primary Visitation of his Diocese on or about the 15th November next, when he will proceed to visit Benares, Munzapore, Nagode, Jubbulpore, Seetabuldee, Kamptee, Mhow, Indore, Sangor, Jhansi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Futtehghur or Allahabad.

The Bishop purposes to hold two general Ordinations of Priests and Deacons in March next, the one at Benares, the other at Calcutta, on days to be hereafter notified, and his Lordship will also hold Confirmation in English and Bengallee in the Cathedral in March next.

Candidates for Holy Orders are requested to send in their papers to the Archdeacon before the end of the present year.

W. H. ABBOTT,  
*Registrar of the Diocese.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 26th August 1862. }

**Notice**

SEALED Tenders will be received, up to the 1st September next, for the deepening of Tolly's Canal from the Hooghly River at Kidderpore to near Nowadabad, a distance of about twelve miles.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 Rupees as Earnest Money.

The Party or Parties contracting will be required to give Security to the amount of one-tenth of the value of the work contracted for.

The Tenders will be opened on the 1st September at noon precisely in the presence of the Parties tendering.

THOS. J. ISAAC, C. E.,  
*Exe Engr., Calcutta and Eastern Canals  
and Acra Division.*

**Notice.**

MERCANTILE Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Jynteeah Hills are invited to make offers to the undersigned for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, viz., No. 1, Chum Cherra; No. 2, Rooye; No. 3, Letting Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 1,200 per annum. No 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THOMAS SMITH,  
*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*

**Wanted**

A Serishtadar and Head Clerk for the Sub-Divisional Office of the Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at Bowsee. Salary Rupees 40 per mensem.

Candidates must submit their Testimonials of Character and qualifications in Oordoo and English to the Magistrate of Bhangulpore.

C. B. SKINNER,  
*Magistrate.*

**Wanted**

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c., as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, Captain,  
*Depty. Commissioner.*

ZILLAH GONDAR; }  
Depty. Commr.'s Office, }  
The 1st August 1862 }

*Sheriff's Office, the 2nd August 1862.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery, and also an Admiralty Sessions, will be holden by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, at the Court House, in the Town of Calcutta, on Wednesday, the twenty-seventh day of August instant, at 12 o'clock at noon.

The Court will open on the first day of the Sessions at 12 o'clock at noon, and upon each succeeding day precisely at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, of which all persons are required to take notice.

DAVID COWIE,  
*Sheriff.*

সরফ আফিস ২ আগষ্ট সন ১৮৬২ শাল।

সম্রাটর দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে আগামি  
২৭ আগষ্ট ১৮৬২ শাল বৃদ্ধার দুই  
প্রহরের সময় কলিকাতার কোর্ট উইলিয়ামের  
এক ভাঙ্গার অস্ত্রপাতি যে সকল হান  
ব্রিমিত্ত বহু দেশের কোর্ট উইলিয়ামের  
হাই কোর্ট আপন আদালত করে কয়েক-  
টারমিনের এক এডমিরালটি অফিস করা  
সমুদ্র সশস্ত্রীয় মোকদ্দমা নিশ্চিন্তি জন্য  
এক সেশিয়ান অর্থাৎ মিছিল করিবে।  
এই সেশিয়ান বক্তকাল সম্রাটর ব্রিমিত্ত  
ভাঙ্গার প্রথম দিবস দুই প্রহরের সময়  
ভাঙ্গার পর প্রতি দিবস একাধিক সেশিয়ান  
ব্রিমিত্ত একবির বক্তকাল করণ হইবে।

DAVID COWIE,  
*Sheriff.*

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

By Order, &c.,  
J. MACKENZIE,  
Offg. Secy to the  
Income Tax Commission.

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 31st July 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Collector.  
BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP; }  
Gya, }  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. D. LOCKWOOD,  
Offg. Collector.  
BOMBAY COLLECTORSHIP; }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

L. R. TOTIENHAM,  
Collector.  
FURREEDPORE COLLECTORATE, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), in the District of Tirhoot, will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or Assessor of the District for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

T. BRUCE LANE,  
Collector.  
TIRHOOT COLLECTORATE, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

F. ALEXANDER,  
Offg. Collector.

MONSIEUR;  
Offg. Collector.  
The 10th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2 of Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or to the Assessor of Amherst District for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. P. BRIGGS, Major,  
Depty. Comr. and Collr., Offg. 1st Class,  
Amherst District.

INCOME TAX OFFICE; }  
MOULMEIN,  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Khasia and Jynteah Hills.

Shillong Poonjee; }  
JYNTEAH AND KHASSIA HILLS,  
The 14th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (the Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of this District, or to the Assessor of the Town of Akyab, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return

thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860

F. W. RIPLEY,  
Deputy Commissioner of Akyab.

AKYAB; }  
Depty. Commr.'s Office,  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. D. WARD,  
Collector.

CHITTAGONG; }  
Collector's Office,  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, excepting that of the City of Dacca; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. J. BARNARD,  
Dacca Collector.

Dacca Collectorate, }  
The 12th August 1862. }



Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 19th August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

JOHN BEAMLE,  
Offg. Collector, I. T. Office.

PURNAH; }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 8th August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the

Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

HUNGERFORD PODDAM,  
Deputy Commissioner.

HAZARFEBAGH, }  
The 23rd August 1862. }

Nudda Rivers

Report shewing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 19th to 21st August 1862

NAME OF RIVERS.	Least Depth of Water.		REMARKS
	Ft	In	
MATABANGAH			
Above Entrance in Ganges	32	9	
On the Entrance Shoal	24	9	
Thence to Hat Baulah, 14 miles	23	0	
Hat Baulah to Ahik-deah	18	3	
Ahik-deah to Kissengunge, 34 miles	21	9	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	24	0	
BRAGIRUPUR.			
Entrance	10	6	
Thence to Jeagunge	11	3	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles	18	3	
Cutwa to Nudda, 46 miles	20	0	
JEILINGHEE.			
Entrance	15	1	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles	15	11	
Kureempore to Teekakatta, 35 miles	17	0	
Teekakatta to Nudda, 60 miles	20	1	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 21st August 1862, plus 20 feet 7½ inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Supdt., Nudda Rivers.

The 23rd August 1862.

COMMISSARIAT

No.

STATEMENT showing the Articles, with Quantities, provided by Contract and Purchase by the

SEAIKOTE						
ARTICLES	Number or Quantity	Rate by Contract	Rate by Purchase	Amount Cost.		Number or Quantity.
Victualling						
	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	lbs oz d	Rs As P	Monthly Number of Men 43,234. Average cost per each Rs 8-9-5.	lbs. oz. d.
Bread	per lb 13 23 0	15 8 0		2,780 4 8		2,820 0 0
Beef	" 3,004 0 0	11 0 0		2,883 2 6	2,272 0 0	
Mutton	" 11 210 0 0	9 1 0		1,233 1 7	548 0 0	
Coffee	"				130 0 0	
Rice	" 10 808 8 0	21 0 0		514 11 0	705 0 0	
Salt	" 27 2 0 0		24 8 0	110 4 7	176 4 0	
Sugar	" 675 0 0	0 4 0		1,080 13 0	440 0 0	
Firewood	" 1,070 2 0	23 0 0		561 7 3	8,480 0 0	
Vegetables, Dhall	" 440 0 0	35 0 0		162 0 0	*158 4 0	
" mixed	" 3 514 0 0	64 0 0		399 0 0	1,792 8 0	
Tea from Stock	{ Black { Green	1 286 12 0	1 0 0	Stock rate Ditto	1 8 12 0	40 10 0
		143 6 0	3 0 0		965 1 0	20 4 0
				11,984 9 7		
Hospital						
	lbs oz d	lb oz d		Rs As P	Monthly Number of Patients 4,020 Average cost per each Rs 16-6-11	lbs oz. d.
Barley Malt	per lb 93 0 0	11 0 0		8 5 11		5 8 0
Beef	" 3,603 0 0	15 8 0		212 7 1	4 0 0	
Bread	" 90 0 0	2 1 0		40 0 0	180 8 0	
Butter	" No 479	No 6 1/2		73 11 0	5 0 0	
Chickens	" 70 lbs		20 lbs	2 0 7	6 0 0	
Eggs	" No 622			9 11 6		
Firewood	" 20,312 lbs	24 lbs		114 0 0	880 0 0	
Ginger	" 80 lbs		50 lbs	1 0 0	0 8 0	
Milk	" 3,312 pints	1 1/2 pints		102 1 6	100 pints	
	lbs oz d	lbs oz d			lbs. oz. d.	
Mutton	" 1 147 0 0	9 0 0		115 2 8	88 0 0	
Nutmeg	" 6 8 0		2 1/2	13 0 0		
Mixed Vegetables	" 6 0 0 0	84 0 0		7 11 9	†	
Rice	" 907 0 0	21 0 0		16 0 9	48 0 0	
Salt	" 1 md 29 lbs		12 md 9 lbs	4 14 11	6 0 0	
Sugar	" 525 lbs	6 1 0		81 7 8	18 5 0	
Potatoes	" 437 "	23 1 0		20 4 7	49 0 0	
Tea (Black & Green)	From Stock					
	66 lbs 12 oz	1 0 0	Stock rate	66 12 0	5 14 8	
	61 2 "	2 0 0	Ditto	94 11 0		
Beef bottled	" 77 quarts	1 1/2 quarts	Ditto	61 2 8		
Brandy	" 1 bottles	1 bottle	Ditto	1 8 0		
Mixed Europe	" 6 btls 4 m		Ditto	15 10 0	1 0 0	
Porter	" 58 gallons	1 1/2 gallons	Ditto	43 8 0		
Rum	" 7 drums	20 drums	Ditto	0 5 7		
Vinegar, Europe	"				1 bottle	
Port Wine	" 36 bottles	2 bottle	Ditto	90 0 0		
Sherry	" 36 "	2 "	Ditto	90 0 0		
				1 34 15 4		
Cattle						
Gram, 1st Sort Mds S C						
17,910 Horses or Days, at 0 4 0 per each						
0,211 " " 0 5 0 "						
Gram, 2nd Sort						
4,808 Bullocks or Days, at 0 1 8 "						
Grass						
4,808 Horses or Days, at 0 14 0 "						
509 " " 0 17 0 " per Certificate						
Rhoosah at Sealkote						
Bullocks? 217, at 7 srs						
or Days 4,081, at 2 "						
Attah for Elephants						
Rhoosah						
Elephant's Fodder, green						
Gram, 1st sort						
" 2nd "						
Green Grass						
Mds S C.						
Mds S. C.						
Rs. As. P.						
Mds. S. C.						
per Re.	99 37 0	0 20 2	198 9 8			
"	272 3 0	2 13 0	117 0 4			26 17 0
"	10 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0			
"	2,941 37 0	0 18 1 1/2	6,501 11 11			
"	188 26 0	0 18 10	394 7 5			12 18 0
"	213 14 0	5 0 0	42 10 8			
			7,359 8 0			
25* Elephants, at Rs. 7-11-5 per each.						
875 Horses, at " 7-7-9 "						
168 Bullocks, at " 8-3-10 "						

**DEPARTMENT.**

316.

*Sealkote Executive during the Month of August 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.*

[illegible]

*Rhonsah at Langra*  
Mules } 187 at 5 are  
or Days } 61, at 2 ,

tie.

	Mds. S. C.	Rs As P					
...	2 0 0	16 8 4					
Average.	0 16 4	32 8 5			None		
		45 11 9					

8 Mules, at ... Rs. 5-11-6 per each.



316.—(Concluded.)

Sealkote Executive during the Month of August 1861, also the Contract and Purchase Rates.

KANGRA.				DHURMSALLA.				Total of each Section.
Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.		Number or Quantity.	Rate by Contract.	Rate by Purchase.	Amount Cost.	

Supplies.

	Mds. S. C.	Rs. As. P.						
...	0 1 4	1 14 1						
...	0 4 4	28 11 6						
...	6 10 0	1 14 8						
...	No. 4	3 12 0				None.		
...	" 25	0 12 9						
		37 1 3						

and Necessaries.

	lbs. oz. d.	Rs. As. P.						
...	8 0 0	0 0 7						
...	6 0 0	0 0 3						
...	8 0 0	0 1 0						
...	2 8 0	0 0 9						
...	3 0 0	0 0 8						
...	5 yards	0 8 0						
...	4 "	1 0 0						
...	No. 5	0 3 3				None.		
...	lbs. oz. d.							
...	23 0 0	0 1 1						
...	10 0 0	0 0 4						
...	No. 321	3 0 0						
...	lbs. oz. d.							
...	12 0 0	0 2 8						
...	8 5 0	0 9 8						
...	0 0 0	0 0 3						
...	0 0 0	0 2 8						
...	MDS. S. C.							
...	3 22 8	0 8 0						
		6 7 2						

Rs. As. P.
13,000 11 4
1,409 4 11
7,806 3 9
300 10 1
98,15 9
22,120 13 10

M. J. BRANDER, Major,  
Assistant Commissary General.

THE following Contracts have been concluded in the Commissariat Department for the periods specified:—

KUSSOWLEE DIVISION

<i>Kussowlee.</i>	lbs. oz. d.			
Firewood	307 0 0	per Re.	Raheemolla	... { From 3rd July 1862 to 30th April 1863.

*Dugshaie and Sabathoo.*

Salt	15 8 0	„	Bhugwandoss	.. { From 23rd July 1862 to 30th April 1863.
------	--------	---	-------------	--

LUCKNOW DIVISION

<i>Lucknow.</i>	RS. AS. P.			
Mustard, Europe	... 1 10 0	per lb.	{ Annund Chunder Bose	...
Lime Juice	6 4 0	per doz.	{ Ramniss Chunder Bose	...
<i>Seetapore.</i>				
Mustard, Europe	1 12 0	per lb.	{ Annund Chunder Bose	} From 1st July 1862 to 30th April 1863.
Lime Juice	... 7 4 0	per doz.	{ Ramniss Chunder Bose	
Potatoes at Station	... 30 0 0	per Re.	{ Annund Chunder Bose	}
„ on Command	20 0 0	„		
Vegetables at Station	... 55 0 0	„		
„ on Command	... 40 0 0	„		

MOOLTAN DIVISION.

<i>Dera Ismail Khan.</i>	lbs. oz. d.			
Bread at Station	... 11 0 0	per Re.	{ Kader Bux	... { From 1st August 1862 to 30th April 1863.
„ on Command	11 0 0	„		

<i>Mooltan.</i>	MDS	S.	C.		
Gram, 1st sort	...	0 20	1	per Re.	} Sahib Ram and { From 1st July 1862 Chunder Sein { to 31st Decem- ber 1862.
„ 2nd „		0 21	1	„	
Barley, 1st „	...	0 25	8	„	
<i>On Command.</i>					
Gram, 1st sort	...	0 17	0	„	}
„ 2nd „	...	0 18	0	„	
Barley, 1st „	...	0 20	0	„	

SIALKOTE DIVISION.

<i>Sialkote.</i>		Rs. As. P.			}	Peer Bux	... { From June 1862 to 30th April 1863.
Hired Camels at the Station and on							
Command, per Camel	...	6	14	0 p. month			
At Graze, per Camel	...	3	13	0 "			
<i>Jheelum.</i>							
Hired Camels at the Station and on					}	Peer Bux	... { From June 1862 to 30th April 1863.
Command, per Camel	...	7	10	0 "			
At Graze, per Camel	...	8	14	0 "			



<i>Sealkote.</i>		Rs. As. P.			
Alum	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Assafoetida	...	0	4	0	"
Atta	...	0	0	9	"
Belfruit	...	0	1	0	"
Bran	...	0	0	4	"
Basket	...	0	1	0	per each
Bazar Phials	...	0	0	10	"
Brass Lamps	...	1	4	0	"
Blanket, Country	...	2	8	0	"
Camphor	...	1	7	0	per lb.
Cardamum	...	4	0	0	"
Candle, Wax	...	1	0	0	"
" Fat	...	0	4	0	"
Cotton, cleaned	...	0	3	0	"
Country Paper	...	0	5	0	per quire
Flannel, Country	...	0	1	0	per yard
" Europe	...	0	13	0	"
Fat Mutton	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Ginger, dried	...	0	3	0	"
Green Silk	...	1	1	0	per yard
Gumlah	...	0	12	0	p. dozen
Hogs' Lard	...	0	4	0	per lb.
Honey	...	0	3	0	"
Jharruns	...	0	0	9	per each
Linseed Oil	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Lime	...	0	4	0	"
Leeches	...	1	0	0	per 50 •
Linseed Meal	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Liquorice Root	...	0	2	0	"
Linseed	...	0	0	9	"
Long Cloth	...	0	5	0	per yard
Mustard, Europe	...	1	8	0	per lb.
" Oil	...	0	1	6	"
Moida for Poultice	...	0	1	0	"
Naunds	...	0	4	0	per each
Pomegranate Bark	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Poppy Heads	...	0	2	0	"
Pint bottles, empty	...	0	0	5	per each
Quart bottles, ditto	...	0	0	5	"
Rose Water	...	0	3	0	per lb.
Soap, Country	...	0	2	0	"
Sugar, soft	...	0	3	0	"
Salt	...	0	2	0	"
Sweet Oil	...	0	2	0	"
Towels, Dooseotic	...	0	1	0	per each
Tow	...	0	1	0	per lb.
Twine	...	0	2	0	"
Vinegar, Country	...	0	1	0	"
" Europe	...	0	6	0	per pint
Wax Cloth	...	0	7	0	per yard
Wood	...	0	6	0	per md.
Wax, white	...	0	12	0	per lb.
Wine, Country	...	0	8	0	p. bottle

Mahomed Bux ... { From 1st May 1862  
to 30th April  
1863.

AGRA DIVISION.

*Agra.*

*Magazine Stores, Third Class.*

Hides, Bullock	...	3	8	0	per each	Pearee Ioll and Bhugwan Doss } Ditto.
Skins, Sheep, undressed	...	0	5	9	"	

BENARES DIVISION.

*At Benares.*

Gram, 1st sort	...	MD.	S.	C.	per Re.	Ramdoss Saho ... { From 26th July 1862 to 30th June 1863.
" 2nd "	...	0	20	2	"	

JULLUNDER DIVISION.

*At Phillour.*

Lime, unslaked	... 1 15 0	per M.	} Noorbeg ...
Lamp Oil	... 10 8 0	"	
Thread for wick	... 1 0 0	"	
Charcoal, Bahool	... 1 10 0	"	
Earthern Ghurras	... No 27	"	
"    Gumlake	... " 27	"	
"    Goblets	... " 20	"	
"    Naund	... " 5	"	
"    Jar-	... " 5	"	
Leeches	... " 30	"	
Bhoosa whif	... 2 39 0	"	
Salt	... 18 0 0	"	

SLATKOT DIVISION.

*At Heclem.*

Potatoes	... 23 0 0	"	} Jewan Loll and Dog Ram
Kuchloo	... 60 0 0	"	
Cabbage	... 50 0 0	"	
Cauliflowers	... 25 0 0	"	
Onion	... 100 0 0	"	
Shakerand	... 10 0 0	"	
Pumpkin, sweet	... 5 0 0	"	
Dall, Moong	... 22 0 0	"	
Raddishes, Turnips &c.	... 80 0 0	"	
Sugar at Station	... 6 1 0	"	
"    on Command	... 5 2 0	"	} Derg Ram, Jewan Loll, and Deena Mull
Rice at Station	... 23 0 0	"	
"    on Command	... 15 0 0	"	
Beef at Station	... 10 8 0	"	} Mahomed Suffee ...
"    on Command	... 8 5 0	"	
Mutton at Station	... 8 11 0	"	
"    on Command	... 7 2 0	"	

From 1st June 1862 to 30th April 1863.

JULLUND.

Alum	... 0 2 0	per lb.	} Amer Khan ...
Assafetida	... 0 0 6	"	
Atta	... 0 0 9	"	
Belfruit	... 0 1 0	"	
Basket	... 0 0 3	per each	
Bizar Phids	... 0 2 0	"	
Blanket, Country	... 3 0 0	"	
Bottles, Pint	... 9 0 10	"	
"    Quarts	... 0 0 6	"	
Bran	... 0 0 6	per lb.	
Brass Lamp	... 1 3 0	per each	
Camphor	... 2 1 0	per lb.	
Candle, Tallow	... 0 3 0	"	
"    Wax	... 1 12 0	"	
Charcoal	... 1 8 0	per md.	
Cloth for Bundages	... 0 5 0	per yard	
"    Dressing	... 0 4 0	"	
Cotton, cleaned	... 0 3 0	per lb.	
Country Paper	... 0 8 0	per quire	
Flannel, Country	... 0 8 0	per yard	
"    Europe	... 1 8 0	"	
Flour for Poultrie	... 0 1 9	per lb.	
Ginger, dried	... 0 2 6	"	
Green Silk	... 0 12 0	per yard	
Honey	... 0 2 0	per lb.	
Jharruns	... 0 2 0	per each	
Leeches	... 2 13 8	per 100	

From June 1862 to 30th April 1863.

<i>Itceelum.—(Concluded)</i>		Rs.	As.	P.	
Lime	...	0	0	6	per lb.
Linseed Oil	...	0	5	0	"
Linseed	...	0	1	6	"
" Meal	...	0	4	0	"
Liquorice Root	...	0	2	3	"
Long Cloth	...	0	4	9	per vard
Mustard, Europe	...	1	12	0	per lb.
" Oil	...	0	3	0	"
Naunds	...	0	4	0	per each
Pomegranate Root Bark	...	3	0	0	per lb.
Poppy Head	...	0	6	0	"
Pots and Pans, earthen	...	1	1	0	per score
Rose Water	...	0	1	6	per lb.
Salt	...	0	0	6	"
Soap, Bar	...	1	0	0	"
" Country	...	0	2	0	"
Suet, Mutton	...	0	3	0	"
Sugar, soft	...	0	3	0	"
Sweet Oil	...	0	2	3	"
Tape, Country	...	0	0	6	per yard
Tow	...	0	2	0	per lb.
Towels, Doosootie	...	0	2	0	per each
Twine	...	0	1	6	per lb.
Vinegar, Country	...	0	2	0	"
" Europe	...	1	0	0	"
Wax Cloth	...	0	9	0	per vard
" White	...	2	0	0	per lb.
Wood, fire	...	0	5	11	per md.

Ameer Khan ... { From June 1862  
to 30th April  
1863.

FEROZEPORE DIVISION.

*Ferozepore.*

Wood, fire	...	217	0	0	per Re.	Bakrally and Soobah	...	{ From 1st June 1862 to 30th April 1863.
------------	-----	-----	---	---	---------	------------------------	-----	--

KUSSOWLEE DIVISION

*Kussowlee.*

Coffee	...	2	2	0	"	Ickhraj	...	{ From 15th September 1862 to November 1862.
--------	-----	---	---	---	---	---------	-----	--

G. B. REDDIP,

*Officiating Commissary General.*

Advertisement

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1862, for the supply of 1,250 Chests of Congo Black Tea, averaging 86 lbs. each, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores free of all extra charges whatsoever on or about 31st July 1863, but no payments will be made prior to June 1863.

2. Each Chest must be well packed in good matting, and secured with strong rattan lashings. No broken or damaged Chest will be received.

3. The quality of Tea to be subjected as usual to approval or rejection of a Committee, and payment will be made for such quantity only as may be passed by the said Committee.

4. The Contractor must lodge in deposit at this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (10,000) ten thousand in cash, Government Paper, Bank Shares, or other tangible Security for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

5. Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1862 at 1 p. m., in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and the most favorable offer, if approved of, will be accepted.

6. Samples of Tea required can be had on application at this Office.

7. Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred Rupees, and be sealed and superscribed—"Tender for Tea."

8. The deposit on the approved Tender will be retained, and the Tenderer will be required to sign the Contract Bond, and furnish his Security within three days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender by the Commissary General being notified to him, in failure of which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. The deposits of all others will be returned to the respective parties immediately after the successful competitor has been declared.

10. The Commissary General reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Commissary General,

R. Q. MAINWARING, *Captain,*  
*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

MADRAS ;  
Commst. Office,  
The 18th July 1862.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 5th September, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles noted in the subjoined Schedule.

- 2 Form of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
- 3 Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Provisions and Stores for Port Blair."
- 4 Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
- 5 Tender must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference.
- 6 Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
- 7 Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tenders to one only.

SCHEDULE

Provisions and Stores for Port Blair

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Part for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity proposed to be delivered under the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Inst. when deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS A.					Rs.	Rs.	
	Beef, Salt { Prime Mess } Pork " { cured in the } { United Kingdom } { do.                    }		7,000 lbs. 7,000 "					
	CLASS B.							
	Biscuit Troop, 1st quality		12,000 "					
	Flour, Country, 1st sort		15,000 "					
	Soojee, cleaned and sifted		15,000 "					
	CLASS C.							
	Rice, Ballam		6,50,000 "					
	" Table		6,510 "					
	CLASS D.							
	Coffee, picked and cleaned		1,162 "					
	Dhall, Uihun		38,000 "					
	" Oorud		8,000 "					
	" Moong		2,000 "					

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS D —(Concluded)					Rs	Rs	
	Gram, Patna, 1st quality, picked and cleaned		50,000 lbs.					
	Peas, Split		6,000 "					
	Sugar, best, Benares		4,500 "					
	" Benares, 2nd quality		25,000 "			300	1,000	
	Wheat, Doodah, picked and cleaned		50,000 "					
	CLASS E.							
	Ghee, Buffalo		10,000 "			500	2,000	
	CLASS F							
	Candles, Wax		10 "					
	Oil, Mustard		30,000 "			150	500	
	" Coconut		2,000 "					
	" Poppy		10 "					
	CLASS G.							
	Goats, castrated		No 200					
	Sheep		" 300			100	100	
	CLASS H.							
	Alum		50 lbs.					
	Coriander Seed		1,500 "					
	Cumin		500 "					
	Chutetta		50 "					
	Caraway Seed		50 "					
	Cardamums		150 "					
	Cloves		100 "					
	Grapes, Dried, or Plums		200 "					
	Garlic		1,500 "					
	Honey		25 "					
	Haria, Chota		25 "					
	Kuth Karinga		50 "			100	200	
	" Catechu		15 "					
	Lime Juice		15 dozens					
	Linseed Meal		24 lbs.					
	Mustard, Europe		250 "					
	Onions, Dried		1,500 "					
	Potatoes		1,500 "					
	Pepper, Long		25 "					
	Plaster of Paris		2 "					
	Rasout		10 "					
	Tamarinds, Dried		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very best. Muster can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

For WILLIAM;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
16th August 1862.

[ 3042 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned, **Khas Mehals**, situated in the District of Bograh, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 69, dated 28th June 1862, and Commissioner of Rajshahye Division's Memorandum No. 30, dated 4th July 1862, in the Bograh Collectorate, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, corresponding with 15th Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of each Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1<sup>st</sup> —The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2<sup>nd</sup> —The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities

3<sup>rd</sup> —When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once

4<sup>th</sup> —When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one

5<sup>th</sup> —In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum, calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communication.

This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Statement	Travelling Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. G.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P	
11	827	Mouzah Pyekorah Pergunnah Katar-mulla	437 0 0	115 8 0	231 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1272 B. S.
14	714	Mouzah Damrool Koroe, Tuppah Koosumbee	290 4 9½	41 5 3½	82 10 7	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 B. S.

T. P. L.

Bograh Collectorate, }  
The 25th July 1862. }



**Notice.**

Privilege Transfer Receipts will be issued from this date, bearing a New Series of General Number, commencing with 0050851.

E. BICKERS,

*Ex. Asst. Comr. in charge of Treasury.*

LOOKNOW;  
Treasury Office,  
The 19th August 1862.

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta*

In the matter of Shama-churn Ghose, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that the first Saturday in the month of August in the year 1863 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter so far as relates to the Insolvent's joint Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Shama-churn Ghose, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 2nd day of August instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 8th day of November next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, so far as relates to the Insolvent's separate Estate, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally as well as to his after acquired property from all liability for debts, claims, and demands of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Goodall, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Samuel David Seymour, of Meredith's Lane, in the Town of Calcutta, a Clerk in the Office of the East India Railway Company, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 16th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Carapiek, *Attorney.*

*Chief Clerk's Office, the 19th August 1862.*

In the matter of John Aram Michael, of Pollock Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the service of Messrs. Samuel Smith Sons and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Tuesday, the 2nd day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

*Any Creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.*

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Aram Michael, of Pollock Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the service of Messrs. Samuel Smith Sons and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 26th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of John Aram Michael, of Pollock Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the service of Messrs. Samuel Smith Sons and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } Notice, that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, cap. XXI, was filed in the Office of the Chief Clerk on the 23rd day of August instant, and by an order of the same date the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent were vested in the Official Assignee.

Shircore, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Gopal-chunder Mookerjee, an Insolvent. } On Saturday, the 23rd day of August instant, it was ordered that the petition of the said Insolvent seeking the benefit of the Act XI. Vic, cap. XXI, be dismissed. Insolvent in person.

*Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th August 1862*

**The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company "Limited."**

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX OF 1857.

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, at noon

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & CO.,

*Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.*

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th August 1862.

**Bengal Tea Company "Limited"**

THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 30th instant at 3 P. M.

S. H. ROBINSON,

*Acting Secretary.*

*The 22nd August 1862.*

ASSAM COMPANY.

Balance Sheet on 31st March 1862.

Dr.				Ca.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
Dividend the First	...	157 8 0	Assam Company, London, General	
" " Second	...	8,370 0 0	Account Current	1,89,271 15 0
" " Third	...	8,790 0 0	Assam Company, London, Bill	
" " Fourth	...	11,424 0 0	Account Current	2,78,723 5
" " Fifth	...	14,030 0 0	Sales of Tea in India	1,19,917 6
" " Sixth	...	19,536 0 0	Sales of Tea Seed	83,609 2 0
" " Seventh	...	19,684 0 0	Deposits in Assam	4,123 10 10
" " Eighth	...	24,564 0 0	Provision Stores in Assam	11,170 6 11
" " Ninth	...	26,658 0 0	Deposits in Cachar	52 12 9
" " Tenth	...	29,060 0 0	R. H. Haley	64 4 1
" " Eleventh	...	32,952 0 0		
" " Twelfth	...	29,352 0 0		
Bank of Bengal	...	397 12 5		
Cash	...	2,135 15 5		
Cachar Treasury	...	2,291 11 1		
T. E. Pinto	...	736 10 9		
Nazeerah Treasury	...	58,925 2 10		
Advances in Assam	...	49,777 8 0		
" " Cachar	...	3,303 11 11		
Provision Stores in Cachar	...	496 12 10		
Advances for Coolies	...	1,000 0 0		
B. P. Mitter	...	4,871 4 9		
Expenditure in India	...	2,67,513 13 6		
Total Rupees	...	6,16,032 15 6	Total Rupees	6,16,032 15 6

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Assam Company in Bengal having carefully examined the above account, do hereby certify it to be a correct abstract from the Calcutta Books of the Company.

RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, }  
S. F. SEYMOUR, } Auditors.

R. S. STAUNTON,  
Secretary and Accountant.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 28th July 1862 }

A.

Receipts and Disbursements of the Assam Company, Bengal Branch, from 1st October 1861 to 31st March 1862.

Dr.				Cr.
		Rs. As. P.		Rs. As. P.
To Liabilities as per last audit	...	5,506 8 2	By Cash and other Assets	87,966 3 9
" Disbursements in Calcutta	...	27,021 2 5	" Assam Company, London,	
" Establishment at Gowhatty	...	686 0 0	General Account Current	2,79,223 5 0
" " Serajgunge	...	300 0 0	" Sales of Tea in India	18,952 8 0
" " South Division	...	1,42,948 6 10	" Sales of Tea Seed	5,185 0 0
" Establishments at Northern and Eastern Divisions	...	12,611 12 11	" Provision Stores	2,144 9 0
" Establishment at Durrung	...	3,355 12 7	" Claims unsettled, payable	4,240 11 8
" " Cachar	...	16,601 10 6		
" Law Charges	...	1,144 14 10		
" Commission to Establishment	...	10,737 6 10		
" General Stores	...	11,624 1 1		
" Live Stock	...	419 8 0		
" Coolies to Assam	...	6,178 3 6		
" " Cachar	...	3,493 5 3		
" Provision Stores in Cachar	...	47 2 7		
" Income Tax	...	5,180 0 0		
" Dividend the Eleventh	...	240 0 0		
" " Twelfth	...	940 0 0		
" Directors' Fees	...	5,922 1 3		
" Boat Establishment	...	19,284 7 6		
" Cash and other Assets	...	1,23,439 18 2		
Total Rupees	...	3,37,712 5 5	Total Rupees	3,37,712 5 5

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Assam Company in Bengal having carefully examined the above account, do hereby certify it to be a correct abstract from the Calcutta Books of the Company.

RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, }  
S. F. SEYMOUR, } Auditors.

R. S. STAUNTON,  
Secretary and Accountant.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 28th July 1862 }

ASSAM COMPANY, BENGAL.

Dr. General Abstract of Accounts from 1st October 1845 to 31st March 1862. Cr.

	Rs.	As.	P.		Rs.	As.	P.
To Assam Company, London	33,12,325	2	3	By Assam Company, London	43,27,088	13	4
„ Directors' Fees	44,384	4	2	„ Sales of Tea in India	1,19,017	6	2
„ Live Stock	23,284	2	7	„ Sales of Tea Seed	33,609	2	0
„ Commission to Establishment	1,86,917	13	9	„ Provision Stores	11,170	6	11
„ General Stores	1,21,249	9	9	„ Claims unsettled, payable	4,240	11	8
„ Coolies to Assam	64,526	10	7				
„ Law Charges	7,991	10	6				
„ Income Tax	22,360	1	4				
„ Coolies to Cachar	7,392	5	6				
„ Dividend the Eleventh	32,952	0	0				
„ „ Twelfth	29,352	0	0				
„ Provision Stores	496	12	10				
„ Boat Establishment	3,07,919	4	5				
„ Establishment's amount expended from 1st October 1861 to 31st March 1862	2,03,534	13	3				
„ Cash and other Assets	1,23,139	13	2				
Total Rupees	44,95,126	8	1	Total Rupees	44,95,126	8	1

We, the undersigned Auditors of the Assam Company in Bengal having carefully examined the above account, do hereby certify it to be a correct abstract from the Calcutta Books of the Company.

RICHARD BLECHYNDEN, }  
S. F. SEYMOUR, } Auditors.

R. S. STAUNTON,  
Secretary and Accountant.

CALCUTTA, }  
The 28th July 1862. }

India General Steam Navigation Company Limited.

Notice is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon on Friday, the 12th day of September 1862.

By Order of the Directors,  
W. T. SALMON,  
Secretary, I. G. S. N. Co. Ltd.

Notice.

Lost on or about the 16th instant, between the Armenian Ghat and Hautcollah, a Government Promissory Note, No. 1049 of 2258 of 1842-43, of 4 per cent Loan, dated 1st February 1843, for Rupees 500. Notice of loss has been given at the Bank of Bengal, and any person presenting the same for realization of interest, or any other purpose, after this notice, will be required to account for his being in possession of the same, and any person delivering the same to Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Ferguson, Solicitors, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, will should he deserve it, be rewarded.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSON.

Lost,

FIRST-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 03360C., for Rupees 50. Payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

NOTICES issued by the  
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.

No. 172.

The 23rd August 1862.—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 12th September 1862 will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 1st idem, *via* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *via* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *via* Trieste.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Under 1 Ounce	0	6	0
1 Ounce to 2 Ounces	0	8	0
2 Ounces to 4 Ounces	0	14	0
4 Ounces to 8 Ounces	1	0	0

No. 173.

The 23rd August 1862.—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd September 1862, and letters will be received up to 6 p. m. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 174.

The 25th August 1862.—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Chittagong, Akyah, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer Arracan, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 6 p. m.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent via Rangoon by this opportunity.

MEMORANDUM shewing the date and hour of arrival at the Calcutta Post Office of the Mails which left England on the 26th of July 1862 and the time occupied in sorting the Letters and Papers for delivery.

Name of the Steamer.	Date and hour at which the Mail Steamer anchored at Garden Reach.	Hour at which the Mails arrived at the General Post Office.	Hour at which the Window Delivery commenced.	Hour at which the Peons left Office.	Delivery.	No. of Boxes of Letters.			No. of Boxes of News-Papers and Books.		
						Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.	Southampton.	Marseilles.	Total.
Dongal	24th Augt. 1862, at 2-40 P. M.	24th Augt. at 3-30 P. M.	5-35 P. M.	6-15 P. M.	2 h & 5 m	3	3	6	35	24 Total	59 6
										France 2 Boxes. Madras 2 " Ceylon 1 " Penang 1 " Singapore 1 " Hong-Kong 1 " Australia 4 " Ditto 9 Bags. Ditto 11 Packets Malta 2 Bag. Alexandria 1 " Gibraltar 1 Packet Suez 2 " Aden 1 " Bagdad 1 " Ceylon 2 " Bombay 1 " Mauritius 1 "	65
										Total	108

The 26th August 1862.

It is hereby notified that unless marked for particular Ships all Letters received at the General Post Office between Monday, the 18th August 1862, and Sunday, the 24th August 1862, both dates inclusive, were despatched by the undermentioned Vessels which sailed from Calcutta on dates specified.

Letters received on dates from and to.	By what Ship despatched.	Bound to	REMARKS.
18th to 19th Aug. 1862	Ship Victor Emanuel	Melbourne	Left Town on the 20th August 1862.
18th to 29th " "	" Greenock	Mauritius	Left Town on the 20th August 1862.
18th to 22nd " "	Steamer Thunder	Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong	Left Town on the 23rd August 1862.

The 26th August 1862.



# The Calcutta Gazette.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1862.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4600.

*Fort William, the 29th August 1862.*

*Notification.*—The Hon'ble Edward de Lautour, Officiating Judge of the High Court, reported his departure from India on board the Steamer *Colombo*, which Vessel was left by the Pilot at sea on the 10th instant.

No. 4601.

Under the authority given by Section XXXIII. of Act X. of 1862, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following order:—

In all Districts, not being in the Presidencies of Bombay or Madras, in which Act X. of 1859 is in operation, the provisions of the "Special Rule for the Presidency of Bengal" contained in Note "g." appended to Article 11, Schedule B. of Act X. of 1862, shall be in force, viz.,—

(g.) In suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under Act X. of 1859, for the recovery of arrears of Government Revenue or rent of land paying Revenue to Government, or of money in the hands of an Agent of such land, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of one-fourth the value prescribed for suits instituted in the Civil Courts; and in all other suits instituted in the Courts of Collectors and Deputy Collectors under the said Act relating to lands paying Revenue to Government, the statement of claim shall be written on paper bearing a Stamp of the value of eight annas.

No. 4602.

*Appointment.*—Captain T. C. Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be a Superintendent of Police of the First Grade in British Burmah.

A. M. MONTEATH,  
*Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 1704.

GENERAL.

*Fort William, the 29th August 1862.*

Major F. W. Ripley, Deputy Commissioner, Akyab, British Burmah, availed himself, on the 20th February, of the leave of absence for one month granted to him in General Order dated 18th March last, No. 600.

No. 1705.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Balmain is appointed to be a Deputy Commissioner, First Class, in the Central Provinces, but will continue to officiate as Commissioner of the Chutteesgurrh Division until Captain Elliot's arrival.

No. 1707.

Captain T. M. McHutchin, Officiating Superintendent, Chittledroog Division, Mysore, resumed charge of his duties on the 4th instant.

No. 1708.

Captain H. Fraser, Assistant Resident, received charge of the Office of Extra Assistant General Superintendent of Thuggee and Dacoity at Hyderabad from Major Thornhill on the 5th instant.

No. 1709.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, officiated as Deputy Commissioner of Bhundara from the 15th March to the 15th June last.

No. 1710.

Vittul Rao, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Central Provinces, has been transferred from the Chindwarra to the Narsingpore District.

He assumed charge of his duties at the latter Station on the 4th instant.

H. M. DUBAND, Colonel,  
*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

*Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.*

*LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal,"  
whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the  
Secretary to the Government of India, in the  
Foreign Department.*

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State

Ahem	Ranch
Bennett, C J (Sub-Revenue Surveyor)	Scarlett
Carshore, W. S	Scott, Sergeant
Doyle	Scott, A
Elliot	Stephens P (Sub Conduc tor)
March, E	Turby I
Munro, W H	Thurmill Mr
Page	Western, Major W C
Purcell, C	Whitcombe
Purcell, J	Young, J

*LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals*

### Names of Parties

Abbott, A. E.	Fugate Driver
Burrows, John	Clerk
Catman, Cornelius	Clock
Collins, J.	Pupil, La Martiniere
Corcoran, E. A.	Chief, Chief Engineer's Office
Creed, L.	Pupil, La Martiniere
Creed, G.	Ditto ditto
Cameron	Merchant
Dodd, G. N.	Civil Surgeon
Davey, Peter	Clock
De Raven, J.	Student, La Martiniere
Dewes, H.	Sub Engineer
Devicene, J.	Late Superintendent <i>Constable</i>
Dowling, Peter A.	Out of employ
Davis, J.	Overseer
Davis, J. B.	Railway Inspector
Dawson, Captain	Oudh Military Police
French, Lieutenant C. J.	Ditto ditto
Hyde, William	Civil Apothecary
Houston, W.	Shoemaker
Huby, J.	Pupil, La Martiniere
Holden, J.	Ditto ditto
Leslie, John	Clock, Chief Commissioner's Office
Lynch, J.	Pupil, La Martiniere
Lucas, Fitzherbert	Shoemaker
Lemane, W.	Assistant Book-keeper
Marshall, A.	Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office
Morgan, John J.	Railway Inspector
Parry, W.	Merchant
Rae, W.	Out of employ
Soule, Henry	Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service
Stuchan, C.	Oudh Military Police
Sudhor, Lieutenant T. J.	Railway Inspector
Smith, C.	Clock
Threpland, T. M. E.	Civil Service
Tucker, R. T.	Merchant Tailor
Wilson, R.	

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

**FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 4A.

*Port William, the 29th August 1862.*

*Notification*—The following Statement of the Silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, in July 1862, is published for general information:—

	CALCUTTA	MADRAS	BOMBAY
	Bullion or Coin received during the month, valued in Rupees	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees	Bullion or Coin received during the month valued in Rupees
	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees	Coined during the month, valued in Rupees
	Government	Government	Government
	Merchants	Merchants	Merchants
In July 1862	20,878	24,93,188	39,61,642
...	...	226	...
		2,81,604	3,52,900
			702
			46,98,642



## No. 5G.

*Appointment.*—Mr. J. Mackey assumed charge of the duties of Chief Assistant in the Office Establishment of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras, on the 13th May last, and was appointed to officiate as First Assistant Accountant-General from the 14th idem.

## No. 6G.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, under date the 29th August 1862.*

READ again Financial Resolution No. 84, dated the 13th May 1862.

Read also Financial Resolution No. 3772, dated the 5th June 1862, calling on all Heads of Offices of Account and Audit to submit Reports as to the effects of the Resolution of 13th May last on their Subordinates.

Read Reports submitted in obedience to the orders passed in the abovementioned Resolution.

RESOLUTION—His Excellency the Governor General in Council observes that a general impression seems to exist that the prospects of Clerks will be injuriously affected by the Resolution of last May, and that they will no longer be eligible to the higher posts to which they have hitherto looked forward. This impression is erroneous. All Clerks who may be able to qualify themselves for higher employment will continue to possess the same title as hitherto to such advancement as they may deserve. The Chief Assistants in the several Offices are admitted into classified grades, and the Resolution provides that the Report of the Head of the Office in which a vacancy occurs shall be considered before such vacancy be filled up. It will thus be in the power of the Head of an Office to recommend any of his Clerks for promotion to the Chief Assistantship and for admission into the classified grades.

It remains to review the classification of the several appointments of the Financial Department. The Governor General in Council remarks that, while the existing salaries are proportionate to the duties of the several Offices, the admission into the present classes of some Offices will involve a considerable progressive increase of pay, whereas the general scope of the Resolution is the reduction of allowances. The Governor General in Council considers 600 Rupees a month to be a sufficient maximum for the grade of Chief Assistants in the Principal Local Offices. His Excellency in Council further remarks that, under the Resolution of May last, an Officer in any but the First Class must serve in each Class two or three years before he gains any increase of salary. His Excellency in Council considers that in India, where service is so much shorter than in England, the increase of salary may be allowed to commence earlier.

The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to modify the distribution of emoluments by dividing Classes III. and IV. into Classes III., IV., and V. The appointments will be classified thus—

*Class I.*—Salary 1,500 Rupees a month, rising 100 Rupees a month after each year of service in

the Class to a maximum of 2,000 Rupees a month, some extra personal allowance being admissible when the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General at Madras or Bombay is required to fulfil the additional duty of acting as Sole or Senior Government Director of the Presidency Bank.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bengal.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces.

First Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

*Class II.*—Salary 1,000 Rupees a month, rising to 1,500 Rupees by an increase of 75 Rupees a month after each year of service in the Class.

Civil Pay-Master, Bengal.

" " Bombay.

" " Madras.

" " North-Western Provinces.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Punjab.

First Assistant Auditor-General, Calcutta.

Second Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

*Class III.*—Salary 800 Rupees a month, rising to 1,000 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Civil Pay-Master, Punjab.

First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.

First Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.

Second Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta.

Third Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

First Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

*Class IV.*—Salary 600 Rupees a month, rising to 800 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service in the Class.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Hyderabad.

Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Nagpore.

Third Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta.

Fourth Assistant Accountant-General, Calcutta.

Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay.

Second Assistant Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Madras.

Second Assistant to Principal Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Assistant Civil Pay-Master, Calcutta.

*Class I.*—Salary 400 Rupees a month, rising to 600 Rupees by an increase of 50 Rupees after each year's service if previously in the Account Department; if not previously in the Department, the increase will commence after two years' service in the Class.

Registrar, Financial Department.

Principal Native Assistant, Account Branch, Financial Secretary's Office.

Principal Native Assistant and Book-keeper, Auditor-General's Office.

Chief Assistant, Auditor-General's Office.

Chief Assistant, General Department, Accountant-General's Office.

Chief Assistant, Loan Department, Accountant-General's Office.

Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bengal.

Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Bombay.

Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Madras.

Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, North-Western Provinces.

Chief Assistant, Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General's Office, Punjab.

Chief Assistant, Civil Pay-Master, Bengal.

" " " " Bombay.

" " " " Madras.

" " " " N. W. P.

" " " " Punjab.

Junior Assistant, Central Office.

It is to be observed, however, that the salaries of the Head Assistants in the Offices of Civil Pay-Masters will not be allowed to rise beyond 500 Rupees a month.

Unless otherwise expressly provided present incumbents will be considered to have entered the Classes to which their appointments belong on the 1st May 1862. For those whose salaries are at the minimum of their Class increase of salary will commence on the 1st of May 1863. Increase will not be given to others until such period elapse as would have entitled them to further increase had they entered the Class at the minimum salary on the 1st May 1862. The first year of service in a Class will commence from the 1st of May next after the date of promotion to that Class.

For the future an Officer, on his promotion to a higher Class, will enter at the minimum salary of that Class.

An Officer holding an appointment in one Class and appointed to officiate in a higher Class, if entitled under the Rules to acting allowance, will draw no more than the minimum salary of the higher Class; provided, however, that an Officer drawing the maximum salary of his Class and appointed to officiate in the next higher Class will be entitled, whilst so officiating, to the yearly increase of salary allowed to those permanently appointed to the Class.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Officiating Auditor-General of India, the Officiating Accountant-General to the Government of India, and to the Deputy Auditors and Accountants-General and the Civil-Pay Masters at the several Presidencies.

Ordered further, that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

E. DRUMMOND,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th August 1862.

No. 832 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*Bengal Staff Corps.*

Lieutenant H. F. Newmarch .. 25th March 1862.

Fort William, the 28th August 1862.

No. 833 of 1862.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 785 of the 12th August 1862, the undermentioned Officer of Her Majesty's Indian Army is placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India for appointment as Quarter-Master to the Regiment noted opposite to his name, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Name.	Rank.	Corps.	Corps to which to be appointed.
Henry Murray	Ensign	Unattached List	As Quarter-Master of Her Majesty's 21st Hussars.

No. 834 of 1862.—Major O. Hamilton, Pension Pay-Master, Meerut, is allowed leave of absence for two months from the 20th instant, to visit the Presidency preparatory to applying for leave of absence, on Sick Certificate, to Europe.

No. 835 of 1862.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 829 of the 26th August

\* In Government 1862, the admission\* to the General Order No. 735 Bengal Staff Corps of the of 1861. undermentioned Officer, who states that he has been misled as regards the application of the Retiring Regulations of 1796, and his promotion in that Corps are hereby cancelled:—

Captain J. P. Briggs, of the late 40th Native Infantry.

No. 836 of 1862.—Under instructions from Her Majesty's Government it is hereby notified that one-half of the Military Staff of Governors or Commanders-in-Chief at the three Presidencies will be exempted from the operation of the Rule which prohibits the employment on the Staff of any Officer who has not passed the prescribed examination in the Native languages.

No. 837 of 1862.—The services of Lieutenant F. W. Grant, of the late 22nd Native Infantry, Assistant in the Department of Pay and Audit, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 838 of 1862.—Lieutenant B. V. Biddell, of the Royal Engineers, is appointed an Assistant in the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department and posted to No. 5, or Rewah Territory Survey Party, but will do duty with No. 1, Gwalior and Central India Party, until further orders.

*Fort William, the 29th August 1862.*

*No 839 of 1862*—The services of Assistant Surgeon G. M. Govan, M. D., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

*No. 840 of 1862.*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to re-appoint Lieutenant W. Tweedie, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Adjutant of the 1st Cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent.

*No 841 of 1862*—His Excellency the Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the subjoined letter No 58, dated the 18th July 1862, from the Brigadier-General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in China, bringing to notice the good services of the 5th Regiment Bombay Native Light Infantry and 22nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry in the vicinity of Shanghai—

No. 58

TO THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

*Military Department,*

CALCUTTA

SIR—With the view that the services in China, against the Taping Rebels in the vicinity of Shanghai, of the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry and 22nd Punjab Native Infantry be placed on record, I have the honor to report, for the information of His Lordship the Viceroy of India, that the 5th Bombay Native Light Infantry and 22nd Punjab Native Infantry were engaged in the capture of the entrenched stockaded Camp of "On-k-ter" on the 4th April 1862. At the capture of the stockaded Town of "Tseo-poo" on the 17th same month. At the capture of the stockaded town of "No-zun" and of the walled Cities of "Kadung" and "Tsing-poo."

The 22nd Punjab Native Infantry were, besides, present at the capture of the entrenched stockaded Town of "Najow" and the walled Town of "Cho-lin," and assisted in the repulse of the Rebels at "No-zun," and in the capture of the 5th under Major Taylor and the walled Town of Ka-ding (until withdrawn) against thousands of Rebels by which it was surrounded.

In all these operations the bearing of Officers and men was most creditable to both Regiments.

I have, &c,

(Sd) C. STAVELIN *Brigdi-General,*  
*Comdg H M's Forces in China.*

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
*Shanghai,*  
The 18th July 1862

*No. 842 of 1862*—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 252, dated 16th July 1862, is published for general information—

*Letter dated 3rd April 1862, No 101*

31. I concur in the opinion expressed by your Government that Assistant Surgeons are entitled to reckon as service qualifying for promotion the periods during which they may do duty in the Indian Navy or may hold Medical charge of an Irregular Force, but that service with a Police Corps should not count in like manner.

*No 843 of 1862*—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No 252, dated 16th July 1862, is published for general information—

*Letter No. 105, dated 3rd April 1862.*

32. The time passed on the voyage to India by a Medical Officer in Medical charge of Troops may be allowed to count as service towards promotion to the rank of Surgeon-Major.

H. W. NORMAN, *Lieut.-Col.,*  
*Secy to the Govt. of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS

No 139.

*Fort William, the 28th August 1862.*

*Notification*—The services of Lieutenant M. Hall, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers, Executive Engineer, Roy Boreilly Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date of his re-  
turn to duty from the privi-  
August 18 2 lege\* leave granted to him  
by the Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh

R. STRACHAN, *Lieut.-Col., R. F.,*  
*Secy to the Govt of India.*

## ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No 2743

*APPOINTMENTS*—The 20th August 1862—The following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates in Kamroop, and to exercise, respectively, the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class as described in Section XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV of 1861), and Section I, Act X of 1861—

Baboo Juggosen Dass Chowdry.  
„ Luckhee Sing Chowdry.

The following gentlemen have been re-appointed Commissioners, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the Presidency Town of Calcutta.—

Mr A Grote	<i>President.</i>
Hon'ble D Cowie	} <i>Members.</i>
Mr. S. Wauchop, C. B.	
Hon'ble W. S. Fitzwilliam	
Rajah Pataub Chunder Sing, Bahadoor	
Moulavy Abdool Lutef	

*The 23rd August 1862* — Baboo Poornoo Chunder Mitter, Sudder Ameen of Midnapore, to be Registrar of Deeds in that District

*The 25th August 1862* —The following Moon-siffs have been vested, respectively, with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Section CL, Act X of 1859, in Rungpore, viz, —

Baboo Neelmadhub Mookerjee of Borohatce

Baboo Chunder Coomar Mitter of Kishengunge

Baboo Soorjkanth Banerjee of Buddergunge

*The 27th August 1862* Mr G S Pugin to officiate as First Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta.

Mr Isaac Wilson to officiate as a Police Magistrate of Calcutta

*The 27th August 1862* The following Assistant Commissioners, attached to the Assam Commission, are posted as under —

Lieutenant N Lewis to Luckimpore

„ J. Gregory to Sobragan.

„ A N Phillips to Durrung.

„ W C S. Clark to Nowgong.

„ C Hayter to Kamroop

„ A E Campbell to Gawalparah.

„ E Y Walcott to Cossiah and Jynteah Hills

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE** —*The 14th August 1862* — Mr J Thornton, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Golaghat, Assam, for three months, under Clause 1, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules

*The 2nd August 1862* —Mr G C Fletcher Judge of West Burdwan, for two days, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 1 Section VI of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 7th instant

Baboo Tsan Chunder Mazoomda, Officiating Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, for six weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*The 26th August 1862* —Baboo Ram Tarnek Roy Officiating Principal Sudder Ameen of Rungpore during the ensuing Dusserah vacation, under Clause 2, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules

Mr N T Davey, Revenue Surveyor, Third or Eastern Division, for two months, under Clause 1, Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Synd Ally Muhomed, Deputy Magistrate (late Law Officer), 24-Pergunnahs, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules

Baboo Poornoo Chunder Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Comercolly, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr D Hume, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah for one month, under Clause 1, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules

Mr P Jackson, Second Assistant Salt Agent, Chittagong, for five weeks, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules

**NOTIFICATION** —*The 28th August 1862* —In modification of the orders of the 7th June last, it is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor expects to leave the following Stations on or about the dates mentioned :—

Cachar	30th August,
Sylhet	2nd September,
Dacca	7th „

and to return to Calcutta on or about the 10th September

*The 25th August 1862* —The organization of the new Police under Act V of 1861 having been completed in the Patna and Bhauulpore Divisions the Heads of Public Offices in those Divisions requiring Guards for purposes other than those for which Military Guards have been especially sanctioned are requested to place themselves in communication with the Inspector-General of Police

A EDIN,

*Offg Secy to the Govt. of Bengal.*

## Public Works Department,—Bengal.

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No 112.

*The 26th August 1862*

**Promotion** —Baboo Dinomath Sen, Probationary Assistant Engineer, attached to the Garrison Engineer's Department, Fort William, is promoted to the grade of Assistant Engineer of the Second Class with effect from the 21st current.

No. 143.

*The 28th August 1862.*

**Posting** —Overseer Sergeant R. L Guinane, transferred from the Punjab to Bengal in Notification by the Government of India, Public Works Department, No. 132 of the 31st ultimo, is posted to the Upper Assam Division.

J. P. BEADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*

*in the Public Works Dept.*

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

No. 3357A.

*Nynee Tal, the 12th August 1862.*

*Leave of Absence.*—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. T. Login, Superintendent, Northern Division, Ganges Canal, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 3358A.

Two months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. C. Anderson, Superintendent, Cawnpore Terminal Division, Ganges Canal, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3377A.

*The 13th August 1862.*

*Notifications.*—The following promotions and appointments are made in the Department of Accounts, Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces :—

*Promotions.*—Mr. W. A. Billings, from Second to First Class Accountant, to fill an existing vacancy.

Mr. W. Dorton, from Second to First Class Assistant Accountant, to fill a vacancy.

*Appointments.*—Mr. J. P. Rae to be Third Class Accountant from 1st July 1861.

Mr. E. H. Taylor to be First Class Accountant from 1st July 1861.

Mr. T. W. D. Clarke to be Second Class Accountant from 1st October 1861.

Mr. W. Palmer to be Second Class Accountant from 7th October 1861.

Mr. T. Lamb to be Third Class Accountant from 1st October 1861.

Mr. S. Anthony to be Third Class Accountant from 20th December 1861.

No. 3381A.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month's leave of absence is granted to Captain J. Baillie, Executive Engineer, Jhansie Division, Public Works, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs.

No. 3384A.

*Posting.*—Lieutenant W. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, Gwalior Division, Public Works, is posted to the Jhansie Division, Public Works, to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence of Captain J. Baillie, on leave, or until further orders. He will join without delay.

No. 3398A.

*The 14th August 1862.*

*Notifications.*—The following changes are made in the Public Works and Irrigation Departments, North-Western Provinces :—

Mr. R. J. Clarke, Executive Engineer, Fifth Division, Grand Trunk Road, to be Executive Engineer of the Cawnpore and Malhona Road.

Captain H. E. Whish, Staff Corps, Superintendent, Etawah Division, Ganges Canal, to be Executive Engineer, Fifth Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 3405.

*The 15th August 1862.*

Captain F. W. Peile, Executive Engineer, Allahabad Division, Public Works, on leave, will remain at Nynee Tal for the purpose of drawing up Designs and Estimates for the Public Offices to be constructed at Allahabad.

Mr. J. M. Easton, Assistant Engineer, Allahabad Division, Public Works, will officiate for Captain Peile during that Officer's absence from Allahabad, or until further orders.

No. 3447A.

*The 16th August 1862.*

*Leave of Absence.*—Three months' leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Mr. S. Anthony, Third Class Assistant Accountant, Department Public Works, North-Western Provinces, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 839.

*Allahabad, the 20th August 1862.*

*Transfer.*—Serjeant J. Adams, Assistant Overseer is transferred from the Agra Division, Public Works, to the Sixth Division, Grand Trunk Road.

No. 840.

*Leave of Absence.*—One month's privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain E. D. R. Ross, Executive Engineer, Roorkee and Dehra Road, from the 1st proximo.

No. 841.

*The 21st August 1862.*

*Transfer.*—Overseer James Thompson is transferred from the Cawnpore Division, Public Works, to the Second Division, Rohilkund Imperial Roads.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces,

W. E. MORTON, *Lieut.-Col.,*

*Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.*

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.**

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

*The 16th August 1862.*

No. 1588.—*Leave.*—The privilege leave of absence, for three months, granted to the Reverend E. Hadlow, Chaplain of Anarkulle, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, is confirmed.

No. 1589.—*Transfer.*—Mr. B. Powell, Assistant Commissioner, from the Jullundur to the Sealkote District.

No. 1590.—Moula Buksh, late Revenue Serishtadar in the Kurnaul District, having been acquitted on re-trial ordered by the Judicial Commissioner, the proscription from employment in the service of Government, passed on him, and published in *Punjab Gazette Order*, No. 2208, dated 25th October 1861, is withdrawn.

R. H. DAVIES,

*Secy. to Govt., Punjab.*

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862, at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,140 Chests, *viz*,—

Behar Opium	...	1,305
Benares Opium	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	2,440

2. The general Conditions of the Sale now advertized will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct 1862	1,305	1,135	2,440
Do Monday, 10th Nov "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Do Thursday, 4th Dec "	1,356	1,164	2,520
Total	3,966	3,434	7,400

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
*Offg Junior Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 1st August 1862. }

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and  
Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

8 The new Government College at Patna is hereby affiliated to the University.

H. SCOTT SMITH,  
*Registrar.*

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }  
The 28th August 1862. }

Notice.

WITH reference to the Advertisement issued from this Office under date the 9th November last, it is hereby notified that 300 Chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 6th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th September next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 2,140 Chests advertised for that day.

2. The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

FORT WILLIAM, }  
The 23rd August 1862. }

Notice.

THE Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to resume the primary Visitation of his Diocese on or about the 15th November next, when he will proceed to visit Benares, Muzapore, Nagode, Jubbulpore, Seetabuldee, Kamptee, Mhow, Indore, Saugor, Jhansi, Gwahar, Agra, Cawnpore, and Ruttelgurh or Allahabad.

The Bishop purposes to hold two general Ordinations of Priests and Deacons in March next, the one at Benares, the other at Calcutta, on days to be hereafter notified, and His Lordship will also hold Confirmation in English and Bengallee in the Cathedral in March next.

Candidates for Holy Orders are requested to send in their papers to the Archdeacon before the end of the present year.

W. H. ABBOTT,  
*Registrar of the Diocese.*

CALCUTTA, }  
The 26th August 1862. }

Notice

SEALED Tenders will be received, up to the 1st September next, for the deepening of Tolly's Canal from the Hooghly River at Kidderpore to near Nowadabad, a distance of about twelve miles.

Forms of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the undersigned, where Plans, Sections, and Specifications can be seen.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 100 Rupees as Earnest Money.

The Party or Parties contracting will be required to give Security to the amount of one-tenth of the value of the work contracted for.

The Tenders will be opened on the 1st September at noon precisely in the presence of the Parties tendering.

THOS. J. ISAAC, C. E.,  
*Exc. Engr., Calcutta and Eastern Canals  
and Acra Division.*



**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

By Order, &c.,  
J. MACKENZIE,  
Offg. Secy. to the  
Income Tax Commission

Fort William, }  
The 31st July 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Offg. Collector  
BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP; }  
Gya, }  
The 6th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

E. D. LOCKWOOD,  
Offg. Collector.  
BHOJPORE COLLECTORSHIP; }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

L. R. TOTTEHAM,  
Collector.  
FURRERPORE COLLECTORSHIP, }  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), in the District of Tirhoot, will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or Assessor of the District for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

T. BRUCE LANE,  
Collector.  
TIRHOOT COLLECTORSHIP, }  
The 13th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, excepting that part of the City of Moorshedabad and its Suburbs in which the assessments were made by Panchayets under the Government Orders dated 6th March and 6th April 1861, Nos. 259A., and 408A.; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

A. T. MACLEAN,  
Offg. Collector.  
MOORSHEDABAD; }  
Collr.'s Office, }  
The 25th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2 of Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector or to the Assessor of Amherst District for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

J. P. BRIGGS, Major,  
Depty. Comr. and Collr., Offg. 1st Class,  
Amherst District.

INCOME TAX OFFICE;  
MOULMEIN,  
The 11th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Khasia and Jynteah Hills.

Shillong Poonjee;  
JYNTEAH AND KHASSIA HILLS,  
The 14th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July

1862, excepting that of the City of Dacca; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. J. REYNOLDS,  
Offg. Collector.

DACCA COLLECTORATE,  
The 12th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

For the whole of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. WOOD,  
Depty. Commr., S. P., and Collector,  
Income Tax.

DEPT. COMM'R'S OFFICE;  
Rajmehal,  
Sonthal Pergunnahs,  
The 23th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. HANLEY,  
Offg. Collector.

BHULMOON COLLECTORATE,  
The 20th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council contained in the Financial Notification No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 19th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

Under the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council contained in the Financial Notification No. 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for the Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

JOHN BEAMES,  
Offg. Collector, I. T. Office.

PURNEAH; }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 8th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

**INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

Under Orders of the Governor General in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the

Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of profits or income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

HUNGERFORD BODDAM.

Deputy Commissioner.

HAZAREEBAUGH, }  
The 23rd August 1862. }

**Nuddea Rivers.**

Report shewing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 22nd to 25th August 1862.

NAME OF RIVERS	Least Depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH	Ft In.	
Above Entrance in Ganges	34 6	
On the Entrance Shoal	26 6	
Thence to Hât Beauleah, 44 miles	23 3	
Hât Beauleah to Alickdeah	19 6	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles	22 0	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	23 6	
BHAGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance	11 0	
Thence to Jeagunge	11 9	
Jeagunge to Cutwa, 60 miles	17 0	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	17 3	
JELLINGHEE		
Entrance	16 1	
Thence to Kureempore, 19 miles	17 0	
Kureempore to Tegakatta, 35 miles	18 1	
Tegakatta to Nuddea, 60 miles	21 9	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 25th August 1862, plus 22 feet 6 inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 27th August 1862.

[ 3058 ]

No: 51.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 5th September, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles noted in the subjoined Schedule.

- Form of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
- Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Provisions and Stores for Port Blair."
- Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
- Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference.
- Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
- Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tenders to one only.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions and Stores for Port Blair.

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS A.					Rs.	Rs.	
	Beef, Salt { Prime Mess cured in the United Kingdom ..		7,000 lbs.					
	Pork, " ..		7,000 "					
	CLASS B.							
	Biscuit, Troop, 1st quality ..		12,000 "					
	Flour, Country, 1st sort ..		15,000 "					
	Soojee, cleaned and sifted ..		15,000 "					
	CLASS C.							
	Rice, Ballam ..		6,80,000 "					
	" Table ..		6,510 "					
	CLASS D.							
	Coffee, picked and cleaned ..		1,162 "					
	Dhall, Urhur ..		38,000 "					
	" Oorud ..		8,000 "					
	" Meong ..		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862.		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Balooaghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very best. Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Balooaghaut.

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS D.—(Concluded.)					Rs.	Rs.	
	Gram, Patna, 1st quality, picked and cleaned ..		50,000 lbs.					
	Peas, Split ..		6,500 "					
	Sugar, best, Benares ..		4,500 "					
	" Benares, 2nd quality ..		25,000 "					
	Wheat, Doodah, picked and cleaned ..		80,000 "					
	CLASS E.							
	Ghee, Buffaloe ..		40,000 "			500	2,000	
	CLASS F.							
	Candles, Wax ..		10 "					
	Oil, Mustard ..		30,000 "					
	" Coconut ..		2,000 "			150	500	
	" Poppy ..		10 "					
	CLASS G.							
	Goats, castrated ..		No. 200					
	Sheep ..		" 300			100	400	
	CLASS H.							
	Alum ..		50 lbs.					
	Coriander Seed ..		1,500 "					
	Cumin ..		500 "					
	Chiretta ..		50 "					
	Caraway Seed ..		50 "					
	Candamums ..		150 "					
	Cloves ..		100 "					
	Grapes, Dried, or Plums ..		200 "					
	Garlic ..		1,500 "					
	Honey ..		25 "					
	Hurma, Chota ..		25 "					
	Kuth Kamnga ..		50 "			100	200	
	" Catechu ..		15 "					
	Lime Juice ..		15 dozens					
	Linseed Meal ..		24 lbs.					
	Mustard, Europe ..		250 "					
	Onions, Dried ..		1,500 "					
	Potatoes ..		1,500 "					
	Pepper, Long ..		25 "					
	Plaster of Paris ..		2 "					
	Rasout ..		10 "					
	Tamarinds, Dried ..		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862.		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very best. Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut.

A. D. DICKENS, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

For William,  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 16th August 1862.

[ 3060 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned **Khas Mehals**, situated in the District of Bograh, and mentioned in the Statement hereunto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 69, dated 24th June 1862, and Commissioner of Rajshahye Division's Memorandum No. 30, dated 4th July 1862, in the Bograh Collectorate, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, corresponding with 15th Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of each Mehal will be subject to the Conditions laid down below :—

### CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estates to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered against each below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the Settlement proceedings and laws in force, and Purchasers to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jummabundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—When the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—When the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—In addition to the ordinary Sudder Jumma fixed on the Estate Purchasers will be bound to pay an annual sum, calculated at one per cent. on the Sudder Jumma, to be devoted to the construction of roads and improvement of communication.

This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of Statement.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehals and Pergunnahs.	Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
			B. K. G.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	
11	827	Mouzah Pyekorah, Pergunnah Katar-mulla	467 0 0	115 8 0	231 0 0	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1272 B. S.
14	714	Mouzah Damrool Koroe, Tuppah Koosumbee	290 4 9½	41 5 8½	82.10 7	The Mehal is let in farm to the end of 1269 B. S.

T. P. LARKINS,  
Collector.

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 25th July 1862. }



3001

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindares right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Tipperah, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 32, dated 17th July 1862, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Monday, the 15th of September 1862, corresponding with the 31st of Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the conditions laid down below:—

## CONDITIONS OF SALE.

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and the Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent. upon the amount bid; the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale can be called off if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—The Purchaser shall be bound to pay one per cent. on the total Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase for the construction of the roads and improvement of communication. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

6th.—The Purchaser will be held liable for any arrears outstanding at the date of the sale, the amount of arrears so due will be recorded in the sale papers and declared by the Collector when the lot is put up for sale.

Statement Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah.	Estimated Area.	Sudder Jumma.	Upset Price.	REMARKS.
	8	Daree Chur Mohishmaree, No. 83, in Pergunnah Ameerabad, resumed by Government under Regulation II. of 1819	A. R. P. 6 2 17	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0	Rs. As. P. 20 0 0	

TIPPERAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 30th July 1862.

R. D. MANGLES,

Collector.

# Advertisement

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Executive Commissariat Officer, Madras, until 12 o'clock noon on the 15th November 1862, for the supply of 1,250 Chests of Congo Black Tea, averaging 46 lbs. each, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores free of all extra charges whatsoever on or about 31st July 1863, but no payments will be made prior to June 1863.

2. Each Chest must be well packed in good matting, and secured with strong rattan lashings. No broken or damaged Chest will be received.

3. The quality of Tea to be subjected as usual to approval or rejection of a Committee, and payment will be made for such quantity only as may be passed by the said Committee.

4. The Contractor must lodge in deposit at this Office the sum of Company's Rupees (10 000) ten thousand in cash, Government Paper, Bank Shares, or other tangible Security for the due fulfilment of his engagement.

5. Tenders will be opened on the 15th November 1862 at 1 P. M. in the presence of such of the parties interested as may attend, and the most favorable offer, if approved of, will be accepted.

6. Samples of Tea required can be had on application at this Office.

7. Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of (2,500) two thousand and five hundred Rupees, and be sealed and superscribed—"Tender for Tea."

8. The deposit on the approved Tender will be retained, and the Tenderer will be required to sign the Contract Bond, and furnish his Security within three days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender by the Commissary General being notified to him, in failure of which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

9. The deposits of all others will be returned to the respective parties immediately after the successful competitor has been declared.

10. The Commissary General reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

By Order of the Commissary General,

R. Q. MAINWARING, *Captain,*  
*Sub-Assistant Commissary General.*

MADRAS,  
Commt. Office,  
The 18th July 1862.

## Notice.

MERCANTILE Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Janteeah Hills are invited to make offers to the undersigned for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, *viz.*, No. 1, Chim Cherra; No. 2, Roeye; No. 3, Letting Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 4,200 per annum. No. 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry

No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THEODORE SMITH,  
*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*

## Wanted

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c., as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSS, *Captain,*  
*Deputy Commissioner.*

ZILLAH GONDAR;  
Deputy Commr's Office,  
The 1st August 1862.

TO BE SOLD, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, bearing date the twenty-eighth day of July one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, made in its ordinary original Civil jurisdiction in a certain cause wherein Adelaide Shaw Murray, an Infant by Thomas Owen, her next friend, is Complainant, and Francis Charles Palmer and Samuel Grant Clarke and Jacob Murray and Francis Anne, his wife, are Defendants, by the Registrar of the said High Court, in the Court House, with the approbation of the sitting Judge in Chambers on a day to be hereafter named, two several Houses, Nos 5 and 6, Royd Street, in Calcutta.

Further particulars may be had at the Registrar's Office, or of Mr G. O. Beeby, Solicitor for the Complainant, or of Messrs Judge, Watkins, and Stokoe, Solicitors for the Defendants.

JOSEPH GOODREV,  
*Registrar.*

HIGH COURT,  
The 16th August 1862.

In the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.  
Nobolissen Dass

Rajcoomar Dass, John Cockrane Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Sib Chander Dass, an Insolvent, Shama Churn Dutt, and Bromomoye Dassee when she comes within the jurisdiction.

Sieemutty Bromomoye Dassee,

One of the Defendants abovenamed.

MADAM,

TAKE notice that on Monday, the twenty-second day of September next, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, an application will be made to this Hon'ble Court on behalf of the Plaintiff abovenamed, if sitting or to the sitting Judge in Chambers, for an order that the re-amended Bill of complaint of the Plaintiff filed in this cause be taken *pro confesso* against you for want of your answer thereto. Dated this twenty-first day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two,

C. F. PILLAI,  
*Plaintiff's Agent*

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
1,00,80,909	0 0	Government Securities, Investment No. 1	...
18,34,166	11 1	Loans on Government Securities at Head Office and Branches	...
4,84,07,673	13 9	Accounts of Credit on	...
29,72,587	3 7	Mercantile Bills Discounted at	...
4,98,80,531	0 4	Dead Stock	...
1,53,10,673	7 2	Stamps	...
43,154	3 6	Banker's Balances	...
2,83,619	0 11	Sundries	...
32,31,585	0 0	Treasury Reserve in Cash at Head Office	3,25,94,230 11 7
3,85,970	15 5	ditto at Branches	17,39,113 3 7
		Ditto invested in Government Securities and claims against Govern- ment	...
		Bank's Reserve in Notes at Head Office	1,17,93,570 0 0
		ditto in Silver at	68,58,486 11 0
		Ditto in Notes at Branches	8,68,010 0 0
		ditto in Silver	28,23,725 10 2
812,50,598	6 7		3,43,33,349 2 2
			68,13,442 14 2
			1,80,49,086 11 0
			38,91,725 10 2
			4,11,46,703 0 4
			2,23,40,862 5 3
			1,77,03,944 1 1
			812,50,598 6 7

*Sheriff's Sale ; Calcutta, 30th August 1862.*

Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the eighteenth day of September next, precisely at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon, the Sheriff of Calcutta will put up to public sale, at the Lower Verandah of the Court House, near the entrance into the Sheriff's Office, by virtue of a Writ of *Fieri Facias* in his hands against the Effects of Juddoo Nanth Sett, who hath survived one Sreenauth Sett,

The Right, Title, and Interest of the said Juddnauth Sett, who hath survived one Sreec Nauth Sett, of, in, and to the following landed property, *viz.*—

1. A piece of Garden ground surrounded by brick wall, containing by estimation fifteen cottahs, situate at Seacala Sreepottepore.

2. Also a piece of Garden ground called Potooladanga, containing by estimation one biggah, with several trees thereon, situate at the same place.

3. Also a Tank called Tatoola, containing by estimation one biggah and five cottahs, with trees growing thereon, situate at Seacala Sroepotteepore, Jote Radhabullbore.

4. Also one-third part or share of a piece or parcel of Nackraj land, containing by estimation twelve cottahs, situate in Seacala Sreepotteepore.

5. Also one-third part or share of a Nackraj Tank called Pocha Cooh and trees thereon, containing by estimation two biggahs and five cottahs, situate at the same place.

6. Also one-half portion or share of a Jamy Jomy called Ochar Bhorry, containing by estimation eight biggahs, situate at the same place.

7. Also one-half portion or share of Jamy Jomy called Ochar Bhoiry, containing by estimation four biggahs, situate at the same place.

8. Also, piece of ground, containing by estimation one biggah and ten cottahs, more or less, situate at Seacala, Jode Radhabhullub.

9. Also a piece of ground called Burrodanga, containing by estimation twelve cottahs, situate at Seacala Sreepotteepore.

10. Also a piece of ground, containing by estimation five cottahs, more or less, situate at the same place.

11. Also a piece of Salee land, containing by estimation one biggah, situate at Coolpie.

12. And also a piece of ground, containing by estimation one biggah, situate at the same place.

The Conditions of sale may be known by applying at the Sheriff's Office.

DAVID COWIE,  
*Sheriff.*

**Bengal Tea Company " Limited.**

**THE Fourth Half-yearly General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 14, Strand, Calcutta, on Saturday, the 30th instant at 2 P. M.**

S. H. ROBINSON,  
*Acting Secretary.*

**The 22nd August 1862:**

*Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.*

In the matter of John Aram Michael, of Pollock Street, in the Town of Calcutta, an Assistant in the service of Messrs. Samuel Smith Sons and Company, of Calcutta, Merchants, an Insolvent. } On Tuesday, the 20th day of August instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 8th day of November next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Shircore, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 26th August 1862.

In the matter of Edward Durrant, an Insolvent. } On Friday, the 29th day of August instant, it was ordered that the hearing in these matters do stand adjourned until Saturday, the 6th day of September next, and that the orders made in these matters for the *ad interim* protection of the said several Insolvents from arrest be enlarged to the said 6th day of September next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined by the said Court.

Downing, Attorney.

Downing, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 29th August 1862.

**The Sylhet and Cachar Tea Company  
"Limited."**

REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857.

THE Second Half-yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Church Lane, on Saturday, the 30th August 1862, at noon.

By Order of the Directors,

GORDON, STUART & Co.,  
Secretaries and Calcutta Managers.

CALCUTTA,  
The 14th August 1862. }

**India General Steam Navigation  
Company Limited.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual Half-yearly Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office at noon on Friday, the 12th day of September 1862.

By Order of the Directors,

W. T. SALMON,  
Secretary, I. G. S. N. Co. Ltd.

**Notice.**

Mr. William Alexander is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from 1st September.  
Geo. Henderson.

**North-western Bank of India Ltd.  
Liquidation.**

**To PROPRIETORS.**

A SIXTH Dividend of Rupees 12 per share in further part of Capital will be payable in cash to Proprietors, on and after the 10th day of September next, at the Bank Office here.

Production of Share Certificates will be required as on previous occasions.

J. H. FERGUSSON,  
Winding-up Manager.

77, CLIVE STREET;  
Calcutta, 25th August 1862. }

**Notice.**

Lost, on or about the 16th instant, between the Armenian Ghat and Hauteollah, a Government Promissory Note, No. 10190 of 2258 of 1842-43, of 4 per cent Loan, dated 1st February 1843, for Rupees 500. Notice of loss has been given at the Bank of Bengal, and any person presenting the same for realization of interest, or any other purpose, after this notice, will be required to account for his being in possession of the same, and any person delivering the same to Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, Solicitors, 7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, will, should he deserve it, be rewarded.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON.

**Notice.**

Lost, in the year 1860 from the Guddee, or place of business of Baboo Manick Chunder Singhee, of Hauteollah, in the Town of Calcutta, Merchant, a Government Promissory Note, No. 10643 of 4 Per Cent. Loan, dated 1st February 1842-43, for Rupees 1,000. Notice of which loss has been given at the General Treasury, and any person presenting the same for realization of interest, or for any other purpose, after this notice, will be required to account for his being in possession of the same, and any person delivering the same to Messrs. Berners, Sanderson, and Fergusson, Solicitors, 7, Hastings' Street, Calcutta, will, should he desire it, be rewarded.

BERNERS, SANDERSON, AND FERGUSSON.

**Lost,**

The left-hand half of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 17959G., for Rupees 50, the payment of which has been stopped at the Bank.

**Lost.**

FIRST-HALF of a Bank of Bengal Note, No. 31587, for Rupees 50, the payment of which is stopped at the said Bank.

Mozufferpore,  
The 22nd August 1862. }

**NOTICES issued by the  
POST-MASTER of CALCUTTA.**

No. 172.

*The 23rd August 1862.*—Mail Packets for the Overland Mail which leaves Bombay on the 12th September 1862 will be closed at this Office at 5 P. M. on Monday, the 1st idem, *vid* Marseilles only.

Letters and Papers for transmission *vid* Bombay will be received up to 6 P. M. on every day prior to the 1st, and Inland Postage to Bombay must be pre-paid in Stamps on letters sent by this opportunity to places in Egypt and to Countries in Foreign Europe *vid* Trieste.

**RATES OF POSTAGE.**

	Rs.	As.	P.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	...	0	6 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	...	0	8 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	...	0	14 0
" 1 "	...	1	0 0

No. 173.

*The 23rd August 1862.*—The Public are informed that an Express Packet to the extent of 200 ounces will be sent to Bombay on Tuesday, the 2nd September 1862, and letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the same day.

Each Firm or Individual will be allowed to send letters up to one ounce in weight, and the Express Postage must be paid in cash at the window at one Rupee for  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an ounce in addition to the Steamer Postage paid by Stamps.

No. 174.

*The 25th August 1862.*—Notice is hereby given, that the Mails for Chittagong, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein, for transmission per Steamer *Irracan*, will be closed at this Office on Sunday, the 31st instant, at 6 P. M.

Letters, &c., for Port Blair can be sent *vid* Rangoon by this opportunity.

No. 175.

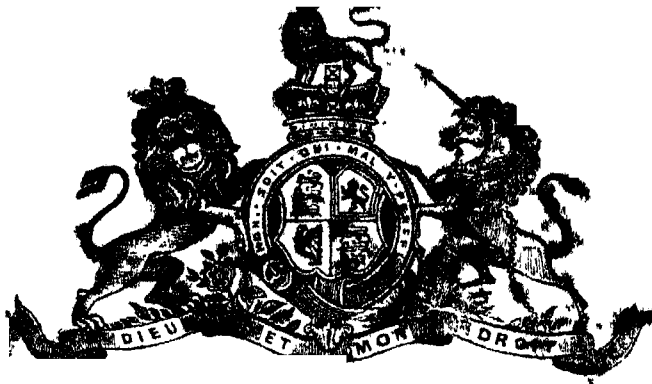
*The 27th August 1862.*—The Overland Mail per Steamer *Canlia* will be closed on Monday, the 8th September 1862, at 6 P. M.

Letters for Madras, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Mauritius, and Australia can be sent by this opportunity.

Weight.	<i>vid</i> Marseilles	<i>vid</i> Southampton
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ Ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" $\frac{1}{2}$ "	" 0 8 0	" 0 4 0
" $\frac{3}{4}$ "	" 0 14 0	" 0 8 0
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	" 1 0 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

No. 176.

*The 29th August 1862.*—The Post-Master begs to inform the public that the Overland Express Packet of the 17th August 1862, and the safe Dak of the 16th idem, arrived at Bombay in time for the Overland Steamer.



# The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1862.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

No. 4676.

*Port William, the 1st September 1862.*

*Appointment.*—Captain Peter Dods, of the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Director of Public Instruction in the Central Provinces, from the 13th ultimo.

No. 4677.

*Notification.*—The undermentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Port St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces.

A copy of every Specification is open at all reasonable hours at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection upon payment of a fee of one Rupee, and a certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 111.—Absalon Hippolyte Leplat and Jules Francois Joseph Cusquier, both of Paris, in the Empire of France, Manufacturers, for "Improvements in re-vivifying animal black or charcoal, in collecting ammoniacal gases generated in the re-vivification, in the clarification of saccharine liquors, and in apparatus employed in the re-vivification of the black, and in the filtering of saccharine liquors."

No. 112.—Nathan Thompson, of Abbey Gardens, St. John's Wood, in the County of Middlesex, for "Improvements in Machinery for preparing wood for boat-building and other uses."

No. 113.—George Das Marces, of Calcutta, for "Extracting Oil out of oilseed and nuts of any description."

No. 114.—Michael Hugh Scott, of Bombay, Merchant, and Samuel Wilson, of Bombay, Engineer, for "Improvements in Machinery for Pressing or Ballooning Cotton and other substances by means of a compound or combined lever and Hydraulic Press."

No. 128.—Albert Hubbell Wright, of New York, in America, for "Improved Machinery for cleaning Rice and other Grain."

No. 131.—John Lackland, Civil Engineer, for "Improvements in Railway Chairs and Rail Joints."

E. C. BATLEY,

*Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

No. 475.

REVENUE.

*Port William, the 30th August 1862.*

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments in the Central Provinces —

Captains W. B. Thomson and C. Baldwin, Assistant Commissioners of the First Class, to be Supernumerary Deputy Commissioners of the Fourth Class.

Mr. Hastings Read, Assistant Commissioner of Saugor, to officiate, temporarily, as Settlement Officer in that District.

Mr A. M. Russell to be Assistant Settlement Officer in the Jabulpore District.

No. 277.

MILITARY.

Lieutenant C. H. Clay, Second in Command, Deolee Irregular Force, has obtained privilege leave for sixty days from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 1716.

GENERAL.

Lieutenant C. Case, Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, in Oudh, reported his arrival at Lucknow on the 26th instant, and has been posted to the Fyzabad District.



No. 1722.

The 2nd September 1862.

Assistant Surgeon J. Fitzgerald whose assumption, on the 15th June, of the Civil Medical Charge of the District of Bhundara, Central Provinces, was notified in General Order of this Department, No. 1654 of 26th ultimo, continued in that charge until the 15th July.

No. 1723.

The following transfers of Officers are made in the Central Provinces Commission, viz. :—

Lieutenant C. H. Grace, Assistant Commissioner, from the Chandah to the Saugor District, Lieutenant Grace assumed charge of his duties at Saugor on the 4th ultimo.

Lieutenant C. H. Plowden, Assistant Commissioner, from Bhundara to Nagpore.

Lieutenant T. Wakefield, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, from Nagpore to Bhundara.

Mr. P. Crawley, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Third Class, from Nagpore to Baitool.

Ushfaq Houssein, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fourth Class, from Baitool to Chandah.

No. 1724.

Mr. G. V. Thompson, Sub-Assistant Revenue Surveyor, Aracan Division, British Burmah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two and a half months from the 1st instant.

No. 1725.

Mr. H. J. Sparks, c. s., Assistant Commissioner, Second Class, in Oudh, reported his arrival in Calcutta by the Steamer Bengal on the 24th ultimo.

No. 1726.

Bukhtawur Sing, Tehseeldar, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Fourth Class, in the Central Provinces, from the 1st ultimo.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Foreign Office, the 10th May 1862.

LIST of Persons entitled to the "India Medal," whose Medals lie unclaimed in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

If these Medals are not claimed within six months from this date they will be returned to the Secretary of State.

Ahem.	Reach.
Bennett, C. J. (Sub-Revenue Surveyor.)	Schlett.
Carshore, W. S.	Scott, Sergeant.
Doy.	Scott, A.
Elliot.	Stephens, P. (Sub-Conductor.)
March, E.	Tarby, I.
Mahro, W. H.	Thurnell, M.
Page.	Western, Major
Pharrell.	Whitecombe.
Pharrell.	Young, J.

LIST of unclaimed Lucknow Medals.

Names of Parties.

Abbott, A. B.	... Engine Driver.
Barrows, John	... Clerk.
Catania, Cornelius	... Clerk.
Collins, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Corcoran, E.	... Clerk, Chief Engineer's Office.
Creed, E.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Creed, G.	... Ditto ditto.
Cameron.	... Merchant.
Dodd, G. N.	... Civil Surgeon.
Davey, Peter	... Clerk.
DeLavara, J.	... Steward, La Martiniere.
Dewes, H.	... Sub Engineer
Deverine, J.	... Late Superintendent, Constantia.
Dowling, Peter	... Out of employ.
Davis, J.	... Overseer.
Davis, J. B.	... Railway Inspector.
Dawson, Captain	... Oudh Military Police.
French, Lieutenant C. J.	... Ditto ditto.
Hyde, William	... Civil Apothecary.
Hamilton, W.	... Shoemaker.
Holden, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Leslie, John	... Clerk, Chief Commissioner's Office.
Lynch, J.	... Pupil, La Martiniere.
Lucas, Fitzherbert	...
Lemaine, W.	... Shoemaker.
Marshall, A.	... Assistant Book-keeper.
Morgan, John J.	... Assistant, Civil Engineer's Office.
Parly, J.	... Railway Inspector.
Rae, W.	... Merchant.
Soule, Henry	... Out of employ.
Sinclair, C.	... Lieutenant, King of Oudh's Service.
Sadlier, Lieutenant T. J.	... Oudh Military Police.
Smith, C.	... Railway Inspector.
Thurpland, T. M. E.	... Clerk.
Tucker, R. T.	... Civil Service.
Wilson, R.	... Merchant Tailor.

H. M. DURAND, Colonel,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 70.

Fort William, the 30th August 1862.

Notification.—Doorga Churn Roy, formerly Draft-Writer in the Office Establishment of the Deputy Pay-Master at Meerut, having been dismissed for misconduct, and under grave suspicion of having connived at certain frauds lately perpetrated in the Meerut Pay Office by another Native Clerk, who has been convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the aforementioned Doorga Churn Roy is debared, under the orders of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, from all Government employ in future.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor General in Council,

E. DAWSON,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

# MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 1st September 1862.

No. 844 of 1862.—Surgeon Major Stanlake Henry Batson, of the Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of £ (300) three hundred per annum, with effect from the 24th August 1862.

No 845 of 1862.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Men are admitted to Pension, as specified opposite to their respective names :—

Bombardier John Tomlinson, of Bengal Battery, 5th Royal Horse Brigade	One shilling per diem, payable in Europe
Serjeant Richard Grant, of Her Majesty's 107th Regiment	Equivalent to two shillings per diem, payable in India
Serjeant Charles Stacy, of No 3 Battery, 24th Brigade Royal Artillery	Equivalent to one shilling and six pence per diem payable in India
Gunner Patrick Brien, of No 5 Battery, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery	
Gunner William Scully, of Bengal Battery, 4th Royal Horse Brigade	One shilling each per diem, payable in Europe
Gunner Joseph Reddy, of Bengal Battery, 5th Royal Horse Brigade	
Troop Serjeant Major George Wright, now attached to No. 2 Battery Garrison Artillery	Equivalent to two shillings per diem, payable in India
Conductor James Johnston, of the Ordnance Department	As Serjeant Major two shillings and six pence per diem payable in Europe
Private George Common, of Her Majesty's 104th Regiment Bengal Fusiliers	One shilling per diem, payable in New Zealand

No. 846 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel George Latham Thomson, of Her Majesty's 82nd Foot, to be a Member of the Commission convened under Government General Order No. 454 of the 22nd April last, in room of Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Priestley, who has been permitted to proceed to Dugshane on Medical Certificate.

Fort William, the 2nd September 1862.

No. 847 of 1862.—The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe, on leave of absence, on Sick Certificate :—

Lieutenant George Edward John Maidman, of the Bengal Staff Corps Adjutant, East India Regiment.	For twenty months.
---	--------------------

No. 848 of 1862.—With reference to the Notification issued from the Public Works Department, No. 139, dated 28th ultimo, the services of Lieutenant M. Hall, Executive Engineer, Roy Bareilly Division, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for duty with his Regiment, Her Majesty's 101st Royal Bengal Fusiliers.

No. 849 of 1862.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

## HIDRABAD CONTINGENT.

### 4th Cavalry

Lieutenant A. L. Playfair, of the late 6th European Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Lieutenant Innes may officiate as Second in Command, or until further orders

### 2nd Infantry

Lieutenant D. W. Laughton, of the Madras Staff Corps, to officiate as Adjutant during the period Lieutenant C. J. Smith may officiate as Second in Command of the 3rd Infantry, or until further orders

### 1st Infantry.

Lieutenant H. F. H. Sewell, of the Madras Staff Corps, officiating Adjutant of the 1st Infantry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant T. H. Way, appointed to Her Majesty's 100th Regiment.

No. 850 of 1862.—Surgeon Major Frederick John Mouat, M.D. and F.R.C.S., of the Medical Department, Inspector-General of Jails in the Lower Provinces, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills on Medical Certificate, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two months under the new Regulations.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### GENERAL.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 140

Fort William, the 1st September 1862.

Notification.—Mr. Charles Pascal, Assistant Accountant, First Class, has been permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Accounts Office in British Burmah, with effect from 20th August 1862.

R. STRACHEY, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,  
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

# ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of BENGAL.

No. 2751.

**APPOINTMENTS**—*The 28th August 1862.*—The following Gentlemen to be Members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Bhargulpore—

The Assistant Magistrate, Ex-officio.

Captain W. R. Gordon.

Mr. R. Heenan

Mohasoy Dwarbanauth Ghose

Baboo Bhobun Mohun Chatterjee.

„ Gopal Chunder Sincar, B. L.

„ Bryonohun Tagore.

„ Sibnauth Doss

Shah Enayet Hossein.

Moulavy Mahomed Huziq.

Baboo Purian Chunder Newgie

Moulavy Abdool Hossein.

Baboo Gobind Mohun Ghose to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX of 1833, in the Rajshabye Division, to be stationed at Pubna, and to exercise the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class, as described in Section XXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV. of 1861, in any or all of the Districts of that Division.

Moulavy Ameerooddeen Ahmad to officiate as a Deputy Magistrate, under Act XV. of 1843, and a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX of 1833, in Pubna, and to have temporary charge of the Sub-Division of Comercolly, exercising the full powers of a Magistrate in that District.

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE.**—*The 27th August 1862.*—Mr. E. G. Man, Assistant Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, for twelve months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Gress Chunder Ghose, Sudder Ameen and Sudder Moonsiff of Maldah, for two months under Clause 1, Section VII of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Moulavy Mahomed Wajid for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 29th of April last.

Moulavy Motohur Ah, Assessor and Deputy Collector of Backergunge, for one month, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the leave granted to him on the 12th June last.

*The 28th August 1862.*—Moulavy Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Pubna, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

**NOTIFICATION.**—*The 30th August 1862.*—Mr. G. A. Pepper, of the Civil Service, reported his departure from India, on the 25th instant, on the Steam Ship *Nemesis*.

**NOTIFICATION.**—*The 1st September 1862.*—With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the Port of Mutlah and the Navigable River and Channels leading to that Port are subject to Act No. XXII. of 1855.

The limits of the Port of Mutlah are as follows :—

To the North-East a line drawn across the Atarabanca River, or a thousand yards inside the North-East point of the River Mutlah.

To the North-West a line drawn across the Beedhederea River, from Mallee Khal to the Northward.

To the North a line drawn East and West across the Khuratia River.

To the South a line drawn East and West, one thousand yards below Mallee Khal.

The limits of the Navigable River and Channels leading to the said Port of Mutlah made subject to the said Act are as follows :—

To the North the Port of Mutlah as above defined.

To the South a line drawn East and West in Lat. 21° 6' North, from the Meridian of 88° 35' East to 89° 0' East.

All parts of the Navigable Channels called "Ward's" Channel, and the Roy Mutlah Channel and of the River Mutlah, between the said limits and below high water line at spring tides, are subject to the said Act.

## PORT RULES.

With the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General of India in Council the following Port Rules have been made, and are hereby promulgated for general information and guidance :—

**RULE I.**—No Vessels above 200 tons shall move from one place to another between sunset and sunrise within the Port of Mutlah without permission of the Executive or such other Officer hereafter to be appointed.

**RULE II.**—All Vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall take up such berth as may be appointed to them by the Executive or such other Officer as may hereafter be appointed.

**RULE III.**—All Vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall, if required, rig in their jibbooms and strike their masts if required to do so by the Executive or other Officer to be hereafter appointed.

**RULE IV.**—Every Ship or Vessel shall remove any projecting anchor or other substance from her sides when required to do so.

**RULE V.**—Vessels discharging ballast shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed.

**RULE VI.**—A free Channel of 300 yards' width is to be kept for ships moving up and down the river within the Port of Mutlah, and also free passage to piers, jetties, landing places, docks and moorings, all Vessels shall be bound to move when required.

**RULE VII.**—All Vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall anchor, moor and unmoor, when and where required by the Executive or other Officer hereafter to be appointed.

**RULE VIII.**—All Vessels shall be moved from place to place as required by Executive or other Officer.

**RULE IX.**—No Vessels within the Port of Mutlah shall boil any pitch, dammer, or oil on board, or shall draw off spirits by candle, or other artificial light.

**RULE X.**—All Vessels within the limits of the Channels leading to the Port of Mutlah shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the starboard foreward arm, and all Vessels underweigh at night shall shew a good light at the fore royal, or upper foremast head, and when underweigh in tow of a Steamer shall, in addition to the mast-head light, shew a good light at each foreyard arm, the Steamer shewing the usual lights prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

A. EDEN,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

#### Public Works Department,—Bengal

GENERAL,—ESTABLISHMENTS.

No 145.

*The 29th August 1862.*

*Leave of Absence.*—Bahoo Morari Gooptoo, Assistant Overseer, attached to the Presidency Division, for two months, on Medical Certificate, under Clause 2, Section V., Chapter II. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in addition to the sick leave granted to him in the Orders from this Department, No. 110 of the 4th July 1862.

No. 146.

*The 1st September 1862*

Mr. H. Leonard, Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under Clause (revised) 1, Section VII., Chapter III. of the above quoted Rules.

2. The duties of the Superintending Engineer, South-Eastern Circle, will be conducted for Mr. Leonard, during his absence, by Captain J. G. R. Forlong, Officiating Superintending Engineer, Presidency Circle.

No. 147.

*Appointment.*—Mr. H. W. Gilbert, Probationary Assistant Overseer, attached to the Second Division, Grand Trunk Road, is appointed permanently to the Public Works Department in Bengal as an Assistant Overseer.

J. P. BRADLE, *Lieut.-Col., R. E.,*  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,*  
*in the Public Works Dept.*

#### Public Works (Railway) Dept.,—Bengal.

*Fort William, the 2nd September 1862.*

*Notifications.*—Whereas it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz, for the level crossing of the Railway Station at Arrah, it is hereby declared that for the above purpose strips, of land measuring 56., 13c, 10d., 24th, situated in the Mouzahs of Zillah Shahabad, named in the margin, are required.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Act VI. of 1857 to all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS it appears to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense for a public purpose, viz., for approach roads to the Nychatty and Shamnagore Stations of Eastern Bengal Railway, it is hereby declared that two strips of land, containing by measurement an aggregate area of beegahs 22-9-15, situated in Mouzahs Katalparia, Moolajore, and Shamnagore, are required

The above lands are bounded as follows:—

The strip of land at Katalparia is bounded on the North by lands belonging to Ramdhone Bhuttacharjee, Ramguttty Bhuttacharjee, Ram Narain Bhuttacharjee, Chunder Coomar Mookerjee, Ishan Chunder Banerjee, Bimola Dabee, Monomohinee Dabee, Ishan Chunder Mozoomdar, Deloo Shaikh, Neekhoor Sheikh, Bechoo Dome, and Kalachand Ghose; on the South by lands belonging to Ramdhone Bhuttacharjee, Ramguttty Bhuttacharjee, Tarinee Churn Sircar, Tripoora Dabee, Chunder Coomar Mookerjee, Ishan Chunder Banerjee, Bimola Dabee, Monomohinee Dabee, Ram Chunder Mitter, Golab Shaikh, and a piece of waste land on the West by the River Hooghly, and on the East by the Railway Station.

The strip of land at Moolajore and Shamnagore is bounded on the East by lands belonging to Puimessur Chatterjee, Issur Chunder Naga, Juggomohun Bhuttacharjee, Ram Chund Chatterjee, Nobin Chunder Boyrager, Gopenee Benoh, Jotunder Mohun Tagore, Prosonno Coomar Tagore, Ramdhone Mookerjee, Goluck Monee Dabee, and Tincowrie Tewarce, Hurish Chunder Gangoollee, Mohun Agoree, Gopenee Bewah, Raj Mohun Gosain, Prandhone Mookerjee, and Goluck Monee Dabee, and partly by the Railway Station and a public road; and on the North and South by a public road.

This Declaration is made under the provisions of Section II., Act VI. of 1857, to all whom it may concern.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

F. S. TAYLOR, *Captain,*  
*Offg. Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

**ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. Provinces.**

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

No. 658A.

*Nynce Tal, the 16th August 1862.*

So much of the Notification No 678A, dated the 2nd of July 1861, as extended Section XXXIV, Act V. of 1861, to all encamping grounds and to all Railway Stations opened for traffic, is hereby cancelled.

No 662A.

*The 18th August 1862*

The usual leave of absence, preparatory to applying for Furlough to Europe, on Medical Certificate, is granted to Lieutenant W. H. Garton, District Superintendent of Police at Jaunpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same

No. 663A.

Lieutenant H. M. S. Clarke, Assistant Inspector-General of Police in the Meerut Division, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Jaunpore, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant W. H. Garton, or until further orders

**REVENUE DEPARTMENT**

No. 895A

*Nynce Tal, the 11th August 1862*

Mr J. Wilson, Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Mynpoorie, is invested with the powers of a Deputy Collector to try cases under Act X. of 1859

**GENERAL DEPARTMENT**

No. 2129A

*Nynce Tal, the 13th August 1862.*

One months privilege leave of absence, under the Orders of the Government of India, dated 25th April 1858, is granted to Assistant Surgeon C. T. Paske, Civil Assistant Surgeon of Saharunpore, from the 17th September next, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof

No. 2136A.

*The 14th August 1862.*

The following Rules, sanctioned by the Government of Bengal, in a Notification dated 9th ultimo, for the guidance of the Superintendent of Stationery, and of all Public Officers who are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery

Office, are to be held applicable to the North-Western Provinces, and are re-published for general information.—

**RULES FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.**

I. The Superintendent of Stationery, under the general supervision of the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, has the entire charge and management of the Stationery Office.

II The Superintendent, with the approval of the Board, enters into contracts for the supply of Stationery to this Store. All articles, not included in the contracts, which it may be necessary to procure, are purchased by the Superintendent at his own discretion, and he is responsible for the quality of such articles

III To enable the Superintendent to make purchases he is supplied monthly, on application to the Accountant-General, with letters of credit on the Bank of Bengal. He submits monthly, for the Board's audit, a Statement of his expenditure, together with the Bills of purchase.

IV The Superintendent is responsible for the due care and preservation of the Stationery Stores. He is allowed a Store-keeper, and Deputy Store-keeper or Pucker, from whom he may require Security, for his own protection, to the extent of Rupees 20,000 from the former, and Rupees 2,000 from the latter

V The Superintendent corresponds directly with all Officers who receive supplies from the Stationery Office. But Circular Letters containing general instructions are submitted for the Board's approval previous to issue. All differences which may arise between the Superintendent and Indenting Officers are referred for the decision of the Board

VI The Indents from Public Officers upon the Stationery Office are to be drawn out by Indenting Officers and supplied by the Superintendent according to the scale approved by Government and in conformity with the following Rules—

**RULES FOR PUBLIC OFFICERS INDENTING UPON THE SUPERINTENDENT OF STATIONERY.**

VII The following Officers are authorized to indent upon the Government Stationery Office.—

All Officers in charge of independent Offices whose appointments are published in the *Government Gazette*. Also, the following Officers of the Supreme Court—

Administrator-General.

Master and Registrar.

Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary.

Sworn Clerk.

Receiver.

Chief Interpreter.

Clerks to the Judges.

Crier.

Coroner.

Taxing Officer.

Chief Clerk of Insolvent Court

Sheriff of Calcutta.

**Commanders of Government Vessels.**

Officers specially authorized to draw supplies of Stationery from this Store.

**NOTE.**—All Public Officers not authorized to indent on the Stationery Office may be supplied with Stationery by the Superintendent at a charge of 5 per cent above the cost of the articles supplied.

Form of Indents and directions for forwarding them.

**VIII.** A scale has been drawn out (A) for regulating the supply of Stationery for all Public Offices, in accordance with which Indents must be framed and submitted in the Form prescribed (B), the certificate at the foot of the latter being duly signed.

No other than printed Forms of Indent, which can be obtained from the Superintendent's Office, should be used; nor should a transmitting letter be sent with the Indent, except when explanation is required to be given, which cannot be written on the Indent.

**IX.** The abovementioned scale is intended to apply to Public Offices of all Departments, except the Hospital Department, for which a separate scale (C.) is sanctioned.

**X.** In cases where the full quantity and superior description of Stationery allowed by the scale is not necessary, it will be the duty of the Indenting Officer to modify his Indent accordingly.

**XI.** Mofussil Officers indenting will be careful to fill up accurately the label on the form of Indent, designating the address to be attached to the cases. When this is omitted the responsibility of non-receipt or delay in the arrival of the Stores will rest with the Indenting Officer.

**XII.** As a general rule, all Indents will be for the calendar year, and all the columns in the Form must be duly filled up. In emergent Indents, for which the same Form is to be used,

3rd. Balance in hand.  
5th. Quantity now indented for.

6th. Number of Assistants, &c.  
**NOTE.**—All Indents for paper required for printing purposes must be submitted separately from those for the ordinary use of the Office.

the 3rd, 5th and 6th columns only need be filled up. But emergent Indents should be resorted to as seldom as possible, and the explanation of their necessity should be full. Where the explanation is not satisfactory the Superintendent of Stationery is authorized to disallow the Indent.

**XIII.** Annual Indents from all Offices above Allahabad should be despatched, so as to reach the Superintendent's Office on or before the 1st of August of the year preceding that for which the supply is required. From all other Offices they should be sent so as to reach him by the 1st of October.

**XIV.** Indents are to be forwarded direct to the Superintendent by all Officers, except those named below, who, on account of the expensive and professional nature of the articles required by them, and because the scale is no guide to the proper supply, must submit theirs through their Official superiors, who will examine, countersign, and forward them to the Stationery Office, that is to say,—

**NOTE.**—Indents for Mathematical Instruments, not being Common Compasses and Parallel Rules, are to be forwarded to the Superintendent of the Mathematical Instrument Department.

Officers of the Departments of Public Works through the Superintending Engineer of the Division.

Officers attached to the Great Trigonometrical Survey through the Surveyor-General.

Officers of the Revenue Survey through the Deputy Surveyor-General.

Officers of the Canal and Rookee College Departments through the Local Head of those Departments.

**XV.** The Superintendent of the Alipore Jail Press will obtain paper from the Stationery Office for all Forms required from him for the Public Service. Officers indenting on the Alipore Jail Press for Forms should apply through the Stationery Office, but should not forward to the Press paper for the Forms which they may require.

**XVI.** Should the Superintendent of the Press consider that the documents indented for can be supplied upon paper of a smaller size, or less expensive description than that specified in the Indent, it will be his duty to submit a proposition to that effect to the Head at the Presidency, of the Department to which the Indenting Officer belongs, who will decide upon the point in question.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO BE ATTENDED TO IN RECEIVING SUPPLIES OF STATIONERY.

**XVII.** The Superintendent of Stationery will advise the Indenting Officer when and how his supply of Stationery is despatched, noting particularly the address (which will be copied from the label on the Indent) to which it is consigned. Should there be any error in the address so notified, or should the despatch not reach its destination in due course, the Indenting Officer must take such steps as may be necessary for the correction of the error in the address, and for securing the receipt of the supply despatched, communicating at the same time with the Superintendent of Stationery if he considers it necessary.

**XVIII.** On the arrival of the supply the Indenting Officer should have the packages placed in a dry and properly protected place prior to their being opened and counted out as soon as can conveniently be done.

**XIX.** The packages must be carefully opened and their contents counted out in the presence of the Head of the Indenting Office, who is required to watch the process, certifying the same at the foot of the receipt. The receipt must then be signed and immediately transmitted to the Superintendent with a detail of such articles as ought to be in the case according to the list received from the Superintendent, but which are not found in it. The transmission of the receipt must not be delayed pending the reference to the Stationery Office regarding such short receipts, which will form the subject of a separate correspondence.

**XX.** Officers who have Covenanted Assistants may employ those Assistants to supervise the unpacking and counting of the supply, and in the Government Secretariats, Boards, and Sudder Courts, this duty may be performed by the Registers. In all other Offices in case of the absence on duty of the Head of the Office, or other sufficient cause, the packages may be opened by the Head Clerk or principal Uncovenanted Assistant. In all these cases the Certificate must be signed by the person who opens the packages, and countersigned by the Head of the Office.



## ADJUSTMENT OF SHORT RECEIPTS.

XXI. The liabilities for short receipts will be adjusted as follows.—

The Superintendent of Stationery will submit to the Board, annually, a Statement of short receipts classed under three heads, A., B., and C.

The value of trifling deficiencies contingent upon excusable accident will be included in A. and passed by the Board to be written off to Profit and Loss in the accounts of the Superintendent.

The liability for short receipts where the supplies are certified to have been opened and duly examined in the presence of the Head of the Office will come under head B. and rest with the Superintendent of Stationery and his employes.

For the value of short receipts where the provisions of these Rules shall not have been strictly observed, which will be shewn under head C., the Receiving Officer will be held responsible.

XXII. The above Statements, with the Board's orders on them, will then be sent to the Accountant's Office for adjustment.

In cases where the Stationery Office is held responsible, the amount will stand at the personal debit of the Superintendent until recovered by him from the party responsible to him.

When the Indenting Officer is held liable, as under head C., an Extract from the Statement will be sent to the Civil Auditor's, Military Auditor-General's, or Accountant's Offices, as the case may be, with a view to the necessary steps being taken for the recovery of the amount under the general Rules in force in those Offices for the recovery of other dues to Government.

XXIII. Whenever the Receiving Officer may have reason to consider that the packing or transport of the cases has been improperly or carelessly performed, he is required to intimate the same, whether actual injury has resulted or not, to the Superintendent of Stationery, mentioning the reasons for his opinion, with suggestions for future prevention. The Superintendent will take steps to obviate a recurrence of the neglect pointed out.

XXIV. On receiving an Indent from an Office at the Presidency, the Superintendent will fix a day for the delivery of the Stationery. Wednesdays and Saturdays being expressly set aside for the delivery of Stationery to Presidency Offices. At the time fixed an Assistant from the Indenting Office will attend at the Stationery Office to take charge of the supplies. Objections must be made before the supplies leave the Office, and bottles, baskets, &c., belonging to the Stationery Office must be returned.

## COMPLAINTS.

XXV. Complaint as to the quality of supplies received should be accompanied by an average sample of the article complained of, duly attested by the complaining Officer, as being part of the supply furnished by the Stationery Office on such a date, and the marks on the articles or covering of the packages should be carefully ascertained and reported. To prevent fraudulent substitution of other than the Government supplies, these complaints can only be admitted when preferred within seven days of the opening of the cases. Complaints of good articles being damaged in transit should be accompanied by the Officer's

opinion, and the grounds of it as to whether the damage was caused by bad soldering, careless packing, or from mal-treatment of the package in the Post Office, Steamer, or other mode of conveyance.

## CONTINGENT BILLS.

XXVI. In consequence of the arrangements now made for the timely Indent for, and supply of, Stationery from the Government Office to Public Offices in all parts of the country, the necessity for purchasing supplies on the spot will rarely occur. Such purchases may occasionally be indispensable, but will only be admitted where the case is shewn to be one of great emergency, and the declaration, upon honor, at the foot of the Bill is duly signed. Public Officers are desired to borrow from other Offices, pending the arrival of their own supplies, rather than resort to local purchase, giving early advice to the Superintendent.

XXVII. The actual expenditure on account of such articles as are not supplied on Indent by the Superintendent of Stationery will be included monthly in a Contingent Bill (Form of which will be supplied from the Stationery Office) and forwarded in duplicate to the Superintendent of Stationery, whose countersignature will be sufficient authority for the expenditure being charged in the Cash Account of the Office transmitting it.

The Contingent Stationery Bill of any Office which has no Treasury of its own will be payable, when countersigned by the Superintendent, at the Treasury from which the salaries of the Office are disbursed. The above Rule is intended to apply

\* NOTE.—It applies to all Joint Magistrates as well as to Sub-Deputy Opium Agents. only to Officers located at Sudder Stations, and not to Moonsiffs, Darogans of Police, of Salt Chowkeys, and similar Mofussil Officers.\*

XXVIII. In cases where the Superintendent of Stationery finds that he can supply any article of Stationery at a lower rate than that charged in

The Superintendent can supply the Contingent Bill of any Office, he will intimate the Country Paper of same to the Head of that good quality at Office, who will then abstain from making local purchases and indent upon the Stationery Office for the articles indicated by the Superintendent.

XXIX. In the Stationery Bill above described will be included all charges for Vinegar, Glue, Paste, Country Ink, Twine, Thread, Stamping Ink, Stamping Inkstand, Tale, Cloth for binding Records.

XXX. Every Officer in charge of an independent Office should submit monthly one Stationery Contingent Bill, shewing, under distinct heads, the charges for the several Departments in his Office. Every Bill should contain all the charges incurred during the month for which it purports to be drawn. Any item charged on account of previous months to be disallowed.

## PREVENTION OF ABUSES.

XXXI. Care must be taken by the Head of every Office to prevent the use of the Government Stationery in any other than the Public Service. The Stores of Stationery should be placed in charge (under lock and key) of a responsible Writer or Assistant in the Office. A Book (which is to be sent, when required for inspection, to the Superintendent) is to be kept by

him of all issues of Stationery in the Form prescribed and supplied by the Stationery Office, and such issues are to be acknowledged in it by the signature (in initials) of the Officer or Assistant who takes the articles. Any abuse apparent to the Assistant in charge of the Stationery is to be brought to the immediate notice of the Head of the Office.

XXXII. Packing cases received from the Stationery Office are to be sold, and the proceeds credited to the Superintendent of Stationery in the Cash Accounts of the Office, the amount so credited being communicated to the Superintendent.

No. 2142A.

*The 16th August 1862.*

In amendment of the Notification No. 1755 A., dated 30th June last, it is notified that Assistant Surgeon J. D. Wyhe, M. D., officiated as Superintendent of the Meerut Central Prison from 1st to 16th April 1862, in addition to his duties of Civil Assistant Surgeon.

No. 2150A.

*The 18th August 1862.*

The following Public Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 10, dated the 8th of May last, to the address of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, containing instructions respecting the transmission, through the Local Governments, of representations intended for the Home Government from individuals in India, is published for general information:—

With reference to previous instructions respecting the transmission of Memorials and Petitions from individuals in India through the Local Governments, I have to observe that it is not a sufficient compliance with those instructions to forward such representations merely with the Government Mail, and without any covering Despatch from the Government.

2. No representation intended for the Crown or for the Secretary of State should be received by the Local Government except under cover of a letter from the party making it requesting its transmission. The Government, on its receipt in proper form, should then forward it to the Secretary of State with the necessary papers, and with such a statement of facts and expression of opinion as will enable the Home Government to dispose of the case.

No. 1322.

*Allahabad, the 20th August 1862.*

The following Extract from a Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is re-published for general information:—

No. 4231, dated Fort William, the 15th August 1862.—The following Covenanted and Uncovenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary Medical Certificates have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz:—

Covenanted.			
Mr. A. C. Lyall	...	4 Months.	*
A. O. Hume	...	6 "	*
Uncovenanted.			
Mr. S. W. Fallon	...	6 "	*
*	*	*	*

# FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1572A.

*Nynee Tal, the 16th August 1862.*

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4946, dated the 19th July 1862, is published for general information:—

No. 4946.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 19th July 1862.

Read the Resolution passed in this Department on the 7th September 1860, regarding deductions from personal allowance during absence on leave.

Read again the undermentioned papers regarding the exemption from deduction, during his absence on sick leave in England, of the personal allowance of Mr. C. H. Kerr, Assistant to the Commissary General, Fort William.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 125, dated the 8th August 1861.

Orders on the above, dated the 18th September 1862.

Extract Military Department, No. 106, dated the 4th November 1861.

Extract to Military Department, No. 193, dated the 10th January 1862.

Extract from Military Department, No. 711, dated the 21st January 1862.

Read the undermentioned papers on the same subject.

Endorsement to Military Department, No. 1233, dated the 7th February 1862.

Despatch to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 17, dated the 7th February 1862.

Despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 59, dated the 5th April 1862.

*Resolution*—It was decided in this Department on the 7th September 1860, that the personal allowance of an Uncovenanted Servant, if it is given as a compensation for loss of salary, is like salary, to be subject to deduction during absence on leave, but if granted as a reward for meritorious service, must be viewed in a different light and exempted from all deduction.

This decision having however been over-ruled by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State in his Despatch, No. 59 of the 30th April 1862. His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that in all cases where leave of absence is granted to an Uncovenanted Servant in the receipt of a personal allowance, that allowance, whether granted as a compensation for loss of salary, or bestowed as a reward for meritorious service, is to be subjected to deduction like salary.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces,

GEORGE COOPER,  
Secy. to Govt., N. W. P.

ORDERS by the LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, Punjab Provinces.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The 20th August 1862.

No. 1613 — *Leave* — Lieutenant E. A. Lambert, Cantonment Joint Magistrate of Sealkote, has obtained leave, on Medical Certificate, up to 15th of October next, under the Military Rules, in extension of the leave granted him in *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 1117 of 5th June last.

No. 1615 — *Appointment* — Third Class Native Doctor Gokul Pursaud, attached to the 4th Punjab Cavalry, is appointed to the duties of the Government Dispensary at Kurror, and directed to proceed to that Station as soon as relieved of his present duties.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The 20th August 1862.

No. 622 — Under the provisions of Section 23 of Act XXV of 1861, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest the following Officers with the powers of a Magistrate —

The Judicial Commissioner for the time being of the Punjab

The Commissioners for the time being of Delhi, Hissar, Cis-Sutlej States, Trans-Sutlej States, Lahore, Mooltan, Umritsur, Rawul Pindee, Derajat and Peshawur

No. 630 — The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to invest all Tehseldars at present serving in the Punjab Territories and all persons appointed to officiate as Tehseldars for a period of not less than three months, with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class.

His Honor is further pleased to invest the Tehseldars below detailed with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class —

TRANS-SUTLEJ DIVISION.

Jullunder District.

Toolsee Ram . . . . . *Nawa Shuhar*  
Akbar Khan . . . . . *Phillour.*

Hoshiarpore District.

Peerbuksh . . . . . *Oonah.*  
Hissamooddeen . . . . . *Duss oah*

Kangra District.

Sahk Ram . . . . . *Nadown*  
Oojagun Mull . . . . . *Noorpoor.*  
Sheo Purshad . . . . . *Kooloon*

UMRITSUR DIVISION.

Umritsur District.

Hurgo Lall . . . . . *Rozgah*  
Abdool Wahid . . . . . *Turun Tarun.*

Goordaspore District.

Nund Lall . . . . . *Shukurgurh.*  
Heera Lall . . . . . *Kadeeun.*  
Golam Nubee . . . . . *Puthankote.*

Sealkote District.

Luchman Dass . . . . . *Duskah.*  
Nissar Allee . . . . . *Purroor.*

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

Shahpoor District.

Bucktawur Lall . . . . . *Bhera.*

Jhelum District.

Golab Rai . . . . . *Chukwal.*

PESHAWUR DIVISION.

Hazara District.

Abdool Russool . . . . . *Alanserah.*

Peshawur District.

Lushkur Khan . . . . . *Kushtnuggur.*

Raja Ram . . . . . *Ahalsi Khuttuk.*

R. H. DAVIES,

Secy to Govt., Punjab.

Opium Notification.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ninth Sale of Opium, the provision of 1860-61, will be held at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th of September 1862 at 11 A. M., and will comprise 2,440 Chests, viz, —

Behar Opium	...	1,305
Benares Opium	...	1,135
Total Chests	...	2,440

2 The general Conditions of the Sale now advertised will be the same as usual. They may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 9th November 1861, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on application at the Office of the Board of Revenue.

3 The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th September 1862, respectively, that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Company's Paper, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by Purchasers in the Sale Room will be received after 4 P. M. of Wednesday, the 10th September 1862, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of Lots will be accepted after 4 P. M. of Saturday, the 20th September 1862.

4 In addition to the quantity above advertised for sale the following quantities, more or less, of Behar and Benares Opium of 1860-61, will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Board, however, reserve to themselves the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so.

	Behar about Chests	Benares about Chests	Total about Chests
On or about Wednesday, 15th Oct 1862	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Monday, 10th Nov "	1,305	1,135	2,440
Ditto Thursday, 4th Dec "	1,366	1,164	2,530
Total	3,966	3,434	7,400

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,

Off. Junior Secretary.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 1st August 1862.

[ 3077 ]

SALT FOR EXPORTATION.

STATEMENT shewing the quantity of Salt in Store available for exportation on private Trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the undermentioned Districts :—

NAME OF DISTRICT.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for Export on private Trade.	Quantity allotted for private exportation in 1862.	Quantity exported on private Trade or assigned to applicants up to 31st July 1862.	Quantity remaining in Store actually available for Export on 1st August 1862.	REMARKS.
		INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	INDIAN MAUNDS.	
Panjam Godavery Kistna	Nowpada ..	3,00,000		3,00,000	Boats are available.
	Coringa ..	1,50,000	1,800	1,48,200	Ditto Ditto.
	Nizampatam ..	39,989		39,989	Ditto Ditto
Nellore	Isakapalli ..	40,000		40,000	Boats are easily obtainable at the first four Ports and at Bunginipalli, they can be procured from the neighbouring Ports
	Varini ..	30,000		30,000	
	Kristnapatam ..	40,000		40,000	
	Pakala ..	10,873½		10,873½	
	Bunginipalli ..	6,969		6,969	
Madras	Madras ..	1,00,435	57,340	42,995	
	Ennore ..	1,35,091		1,35,190	
	Covelong ..	34,034		34,934	
Madura	Kelakarni ..	51,600		51,600	Boats are available
	Davi Pattanam ..	72,000		72,000	
	Thondy ..	92,400		92,400	

Revenue Board Office, Madras, 15th August 1862.

C. G. MASTER, Acting Sub-Secretary

N. B.—Salt for Export will be supplied by Government at the rate of 15 Rupees per 100 Indian Maunds, which includes charges of shipment, except at the Port of Madras, where the Salt will be delivered on the Beach

Published for general information,

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 2nd September 1862.

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
Offg. Junior Secretary.

CUSTOMS.

List of Unclaimed Packages lying on the Custom House Wharf.

Date of Landing.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1861, Feb. 7th ..	1 Cask, B B in diamond	Queen of the South.
" " 20th ..	1 Case, no mark	Ditto
" May 3rd	2 Cases, 160 in diamond, B. M. and Co.	Kohinoor.
" June 28th ..	1 Cask, 164 in trapezoid, C in triangle	Sydney.
" " " ..	1 Box, 1 Coil Wire, J O	Ditto.
" May 29th ..	5 Cases, A N in diamond	Ditto.
" " 15th ..	3 Cases, G R N	Str. Candia.
" June 9th ..	1 Case Pistol, no mark	Str. Thunder.
" " " ..	2 Parcels, Rcvd. A. Parietti, care of Oliva and Cassella	Ditto.

J. A. CRAWFORD,  
Offg. Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,  
The 2nd September 1862.

Notice.

WITH reference to the Advertisement issued from this Office under date the 9th November last, it is hereby notified that 300 Chests of Behar Opium of the sale held on the 6th instant, which were reserved for the French Government and have not been cleared, will be re-sold on account of Government at the Exchange Hall on Friday, the 5th September next, immediately after the conclusion of the sale of the 2,410 Chests advertized for that day.

2. The Conditions of re-sale will be the same as those of the sale above referred to.

By Order of the Board of Revenue,

W. J. HERSCHEL,  
*Offg. Junior Secretary.*

Fort William,  
The 23rd August 1862. }

Notice.

THE Bishop of Calcutta purposes, God willing, to resume the primary Visitation of his Diocese on or about the 15th November next, when he will proceed to visit Benares, Mirzapore, Nagode, Jubbulpore, Seetabuldee, Kamptee, Mhow, Indore, Saugor, Jhansi, Gwahar, Agra, Cawnpore, and Futtehgarh or Allahabad.

The Bishop purposes to hold two general Ordinations of Priests and Deacons in March next, the one at Benares, the other at Calcutta, on days to be hereafter notified, and His Lordship will also hold Confirmation in English and Bengallee in the Cathedral in March next.

Candidates for Holy Orders are requested to send in their papers to the Archdeacon before the end of the present year.

W. H. ABBOT,  
*Registrar of the Diocese.*

Calcutta,  
The 26th August 1862. }

Notice.

BABOO NURSING CHURN DASS, Deputy Collector of Pootee, has been authorized to draw Bills on the Government Treasuries from the 21st instant.

R. N. SHORE,  
*Officiating Commissioner.*

Office of Commissioner; }  
Cuttack Division, }  
The 26th August 1862. }

Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undermentioned Holding of Canal Surplus lands of Punchanogram will be farmed out to the highest bidder at a public outcry on Monday, the 4th September 1862 in the Office of the Deputy Collector of 24-Per-gunnahs at Allipore.

The Settlement will take effect from 1st May 1862, for four years, on condition of giving up the land without any compensation whenever required by Government, and the party receiving the farm will have to deposit a moiety of its farming Jumma as Security :—

Number of Canal Division.	Receipts of land.	Number of Holdings.	Name of the Farmer.	Area.	Former farming Jumma.
II	Circular Canal surplus land	3	Shankh Atotabuddeen Mullick	B. C. Ch. K. 1 12 7 3	Ra. As. P. 240 0 0

SHIB CHUNDER DEB,  
*Deputy Collector.*

ALLIPORE ;  
Deputy Collector's Office, }  
24-1 ergunnahs,  
The 1st September 1862. }

Notice.

MERCANTILE Firms and other Persons of respectability and substance desirous of establishing Lime Works in the Jynteeah Hills are invited to make offers to the under-signed for renting the undermentioned Lime Tracts situated at the southern base of those Hills, viz., No. 1, Chum Cherra; No. 2, Rojce; No. 3, Letting Cherra.

The above Quarries will be leased to the highest bidders above the upset price, which is of Quarry No. 1 Rupees 20,000 per annum, Quarry No. 2 Rupees 6,400 per annum, Quarry No. 3 Rupees 1,200 per annum. No. 2 of the above Quarries will be let to the same party.

The term of lease of each of the above Quarries will be for twenty years, but the lessee will be at liberty to conclude his lease at any time after an year's notice.

It is further to be a condition that failure to produce three lakhs of maunds of stone from Quarry No. 1, one lakh of maunds from Quarry No. 2, and 20,000 maunds from Quarry No. 3, in each, if any, successive year, will render the lease liable to forfeiture.

THEODORE SMITH,  
*Assistant Commissioner in Charge.*

[ 3013 ]

### Notice.

#### INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

By Order, &c.,  
J. MACKENZIE,  
Offg. Secy to the  
Income Tax Commission.

FORT WILLIAM,  
The 31st July 1862.

### Notice.

#### INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

BEHAR COLLECTORSHIP; } J. S. DRUMMOND,  
Gya, Offg. Collector.  
The 6th August 1862.

### Notice.

#### INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, excepting that part of the City of Moorshedabad and its Suburbs in which the assessments were made by Panchayets under the Government Orders dated 8th March and 6th April 1861, Nos. 259A., and 408A.; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the

said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

MOORSHEDABAD; } A. T. MACLEAN,  
Collr.'s Office, Offg. Collector.  
The 25th August 1862.

### Notice.

#### INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. W. D. MORTON,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Khassia and Jynteah Hills

Shilling Poonjee, }  
JANTIAH AND KHASSIA HILLS, }  
The 11th August 1862.

### Notice.

#### INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

For the whole of Sonthal Pergunnahs.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division, for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

B. WOOD,  
Depy. Commr., S. P., and Collector,  
Income Tax.

DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE; }  
Rajmohal, }  
Sonthal Pergunnahs, }  
The 26th August 1862.



**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued the assessment for Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2 Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the 31st July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860

H HANKLY,  
*Offg. Collector*

BHULTOOAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 20th August 1862

**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council contained in the Financial Notification No 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862 under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the date of this notice, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860

T P LARKINS,  
*Collector.*

BOGRAH COLLECTORATE, }  
The 19th August 1862

**Notice****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council contained in the Financial Notification No 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object

to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860

JOHN BEAMES,

*Offg. Collector, I. T. Office.*

PURNIAH }  
Collector's Office, }  
The 8th August 1862. }

**Notice****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER Orders of the Governor General in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, or Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII of 1860

HUNGERFORD BODDAM,  
*Deputy Commissioner*

HAZAREIBAGH, }  
The 23rd August 1862 }

**Notice.****INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.**

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, contained in the Financial Notification, No 123, dated 19th July 1862, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 23rd idem, at page 2609, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st of July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862, provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Commissioners, Collector of his District or to the Assessor of his Division for the Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860

G. C. M. SMITH,  
*Asst. Commr., Sonthal Perganah.*

ASST. COMMRS.'S OFFICE; }  
Goida, Sahabganje, }  
The 27th August 1862. }

Notice.

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedule, and send in his Return thereof within two months from the 31st July in that year, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. WAKES,  
Collector, Darjeeling

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
Darjeeling,  
The 25th August 1862.

Notice

INCOME TAX ACT, SCHEDULES 1 AND 2.

UNDER the Orders of the Governor General of India in Council, notice is hereby given that, except in the case of any person or persons to whom a Special Notice is issued, the assessment for the Income Tax for the year commencing from the 31st July 1862, under Schedules 1 and 2, Act XXXII. of 1860 (Income Tax Act), will be the same as for the year ending on the said 31st day of July 1862; provided that, if any person object to such assessment, he may apply to the Collector of his District, or to the Assessor of his Division for Forms of Returns of Profits or Income under the said Schedules, and send in his Return thereof within two months from this date, and he will then be assessed on such Return under the said Act XXXII. of 1860.

H. B. SIMSON,  
Collector

DINAPOUR;  
Collector's Office,  
The 28th August 1862.

Notice

THE Cachur Mela will, as usual, be held at Silchar, commencing on Tuesday, the 30th December 1862, corresponding with 10th Pous 1860, and continuing for as many days as considered necessary.

R. STEWART,  
Superintendent.

SILCHAR CACHUR;  
Superintendent's Office,  
The 23rd August 1862.

Wanted

A HEAD Clerk in the Office of Deputy Commissioner, Gondah. He must be a good Accountant and well up in the details of the Treasury work of a District Office. Salary Rupees 150.

Applicants are requested to send certified copies of certificates of Characters, &c., as they will not be returned.

J. S. ROSE, Captain,  
Deputy Commissioner.

ZILLAH GONDAR; }  
Deputy Commr's Office, }  
The 1st August 1862 }

Nuddea Rivers

Report showing the least Depth in the present Navigable Channels from the 26th to 28th August 1862

NAMES OF RIVERS	Least Depth of Water	REMARKS
MARABANGAR	Ft In	
Above Entrance in Ganges ..	36 0	
On the Entrance Shoal	27 6	
Thence to Hat Beaulah 44 miles	21 3	
Hat Beaulah to Ahikdeah ..	21 0	
Ahikdeah to Kissen- gunge, 38 miles	22 6	
Kissen- gunge to Hoogh- ly River, 34 miles	24 0	
BRAGOURTIE		
Entrance	12 0	
Thence to Jagunge ..	11 9	
Jagunge to Cutwa 60 miles	17 6	
Cutwa to, Nudda 46 miles	21 6	
JILTINGHIE		
Entrance	17 3	
Thence to Kurempore, 19 miles	18 6	
Kurempore to Teek- katta, 35 miles	19 0	
Teekakatta to Nudda 60 miles	22 0	

Height on Gauge at Berhampore, on the 28th August 1862, plus 24 feet 6 inches.

R. G. SMYTH, Lieutenant,  
Offg. Supdt., Nuddea Rivers.

The 20th August 1862.

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC PASSED THROUGH THE CIRCULAR AND EASTERN CANALS from 1st to 31st August 1862.

NAME of SHIPMENTS	CHARCOAL		WOOD	COAL	PRICE GOODS NATIVE PRODUCE	PRICE GOODS EXPORTED FAVORS	HIDE	COTTON	CASOR SEED	CASOR OIL	JAGHER	JUTE	LINEN	MUSTARD SEED	MUSTARD SEED OIL
	Manufactory by Canal Manufactory														

NAME OF SHIP	SALT		SUGAR		TOBACCO		LIVERED		PAPER		PCLAR		FEAS		WHEAT		LINTIL		GRAIN		SUNDRIES	
	Number of Boats	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal	Manufactory by Canal
Circusia Canal	24	11500	40100																			
Kishorepore																						

Signature of Collector's Office, }  
 J. E. GABRIEL,  
 Collector and Magistrate of Tolly.

Commissariat Notice.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Commissariat Officer at No. 6, Park Street, up to 2 o'clock P. M. of the 5th September, and opened there at noon, on the day following, in the presence of parties who may be pleased to attend for the supply, by Contract, of the Articles noted in the subjoined Schedule.

2. Form of Tenders will be supplied by the undersigned on application.
3. Tenders to be superscribed—"Tenders for Provisions and Stores for Port Blair."
4. Tenders will not be received after the hour fixed.
5. Tenders must state a rate for each and every Article in the Sub-Divisions to which they have reference.
6. Tendering parties must lodge with their Tenders the requisite earnest money by Bank of Bengal Receipt or Government Promissory Note.
7. Parties may tender for as many Sub-Divisions as they please, or may confine their Tenders to one only.

SCHEDULE.

Provisions and Stores for Port Blair.

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Installments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS A.					Rs.	Rs.	
	Beef, Salt .. { Prime Mess } Pork, .. { cured in the } { United King- } { dom .. }		7,000 lbs. 7,000 "			} 150	4500	
	CLASS B.							
	Biscuit, Troop, 1st quality .. Flour, Country, 1st sort .. Soojee, cleaned and sifted ..		12,000 " 15,000 " 15,000 "			} 150	500	
	CLASS C.							
	Rice, Ballam .. " Table ..		6,80,000 " 6,510 "			} 500	2,000	
	CLASS D.							
	Coffee, picked and cleaned .. Dhall, Urhur .. " Oorud .. " Moong ..	9th October to 1st December 1862.	1,162 " 38,000 " 8,000 " 2,000 "	To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghlaht	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.	} 300	1,000	Very best. Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghlaht.

Number of Tenders.	Details.	Period for which Contract is invited.	Aggregate Quantity probably deliverable during the Contract.	Where and to whom the Articles are deliverable.	Instalments deliverable and specific time of delivery.	Amount of earnest money to be lodged with Tender.	Amount of Security to be deposited for Contract.	Quality of Supply.
	CLASS D.—(Concluded)					Rs.	Rs.	
	Gram, Patna, 1st quality, picked and cleaned ..		80,000 lbs.					
	Pear, Split ..		6,500 "					
	Sugar, best, Benares ..		4,500 "					
	" Benares, 2nd quality ..		25,000 "					
	Wheat, Doodah, picked and cleaned ..		80,000 "					
	CLASS E.							
	Ghee, Buffaloe ..		40,000 "			500	2,000	
	CLASS F							
	Candles, Wax ..		10 "					
	Oil, Mustard ..		30,000 "					
	" Coconut ..		2,000 "			150	500	
	" Poppy ..		10 "					
	CLASS G.							
	Goats, castrated ..		No. 200					
	Sheep ..		" 300			100	400	
	CLASS H.							
	Alum ..		50 lbs.					
	Coriander Seed ..		1,500 "					
	Cumin ..		500 "					
	Chiretia ..		50 "					
	Caraway Seed ..		50 "					
	Cardamums ..		150 "					
	Cloves ..		100 "					
	Grapes, Dried, or Plums ..		200 "					
	Garlic ..		1,500 "					
	Honey ..		25 "					
	Hurra, Chota ..		25 "					
	Kuth Karinga ..		50 "					
	" Catechu ..		15 "			100	200	
	Lime Juice ..		15 dozens					
	Linseed Meal ..		24 lbs.					
	Mustard, Europe ..		250 "					
	Onions, Dried ..		1,500 "					
	Potatoes ..		1,500 "					
	Pepper, Long ..		25 "					
	Plaster of Paris ..		2 "					
	Rasout ..		10 "					
	Tamariuds, Dried ..		2,000 "					
		9th October to 1st December 1862		To Executive Officer at his Godown, Baloghaut.	One-half on the 9th October, balance on the 1st December 1862.			Very best. Musters can be seen at the Commissariat Godown, Baloghaut

A. D. DICKENS, Major,

Assistant Commissary General.

FORT WILLIAM;  
Executive Commissariat Office,  
The 18th August 1862.

[ 3085 ]

## ADVERTISEMENT OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Zemindaree right of Government to the undermentioned Khas Mehal, situated in the District of Tipperah, and mentioned in the Statement hereto annexed, will be put up to sale, under Orders of the Board of Revenue No. 32, dated 17th July 1862, in the Tipperah Collectorate, on Monday, the 15th of September 1862, corresponding with the 31st of Bhadro 1269 B. S.

The Purchaser of such Mehal will be subject to the conditions laid down below —

### CONDITIONS OF SALE

1st.—The Estate to be sold, with the Sudder Jumma entered below, to the highest bidders above the upset price.

2nd.—The sale to be subject to existing leases and to the right conferred by the settlement proceedings and laws in force, and the Purchaser to be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who have signed the Jumma-bundee made by the Revenue Authorities.

3rd.—If the amount of purchase money does not exceed Rupees 100, the whole amount is to be paid down at once.

4th.—If the amount of purchase money exceeds Rupees 100, a deposit to be at once made of Rupees 25 per cent upon the amount bid, the same to be forfeited to Government and the sale cancelled if the whole amount of purchase money be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one.

5th.—The Purchaser shall be bound to pay one per cent. on the total Sudder Jumma assessed from the date of entry upon their purchase for the construction of the roads and improvement of communication. This sum will be leviable in the same manner as other arrears of Revenue.

6th.—The Purchaser will be held liable for any arrears outstanding at the date of the sale, the amount of arrears so due will be recorded in the sale papers and declared by the Collector when the lot is put up for sale.

Statement Number.	Towjee Number.	Name of Mehal and Pergunnah	Estimated Area.	Sudder Jumma	Upset Price	REMARKS.
	8	Daree Chur Mohishmaree, No. 83, in Pergunnah Ameerabad, resumed by Government under Regulation II. of 1819	A. R. P. 6 2 17	Rs. As. P. 10 0 0	Rs. As. P. 20 0 0	

TIPPERAH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,  
The 30th July 1862.

R. D. MANGLES,  
Collector.